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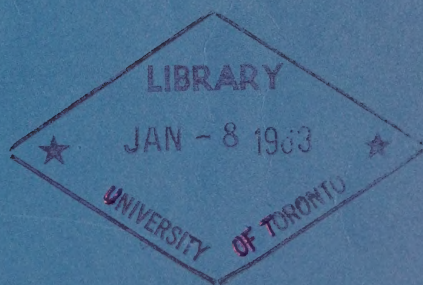
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CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
COMMISSIONER OF  
PENITENTIARIES



For the Fiscal Year Ended  
MARCH 31, 1962







Government  
Publications



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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COMMISSIONER

PENITENTIARY







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For the Fiscal Year Ended  
MARCH 31, 1962



CANADA



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*To His Excellency Major General Georges Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,  
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1962, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

DONALD M. FLEMING,  
Minister of Justice.





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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES  
for the  
FISCAL YEAR 1961-1962

I — INTRODUCTORY

*New Penitentiary Act*

The most important development in relation to the Penitentiary Service during the fiscal year 1961-1962 was the enactment by Parliament of a complete revision of the Penitentiary Act.

Parliament's first legislation concerning penitentiaries was passed in 1868 but it was not until 1883 that all of the legislation was consolidated in one statute. After 1883 the Penitentiary Act was amended from time to time in one respect or another but it was not until 1961 that Parliament was presented with a bill that would revise the Act completely and put it in a form and give it a substance consistent with an enlightened approach to the problem of penitentiary operations.

The main changes in the law governing penitentiaries were these:

1. It permitted a reorganization of the Headquarters of the Service in Ottawa along functional lines and also the establishment of Regional Directors of penitentiaries. These developments were, of course, essential, if the Headquarters of the Service in Ottawa was not to be bogged down by a mass of detail concerning the day-to-day operation of individual institutions.

2. The bill was designed to bring all officers and employees of the Service under one central authority for the purposes of appointment, promotion and transfer. Prior to 1933 penitentiary officers were appointed under and were subject to the Civil Service Act. After 1933 the Headquarters staff in Ottawa was appointed by the Civil Service Commission, but Wardens, Deputy Wardens and other administrative or executive officers in the institutions were appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Commissioner approved by the Minister of Justice. All other employees in penitentiaries, such as guards, trade instructors and other subordinate officers were appointed by the Commissioner upon the recommendation of the Warden of the penitentiary concerned.

This was a most unsatisfactory arrangement because it did not permit transfers and promotions of officers between Headquarters and the field. A penitentiary officer who might be eminently suitable for a position at Headquarters had nevertheless to enter a Civil Service competition. If he won the competition he was required then to resign his position on the penitentiary staff in order to accept the new position under the Civil Service Act.

It was essential that all officers and employees come under one jurisdiction and that the Penitentiary Service should be organized in a way that would permit

- (a) the development of a career service, in which promotions are made on the basis of career planning and specialized training;



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- (d) a code of discipline applicable to Penitentiary Service officers comparable to that of the R. C. M. Police; and
- (e) to permit the speedy appointment of institutional staff members, having regard to the responsibility of the Penitentiary Service to see to the safe custody of inmates committed to the penitentiary by the Courts.

3. The bill authorized the Minister of Justice, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to enter into an agreement with the government of any province for the confinement in federal institutions of persons who are sentenced under the criminal law to less than two years. In the absence of such authority persons sentenced to less than two years could not be detained in federal institutions.

It will be recalled that at a Dominion-Provincial Conference in 1958 it had been agreed in principle between the Dominion and the provinces that the Dominion should develop the penitentiary system on the basis that, in due course, the federal authorities would be responsible for the custody of persons sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more, that the provincial authorities should be responsible for persons sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less and that no sentences between six months and twelve months would be imposed by the Courts.

The provision in the bill authorizing Dominion-Provincial agreements whereby persons sentenced to less than two years' imprisonment might be received in federal penitentiaries was not designed to implement, over all, the understanding reached at the 1958 Conference. Rather it was an interim measure to permit arrangements, in proper cases, whereby prisoners who would ordinarily be a provincial responsibility might, at provincial expense, be detained in federal institutions.

4. Another provision in the bill provided that where facilities exist for the separate confinement of young offenders within a region of Canada no person, being under the age of 16 years and having been sentenced to penitentiary, shall within that region be confined in association with persons who are 21 years of age or more unless the Commissioner of Penitentiaries otherwise directs in writing. In this connection it is to be noted that in 1960-61 twenty-nine inmates were admitted to penitentiary while they were under the age of 16 years, while in 1961-62 the number was seventeen.

5. The bill changed the method whereby an inmate qualifies for remission of his sentence by reason of good conduct and industry while he is in penitentiary. The relevant factors to be considered in connection with remission of sentence were considered to be these:

- (a) It should operate as an incentive to the inmate to apply himself towards self-improvement while he is in the institution;
- (b) There should be a parole period of reasonable length for those who are granted parole so that they can obtain full benefit from it and be under supervision for a reasonable period; and
- (c) There should be an incentive to the inmate to accept parole when it is offered to him rather than to serve out his sentence to completion.

Under the former system an inmate earned remission at the rate of 6 days a month until he had accumulated 72 days, whereupon he earned it at the rate of 10 days a month.

The bill changed the system of remission by dividing it into two types: statutory remission, amounting to one-quarter of the sentence, which would be credited to the inmate as soon as he arrives in the institution and which would not only be subject to forfeiture for disciplinary offences committed while he is in custody but would also constitute part of his parole period, where he is granted parole; and, in addition, earned remission, under which the inmate would be motivated to apply himself industriously to his work, in order that he might shorten his sentence by 3 days for each month in which he worked industriously. There would be an added incentive because, having earned this time off his sentence by reason of his industry, it would not be taken away from him by way of disciplinary proceedings nor would it constitute part of his parole period.

6. The bill also provided for the restoration of forfeited statutory remission in proper cases. Some inmates have difficulty in adjusting to prison life at the beginning of their sentences and, as a result, forfeit statutory remission for disciplinary reasons. In the course of time, however, many of these inmates become well adjusted and benefit from the prison program. It is obviously desirable that, where such improvement takes place, authority should exist for the return to the inmate of statutory remission that he may have lost early in the sentence by reason of his failure at that time to adjust to prison life.

7. A new feature in the bill was the authority that it conferred upon the Commissioner or the officer in charge of a penitentiary, in proper cases, to authorize an inmate to be absent from the institution, with or without escort, for medical or humanitarian reasons or to assist in the inmate's rehabilitation. There are occasions when it is necessary to transfer an inmate to a civilian hospital for surgery or treatment. Sometimes it is desirable to permit an inmate to be absent from the institution to be at the bedside of a dying relative or to attend the funeral of a relative. There are, too, occasions when it is in the interests of the inmate's rehabilitation to permit him to be absent from the institution to interview prospective employers, to attend special lectures in connection with the course of training that he is receiving in the institution or, indeed, to permit him to become familiar with the ordinary routines of day-to-day living in the free world. Formerly such absences could only be authorized by His Excellency the Governor General, acting on the advice of a Minister of the Crown, and this, of course, was done, where required, as an exercise of the prerogative of mercy. The new provision will afford much greater flexibility in satisfying the inmate's needs from a medical, humanitarian and rehabilitative point of view.

8. Finally, the bill authorized the establishment of a committee to be called the Advisory Committee on Penitentiary Industry. The establishment of such a committee will enable the Penitentiary Service to have the benefit of the best available advice in connection with the development of industrial training programs designed to fit inmates for employment in industry when they are discharged from penitentiaries.

In commending the bill to the House of Commons the Minister of Justice said the following:

"...we have embarked upon a program of penitentiary development that is designed to provide for Canada, in the shortest possible time, a penal system that is at least the equal of any in the world. The science of correcting the offender is developing rapidly. This bill is designed to enable the Canadian penitentiary service to take full advantage of that science and to put it to full use on behalf of the people of Canada."

By Order-in-Council (P.C. 1962-391), dated March 8, 1962, the Governor in Council fixed April 1, 1962, as the day upon which the new Penitentiary Act should come into force.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*New Penitentiary Service Regulations*

During the year new Penitentiary Service Regulations were drafted to come into force on April 1, 1962. The new Regulations established four Divisions in the Service: Inmate Training, Organization and Administration, Finance and Services, and Industries. They authorized the issue of Standing Orders and Routine Orders by institutional heads. In relation to the appointment, promotion, transfer and dismissal of penitentiary officers, they established procedures very similar to those that apply in relation to members of the Public Service who are subject to the Civil Service Act. The Regulations authorized the establishment of Staff Disciplinary Boards to hear charges against members of the Service. The Regulations follow very closely the provisions of the Civil Service Act and Regulations in relation to such matters as holidays, leave of absence, pay and overtime.

Regulations were enacted to provide a modern basis for the custody and training of inmates.



*Inmate Population*

During 1961-62 the inmate population continued the phenomenal rise that has been noted over the past several years. Last year's report observed that in 1960-61 the number of inmates had, during the year, increased by 394. In the year under review there was an increase of 417 in the inmate population. Thus, in twenty-four months, there was an increase of 811 inmates (or 12.78 per cent) for whom food, shelter and training had to be provided.

In only one other 2-year period in our history has there been a greater increase. That was in the period 1948-50 when the inmate population increased from 3851 to 4740, i.e., 889 inmates. During that period, however, there was room to accommodate the increase without undue difficulty because space was available in existing institutions. The problem during 1960-62 has been that, at the beginning of the period, our institutions were already overcrowded. The development of small, minimum security institutions during that period occurred not only as a desirable extension of the inmate training program. It was also dictated by the necessity of providing, quickly, facilities for the detention of hundreds of inmates who could not otherwise have been accommodated.

The total penitentiary population in each of the past twenty-five years was:

1937	3264
1938	3580
1939	3803
1940	3772
1941	3688
1942	3232
1943	2968
1944	3078
1945	3129
1946	3362
1947	3752
1948	3851
1949	4225
1950	4740
1951	4817
1952	4686
1953	4934
1954	5120
1955	5507
1956	5508
1957	5433
1958	5770
1959	6295
1960	6344
1961	6637
1962	6993

*Institutions*

During the year under review the Service achieved, in whole or in part, the construction goals that it had set for itself.

Correctional work camps, each for the training of 80 inmates under conditions of minimum security, were established

- at Agassiz, B.C., to carry on land clearing and land drainage projects on the Experimental Farm operated by the federal Department of Agriculture;

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- at Landry Crossing, Ontario, to develop military training areas for the Department of National Defence; and
- at Gatineau Park, P.Q., to develop park lands on behalf of the National Capital Commission.

All of these were projects that would not have been commenced within ten years if they were to be financed out of tax moneys by the employment of civilian labour at going rates of pay.

In addition, a minimum security institution, for the training of 125 inmates, was established near Gravenhurst, Ontario, in buildings that, during World War II, were used for the training of airmen of the Royal Norwegian Air Force.

Construction commenced during the year on six minimum security farm camps in connection with the following institutions: Dorchester Penitentiary in New Brunswick, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in Quebec, Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the Joyceville Institution in Ontario, Manitoba Penitentiary and Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The expectation was that five of these farm camps would commence operation in the summer of 1962 and the sixth in the fall of that year. Each of these farm camps is being constructed on the penitentiary reserve near the main institution. Each will accommodate 80 inmates who will be responsible for all of the work that is required to be done outside the walls of the main institution.

In last year's review we could report that 325 inmates were detained in minimum security. As of March, 1962, there was minimum security accommodation for 615 inmates and, with the opening of the farm camps in the summer of that year, there would be minimum security accommodation for more than 900 inmates.

*Escapes and Walkaways*

The fiscal year under review witnessed 74 escapes and walkaways from federal penitentiaries as compared with 33 in the preceding year. At the end of each of these years only 3 inmates were still at large.

Of the 74 who escaped or walked away 18 were from the Joyceville Institution and 7 from the Leclerc Institution. These are new, medium security institutions that, during the period in question, were unfenced. There was, in effect, no physical barrier to inspire second thoughts on the part of an inmate who was seized with the whim or sudden desire to leave. As the year was closing chain-link, security fences were being constructed around each of these institutions and it could be expected, with some confidence, that there would be a sharp reduction in escapes and walkaways from these prisons.

There were eleven walkaways from minimum security institutions. All the inmates involved were apprehended in short order and, in addition to being returned to maximum security, were convicted in the criminal courts and sentenced to further imprisonment.

*Public Information Program*

During the year the Service continued to give effect to its new policy of attempting to keep the public fully informed concerning penitentiary operations. At each institution tours were arranged for representatives of the press, radio and television. These gentlemen were permitted to investigate all aspects of the institutions they visited. They were permitted to talk freely with inmates and to take any pictures that they wished. In addition, tours of institutions were arranged at a number of institutions for judges, magistrates and court officials, many of whom had never visited a penitentiary.

*Retirements*

Major-General R. B. Gibson, who had served as Commissioner of Penitentiaries from 1948 until 1960, and who in that year was appointed as Special Adviser to the Minister of Justice in the field of correctional planning, retired from the public service in January, 1962. In his years of public service General Gibson served his country faithfully and well.

Mr. J. B. Martineau, who was Director of the Federal Training Centre from its opening in 1952 until his appointment, in 1960, as an Assistant Commissioner at Headquarters, retired from the latter position in July, 1961, because of ill-health. At the time of his retirement Mr. Martineau was organizing the Inmate Treatment and Training Division of the Service and was bringing to this task not only his many years of experience in prison work but also his progressive ideas concerning the problems of reforming and rehabilitating the inmate.

Special mention should also be made of two other members of the Headquarters staff who retired during the year after rendering exceptionally fine service for many years. Mr. J. A. Birchenough, who had served both in the field and at Headquarters for thirty-two years, retired by reason of age in October, 1961. Miss Bernice McCann, after thirty-seven years of service at Headquarters, retired by reason of ill health in March, 1962.

*Distressing Incidents*

There were many heartening developments in the operations of the Service during the year. Unfortunately, there were also some distressing ones.

There were a number of incidents of inmates being assaulted by other inmates, in some cases with knives. There was an occasion when five officers having been taken hostage by two inmates, armed with knives, were kept captive for a period of twenty-six hours. Fortunately it was not necessary to use force to effect their release and none were harmed in any way.

During the year Penitentiary Officer Wentworth of Kingston Penitentiary, while on dormitory night duty, was attacked by an inmate with a knife and died as a result of wounds that he received. Mr. Wentworth was a conscientious officer who showed great promise in correctional work. It was all the more unfortunate that, on the night in question, Mr. Wentworth met his death while following custodial routines that had, without question, been followed in the dormitory for more than seven years.

In another case an inmate, working outside the walls, took hostage the officer in charge and forced the officer to drive him to Toronto. The officer escaped and the inmate was quickly recaptured and returned to the institution. The following week the inmate committed suicide.

All of these incidents occurred in maximum security institutions. They point up the fact that we continue to have in our institutions numbers of inmates who are psychopathic or mentally disturbed. They are dangerous men who, far from being likely to profit from the program of reformatory treatment that is provided, are indeed likely to take advantage of any possible opportunity to escape or, at the least, to disrupt the routine of the institution. This type of inmate should not be permitted to mingle with the general population of the institution. As the over-all building program proceeds facilities will become available for the effective segregation of such types. In the meantime the best defence against such inmates is the constant, unswerving alertness of penitentiary officers. The need for alertness on the part of staff is continually being emphasized in our staff training program.



*Other Highlights*

There were these additional developments during 1961-62:

- (a) a Wardens' Conference was held at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, in May, 1961, for the discussion of broad questions of penitentiary policy,
- (b) Deputy Wardens' Conferences were held in Kingston in June, 1961, and March, 1962, for the discussion of inmate training policy and custodial procedures,
- (c) arrangements were made for the transfer to the Department of Public Works of responsibility for most of the architectural and engineering functions that previously had been performed by the Architectural and Engineering Branch of the Penitentiary Service,
- (d) a Correctional Staff College was established for the Quebec Region at St. Vincent de Paul and certain staff residences and the former Four Towers Officers' Club building were taken over for this purpose,
- (e) arrangements were made for a survey of penitentiary industry to be conducted, in 1962-63, by a private industrial management firm, and
- (f) all penitentiaries were represented at the Canadian Congress of Corrections that was held in Toronto in May, 1961.

*Future Trends*

It is entirely reasonable to expect that in 1962-63 the penitentiary inmate population will continue to increase remarkably. If nothing more this will reflect the annual increase in the general population of Canada. Moreover, it is to be expected that there will be a greater than average increase in the number of inmates whom we shall receive who will be under the age of twenty-one years. This will reflect the high birth rate of the World War II years and those immediately thereafter.

Consequently we shall be planning to construct — and hoping to commence construction of — four new institutions, each for the custody and training of 450 inmates. We shall, in addition, construct two new correctional work camps, one in New Brunswick and the other in Manitoba.

Planning is under way for the construction of new facilities at the Correctional Staff College, Kingston, that will permit as many as one hundred officers to be provided with accommodation and receive advanced correctional training.

We propose, as quickly as circumstances permit, to introduce cafeteria-style feeding of inmates with a view to achieving savings in food costs, while at the same time improving the quality of food that is available for inmates.

*Acknowledgments*

The Judicial Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has again served us well in furnishing accurate statistical information in relation to our operations. We wait with interest their proposed changes in methods of acquiring, tabulating and reporting correctional statistics. Such changes, we are confident, will enable us to improve our Service.

The private after-care agencies have again co-operated fully with us, in so far as their resources have permitted. Their representatives are always welcome in our institutions. We appreciate their assistance, not only in relation to the problems of rehabilitating the inmate but also in the field of informing the public concerning correctional developments generally.

Our thanks also go to the Civil Service Commission, the General Service Commission of the U.S.A., the Departments of Labour and Agriculture of Canada and the Ontario Agricultural College for assistance of various kinds that they have furnished to us during the year.

## II — INMATE TRAINING DIVISION

### GENERAL

The most important feature of the year under review has been the establishment of new policy regarding the treatment and training of inmates and the practical application of this policy.

The availability of institutions of varied types of security has made possible substantial advances in the training concept that the inmate shall be prepared for the day of his return to free society.

The selection of inmates for transfer to medium security and open institutions produced the need for an increasingly detailed study of each inmate, both by the Selection Board and by all members of the staff associated with him. This in its turn has stimulated the awareness of the staff generally in the individual inmate, his training and his progress. The requirement to move a substantial portion of the inmate population from old, overcrowded maximum security institutions into open camps has demanded a continuous development of improved procedures and selection criteria.

Concurrently, the development of more advanced programs in the larger institutions, particularly in the areas of education, and recreation, have substantially reduced the periods that men have had to spend locked within their cells. This has given to the inmate a degree of freedom of choice as to how he spends his non-working hours. To some extent the lure of participation in sports has competed with educational activities, and hobbycraft for the inmate's leisure hours. Men no longer went to educational classes to escape the boredom of being locked up.

The inmate training program was, therefore, an integration of the various facets that are here reported separately.

### CLASSIFICATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The diversification of institutions and of the training programs available to inmates has required closer study of individual inmates and numerous meetings and consultations amongst all staff members. Classification, in addition to diagnosis and counselling, has played an important part in the custodial aspect of the program. Inmates being considered for reduced security institutions and for work outside the walls had to be assessed from the custodial as well as from the training point of view.

The ratio of one classification officer per 150 inmates, which was established two years ago, has become largely inadequate, especially in receiving institutions where the initial assessment of inmates is carried out, and there should be a maximum ratio of one classification officer per 100 inmates in those institutions if the department is to function efficiently.

The following table describes the work accomplished, together with the staff establishment to carry it out:

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Interviews*

Admissions .....	4,921
Institutional Classification Boards .....	6,296
Area Classification Board .....	7,306
Reclassification Boards .....	9,814
Discharge and Pre release .....	4,183
Counselling and personnel .....	39,125
Interviews with Officers .....	5,496
Interviews with Staff Applicants .....	758
Interviews with Visitors .....	1,709
Interviews with Agency representatives .....	7,394

*Reports*

Admission reports .....	4,515
Progress reports .....	4,195
Pre release and Discharge reports .....	2,967
Special reports for National Parole Service .....	1,618
Referrals to Psychiatrist .....	1,243
Reports on Staff Applicants .....	824

*Correspondence*

Inter-Departmental and outside contacts .....	19,023
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*Meetings*

Classification, grading, etc. ....	1,414
Alcoholics Anonymous .....	652
Group Counselling sessions .....	315
Others .....	335

*Psychology*

1. Tests	
(a) To inmates:	
(i) Intelligence: group .....	2,900
individual .....	176
(ii) Personality .....	2,968
(iii) Interests & Aptitudes .....	1,039
(b) To staff and staff applicants	
(i) Intelligence: group .....	643
individual .....	75
(ii) Personality .....	657
(iii) Interests & Aptitudes .....	180
Total .....	8,638
2. Interviews .....	2,817
3. Reports .....	1,928

*Staff Establishment*

Number of Supervisors of Classification .....	6(a)
Number of psychologists .....	16(b)
Number of Classification Officers .....	22(c)
Number of Classification Assistants .....	29(d)
(a) 2 vacancies; (b) 4 vacancies; (c) 2 vacancies;	
(d) 2 vacancies.	



## VOCATIONAL AND TRADE TRAINING

Training in various trades was provided in most institutions. This training was in three categories.

(a) *Vocational Training*

This was carried out along the lines of Technical School apprentice training. Students attended classes both practical and theoretical. Examinations were conducted, where possible, by Provincial Examiners, and certificates were issued. This program was designed primarily to meet the needs of the younger offender.

(b) *Occupational or Control Training*

Trainees worked in industrial shops but received both practical and class room training concurrently with industrial employment.

(c) *Pre-Employment or on-the-job Training*

This training provided inmates with the skills necessary to operate safely and efficiently the equipment provided in the institutional industrial shops.

*Selection of Inmates for Trade Training*

Inmates were selected for trade training on the basis of aptitude tests, personal preference and suitability; whenever possible trade training was related to the post release plans of the inmate. Younger inmates who lacked the necessary academic education for vocational training attended school classes until the desired level was reached. Before commencing a vocational course, inmates received basic trade training in a general shop.

Inmates were selected for occupational or control training in a similar manner, and in most cases, past employment history and previously acquired skills were taken into consideration.

The following table shows the total number of inmates who received full time vocational training during the year.

Number under training April 1, 1961 .....	387
New Trainees who started courses .....	553
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>940</b>
Trainees dropped for lack of interest, aptitude, or disciplinary reasons .....	150
Trainees released or paroled before completion of training .....	76
Trainees who successfully completed training .....	477
Number continuing training March 31, 1962 .....	409
(including 172 who had completed one course and were taking further training).	

The following table shows the monthly average number of inmates who attended trade instruction, exclusive of the inmates who received pre-employment and on-the-job training in industrial shops.

Vocational Training Courses .....	383
Occupational Training .....	317
Academic Instruction related to Trade Training .....	26
Basic Trade Training .....	11
<b>Total Trainees .....</b>	<b>737</b>

Percentage of total inmate population ..... 12% approx.

## HOBBYCRAFT

The objectives of the hobbycraft program were:

- (a) a worthwhile use of the inmates' leisure hours; and
- (b) a means whereby an inmate could by his own efforts produce articles for sale which would provide him with additional funds for the day of his release.

Materials were purchased by the inmate from his own funds. When sold through institutional channels 10% of the selling price was deducted for the General Welfare Fund and the remainder credited to the inmate. The Welfare Fund made recoverable loans to inmates to start hobbycraft. Finished articles were also sent to bona fide relatives or friends.

Inmates' hobbycraft was exhibited and offered for sale at the Canadian Congress of Correction in Toronto and at the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa.

## ADULT EDUCATION

The objectives of the Adult Education program in the institutions were:

- (a) to provide basic elementary education to those inmates who were illiterate or who left school with less than a Grade VIII education;
- (b) to raise the academic standards of those who required such attention to enable them to take vocational training; and
- (c) to provide opportunities for inmates in developing and expanding their worthwhile interests through lectures, group discussion and correspondence courses.

Elementary education was provided by qualified teachers for about 300 inmates, in half-day sessions, alternating with normal institutional routine work.

Pre-vocational education was provided usually by full-time daily attendance; a daily average of about 200 inmates received this training.

Adult education was provided mainly by correspondence courses arranged through the D.V.A. or by co-operation with various universities. About 1000 inmates were taking such courses at any time. The availability of teaching staff to assist inmates and to monitor these courses contributed greatly to their success. In addition, discussion groups, good reading classes, Dale Carnegie courses and similar group meetings were held in the evenings, usually with the assistance of persons from outside the institution. In some institutions documentary films were also shown during the week-day evenings.

## LIBRARIES

The libraries were designed to support the educational programs, and to provide an adequate supply of reading material. About 80,000 books were in the libraries at the end of the year. Approximately one quarter of these were school books or textbooks associated with correspondence courses. The remainder were almost equally divided between Fiction and Non-fiction including travel books and current affairs books.

In addition over 3,000 copies of current magazines were circulated by the libraries. The magazine subscriptions were arranged to maintain the inmate interest in current events on the outside.

Where practical, libraries were open in the evenings to enable inmates to exchange books.

## RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The playing of team games demands that the players voluntarily submit to the authority and discipline of the Umpire, team Captains and coach, and abide by a code of rules. Hence the provision of facilities for team games in the institutions.

The institutional recreational programs were designed to enable the maximum number of inmates to participate in team games. Intramural competitions were arranged in most games. Where practical, membership in local leagues was arranged, the institutional teams playing all their matches "at home".

There were recreational activities every evening and at weekends.

Sports days were arranged usually during a holiday weekend in the summer season.

For those unable to participate in more active sports, horseshoes, chess, checkers, etc. were provided.

Between 90% and 100% inmate participation was usual.

Under the supervision of a member of the staff, Inmate Committees handled most details of the recreational program.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICE

The Penitentiary Service recognizes that, through religious exercises, instruction and counselling, the moral and spiritual regeneration of inmates may be achieved.

Regular weekly services were conducted and special services were held on Holy days. All institutional staffs included either full or part-time Chaplains and wherever practical, separate chapels were provided and used exclusively for worship. Attendance at religious services was on a voluntary basis, except in the institutions having a high proportion of young inmates where attendance at certain services was regarded as an integral part of the inmate's training. Voluntary attendance at regular services averaged between 30% and 40% of the inmates of the denomination concerned.

Special missions were conducted in all of the major institutions by visiting clergy. These were well attended and in most cases the visiting clergy were able to interview the participants individually. The co-operation of local clergy made possible the provision of religious services in the Work Camps.

Chaplains interviewed all inmates on admission and followed up with personal interviews and counsel; contacts with families were also made by the Chaplains.

The new Protestant Chapel was opened at Collin's Bay and the planning and design of a new chapel for the Roman Catholics was commenced. Arrangements were made for the provision of separate chapels in each of the Farm Camps.

## INMATE RECORDS

The disposition of persons on the registers of the Penitentiary Service are tabulated below. These tables show comparative inmate population as of April 1, 1961 and April 1, 1962.



*Institutional Inmate Population*

Newfoundland .....	33	
Dorchester .....	618	
St. Vincent de Paul .....	1,329	
Leclerc .....	303	
Federal Training Centre .....	402	
Kingston (Male) .....	914	
Prison for Women, Kingston .....	118	
Joyceville .....	397	
Collin's Bay .....	453	
Manitoba .....	424	
Saskatchewan .....	713	
British Columbia .....	630	
Total Institutional Inmate Population, April 1, 1961 .....	6,334	6,334

*Inmates on Register but not in Penitentiaries*

Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions		
Section 58 .....	12	
Section 61 .....	47	
Courts .....	6	59
On bail .....	3	
Other institutions, hospitals, etc. ....	324	
Unlawfully at large .....	5	
Pre release .....	7	
Total of Inmates on Register, April 1, 1961 ....		345 6,738

*Admissions April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1962*

From Courts .....	Males .....	3,327	
	Females .....	64	
By transfers .....	Males .....	2,144	3,391
	Females .....	38	
Total admissions .....	Males .....	5,471	2,182
	Females .....	102	
			5,573

*Releases and Transfers*

Expiration of sentence .....	2,048
Parole .....	858
Unconditional release .....	28
Court Order .....	28
Transfers .....	2,327
Death .....	9
Transferred to Provincial Institutions, Sec. 57 .....	4
Other reasons .....	1
Total Releases and Transfers .....	5,303
Increase in inmate population for fiscal year 1961-62 .....	417
Total inmates on register April 1, 1962 .....	7,156

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

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*Disposition of Inmate Population March 31, 1962*

	In Penitentiary	On Register
Newfoundland .....	46	46
Dorchester .....	745	750
St. Vincent de Paul .....	1,278	1,304
Leclerc .....	375	375
Federal Training Centre .....	452	458
Kingston (Male) .....	942	981
Prison for Women, Kingston .....	120	126
Joyceville .....	439	440
Collin's Bay .....	590	591
Manitoba .....	499	505
Saskatchewan .....	757	778
British Columbia .....	796	802
<b>*Totals .....</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>7,156</b>

\*Total in penitentiaries includes inmates at satellite institutions as follows:

Dorchester (Springhill Institution) .....	102
St. Vincent de Paul (Valleyfield Camp) .....	74
Federal Training Centre (Gatineau Camp) .....	33
Collin's Bay (Beaver Creek Camp) .....	71
(Landry Crossing Camp) .....	20
British Columbia (William Head Installation) .....	119
(Agassiz Camp) .....	40

*Inmates on Register but not in Penitentiaries*

Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions		
Section 58 .....	10	
Section 61 .....	67	
		77
Courts .....	7	
On bail .....	2	
Other Institutions, Hospitals, etc. ....	18	
Unlawfully at large .....	8	
Pre release .....	5	
		40
Total inmates on register April 1, 1961 .....		7,156

*Escapes from Penitentiaries Year Ending March 31, 1962*

Penitentiary	Escapes	Recaptures	At Large March 31, 1962
Dorchester .....	3	3	
Springhill .....	5	5	
St. Vincent de Paul .....	2	2	
Valleyfield .....	1	1	
Leclerc .....	7	6	1
Gatineau .....	4	4	
Kingston .....	4	3	1
Prison for Women, Kingston .....	4	4	
Joyceville .....	18	18	
Collin's Bay .....	12	12	
Beaver Creek .....	1	1	
Manitoba .....	4	4	
Saskatchewan .....	7	6	1
British Columbia .....	2	2	
	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3</b>

### III — ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

A survey of the divisional organization and operations was conducted by the Management Analysis Division of the Civil Service Commission, with particular attention to the need for decentralization of staff administration operations. Pursuant to the survey report (Project 510), provision was made for the appointment of an Assistant Director (Personnel) and plans have been made for the development of a staff administration manual and for the training of personnel staff in field institutions to facilitate the recommended decentralization. Preparation was made for the transition period resulting from the proclamation of the new Penitentiary Act and Penitentiary Service Regulations, with effect from April 1, 1962.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO SENIOR POSITIONS

The following appointments were made to the Office of the Commissioner effective the dates shown:

- J. C. A. LaFerrière, Director, Federal Training Centre, as Assistant Commissioner, Inmate Treatment and Training Division, effective August 1, 1961.
- W. L. Aitkenhead, Steward, Manitoba Penitentiary, as Administrative Officer 2, Assistant Director of Food Services, effective January 12, 1962.
- G. C. Koz, transferred from Landry Crossing Correctional Camp and appointed as Assistant Director (Adult Education) Supernumerary to the establishment of the Office of the Commissioner.

The following separations from senior positions at Headquarters were effected the dates shown:

- R. B. Gibson, Special Adviser to Minister of Justice on Correctional Planning retired because of age effective January 15, 1962.
- J. E. Martineau, Assistant Commissioner, retired because of ill health effective July 21, 1961.
- J. A. Birchenough, Administrative Officer 4, Financial Services, retired because of age, effective October 1, 1961.
- Miss B. McCann, Personnel Officer 5, retired due to ill health, effective March 17, 1962.
- H. L. Howe, Administrative Officer 4, Director of Food Services, resigned effective February 14, 1962.
- R. Burton, Administrative Officer 4, Director of Food Services, resigned due to ill health, effective December 22, 1961.
- R. W. Cunningham, Technical Officer 6 (Supervisor of Vocational Training), transferred to the Correctional Staff College, Kingston.

During the year, several changes were made in the incumbents of the senior positions in the institutions:

#### *Kingston Penitentiary and Prison for Women*

- E. C. Atkins Promoted, and transferred from Collin's Bay Penitentiary, to Assistant Warden 1 (O. & A.), Kingston Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.
- F. R. Graves Promoted, and transferred from Correctional Staff College, Kingston, to Assistant Warden 1 (S. & S.), Kingston Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.



*St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary*

- J. H. L. Talbot Promoted, and transferred from Federal Training Centre, to Assistant Warden 1, (S. & S.), St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.
- J. R. A. Dumouchel Promoted, and transferred from Federal Training Centre, to Superintendent (P.O. 7), St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp, effective August 1, 1961.

*Dorchester Penitentiary*

- R. H. Duff Promoted, and transferred from Kingston Penitentiary, to Assistant Warden 1 (O. & A.), Dorchester Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.
- H. McMaster Promoted, and transferred from Dorchester Penitentiary, to Superintendent (P. O. 7), Dorchester Farm Camp, effective July 1, 1961.
- M. C. Willard Promoted, and transferred from Collin's Bay Penitentiary, to Assistant Warden 1 (S. & S.), Dorchester Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.

*Manitoba Penitentiary*

- R. W. Thompson Promoted, and transferred from British Columbia Penitentiary, to Assistant Warden 1 (S. & S.), Manitoba Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.
- S. M. Scrutton Promoted, and transferred from Joyceville Institution, to Assistant Warden 1 (O. & A.), Manitoba Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.
- N. E. Orlesky Promoted, and transferred from Manitoba Penitentiary, to Superintendent (P. O. 7), Manitoba Farm Camp, effective July 1, 1961.

*Saskatchewan Penitentiary*

- L. K. Jacobson Promoted, and transferred from Saskatchewan Penitentiary, to Superintendent (P. O. 7), Saskatchewan Farm Camp, effective August 1, 1961.
- W. Berry Promoted, and transferred from Kingston Penitentiary, to Assistant Warden 1 (S. & S.), Saskatchewan Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.
- P. Jutras Promoted to Assistant Warden (O. & A.), Saskatchewan Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.

*British Columbia Penitentiary*

- J. Moloney Promoted, and transferred from British Columbia Penitentiary, to Superintendent, Agassiz Correctional Camp, effective April 1, 1961.
- J. Norfield Promoted, and transferred from Saskatchewan Penitentiary, to Assistant Deputy Warden (C) at British Columbia Penitentiary, effective July 1, 1961.
- H. I. Crest Promoted, and transferred from Saskatchewan Penitentiary, to Chief Vocational Officer at British Columbia Penitentiary, effective July 1, 1961.
- G. S. Merritt Promoted, and transferred from Joyceville Institution, to Assistant Warden 1 (O. & A.), at British Columbia Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.
- G. Welsford Promoted to Assistant Warden (S. & S.), British Columbia Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.

*Federal Training Centre*

- L. L. H. St. Pierre Appointed as Director, Federal Training Centre, effective August 1, 1961.
- J. E. R. Fortin Promoted, and transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, to Superintendent, Gatineau Correctional Camp, effective July 1, 1961.

*Joyceville Institution*

- R. T. Meredith Promoted, and transferred from Manitoba Penitentiary, to Assistant Warden 1 (S. & S.), Joyceville Institution, effective May 1, 1961.
- J. J. McQuaide Promoted, and transferred from Kingston Penitentiary, to Assistant Warden 1 (O. & A.), Joyceville Institution, effective May 1, 1961.

*Collin's Bay Penitentiary*

- H. S. Bell Promoted, and transferred from Kingston Penitentiary, to Superintendent (P. O. 7) Collin's Bay Penitentiary Farm Camp, effective July 1, 1961.
- D. J. Halfhide Promoted, and transferred from British Columbia Penitentiary, to Superintendent Beaver Creek Correctional Camp, effective May 1, 1961.
- G. C. S. Koz Promoted, and transferred from British Columbia Penitentiary, to Superintendent Landry Crossing Correctional Camp, Petawawa, Ont., effective July 1, 1961.
- A. J. Doerksen Promoted, and transferred from Saskatchewan Penitentiary, to Assistant Warden 1 (O. & A.), Collin's Bay Penitentiary, effective July 1, 1961.
- G. R. E. Rogers Promoted, and transferred from Joyceville Institution, to Assistant Warden 1 (S. & S.), Collin's Bay Penitentiary, effective May 1, 1961.
- W. C. Westlake Promoted, and transferred from Correctional Staff College, Kingston, to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, effective June 1, 1961.

*Leclerc Institution*

- J. M. G. Brennan Promoted, and transferred from Federal Training Centre, to Assistant Warden 1 (S. & S.), Leclerc Institution, effective May 1, 1961.
- J. J. R. R. Trudel Transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to Leclerc Institution, as Keeper, effective August 23, 1961.

*Correctional Staff College (Quebec)*

- J. B. Grisé Promoted, and transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, to Superintendent, Correctional Staff College (Quebec), effective June 19, 1961.

*Correctional Staff College (Ontario)*

- R. W. Cunningham Promoted, and transferred from Headquarters, to Superintendent, Correctional Staff College, Kingston, effective January 1, 1962.

## STAFF ADMINISTRATION

*Appointments in the Penitentiaries*

During the year, there were 431 appointments of which 114 were veterans with overseas active service. 199 Guard applicants, 27 Correctional Officers and 5 Matrons were taken on strength against 240 custodial staff in 1960-61.

By institution these applicants were:

	Custodial Officers	Administrative and Executive	Total
Kingston Penitentiary	35	14	49
Prison for Women	5	6	11
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	31	35 )	68
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp	—	1 )	
Valleyfield Institution	—	1 )	30
Dorchester Penitentiary	12	16 )	
Dorchester Farm Camp	—	1 )	
Springhill Institution	—	1 )	
Manitoba Penitentiary	10	17 )	29
Manitoba Farm Camp	—	2 )	
British Columbia Penitentiary	20	19 )	60
William Head Institution	3	6 )	
Agassiz Correctional Camp	10	2 )	32
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	18	14 )	
Saskatchewan Farm Camp	—	— )	41
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	10	12 )	
Collin's Bay Farm Camp	—	— )	37
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp	8	2 )	
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp	8	1 )	24
Federal Training Centre	14	21 )	
Gatineau Correctional Camp	—	2 )	48
Joyceville Institution	15	9 )	
Leclerc Institution	32	16 )	1
Correctional Staff College (Ont.)	—	1 )	
Correctional Staff College (Que.)	—	1 )	
	231	200	431

Appointments for the last nine years were as follows:

1953-54	232
1954-55	215
1955-56	346
1956-57	195
1957-58	179
1958-59	245
1959-60	373
1960-61	390
1961-62	431

*Retirements*

A total of 183 officers left the Service; 130 resigned; 28 were retired; 10 were dismissed; 13 died; 2 were transferred to Head Office. Retirements for the last eight years were:

1961-62	183
1960-61	184
1959-60	154
1958-59	117
1957-58	114
1956-57	144
1955-56	186
1954-55	160

Out of 130 who resigned, 59 were Guards, as compared with 61 in 1960-61.

Amongst those whose retirement was effected during the year, there were 27 officers (including 2 at Head Office), who had 25 years of service or more.



*New Positions*

244 new positions were authorized by Treasury Board, of which 69 were for the custodial staff, 122 for the administrative staff, and 53 for the executive staff.

By institution these positional changes were effected:

Penitentiary	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Kingston	3	2	—	5
Prison for Women	1	3	1	5
St. Vincent de Paul	—	9	-8	1
Valleyfield	—	2	—	2
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp	2	5	7	14
Satellite #1	—	5	—	5
Dorchester	4	11	-6	9
Springhill	—	—	-8	-8
Dorchester Farm Camp	2	5	7	14
Manitoba	2	2	-4	0
Manitoba Farm Camp	2	5	7	14
British Columbia	2	2	—	4
William Head	1	1	—	2
Agassiz Correctional Camp	2	5	13	20
Saskatchewan	3	2	-4	1
Saskatchewan Farm Camp	2	5	7	14
Collin's Bay	2	1	-4	-1
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp	2	5	13	20
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp	2	5	13	20
Collin's Bay Farm Camp	2	5	7	14
Federal Training Centre	4	8	-2	10
Gatineau Correctional Camp	2	5	13	20
F.T.C. 5th Correctional Camp	2	5	13	20
Joyceville	5	12	4	21
Leclerc	3	12	0	15
Correctional Staff College (Ont.)	—	—	—	—
Correctional Staff College (Que.)	3	—	—	3
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 122	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 244

*Promotions*

During the year, 372 officers were promoted to higher status.

Within the Custodial Staff, 34 Guards Grade 1 (P.A. 3) were promoted to Guards Grade 2 (P.A. 5), 28 Guards Grade 1 (P.A. 3) to (P.A. 6), 18 Guards Grade 2 (P.A. 5) to (P.A. 6), and 9 Guards Grade 2 (P.A. 5) to Keepers (P.O. 1); 6 Supervisors Grade 1 (P.A. 3) were promoted to (P.A. 6) and 1 Supervisor Grade 2 (P.A. 5) to Senior Supervisor (P.O. 1); 3 Guards Grade 1 (P.A. 3) were promoted to Guard Supervisor (I-1).

## STAFF TRAINING

*Centralized Training**Quebec Correctional Staff College:*

A Correctional Staff College in the Quebec Region was officially opened on September 18, 1961, for the training of French speaking penitentiary officers. The results of general staff training activities at the College, during the year, were promising.

Numbers of officers attending courses at the College for the period ending March 31, 1962, are listed below:

Institutions	Courses	
	Basic Training (8 courses)	Communication (1 course)
Federal Training Centre .....	12	9
Gatineau Correctional Camp .....	2	
Leclerc Institution .....	60	5
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	34	10
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp .....	7	
Valleyfield Camp .....	3	4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>28</b>

Other activities of the College were:

- (a) two workshops of two days and three days respectively, were conducted at the College by representatives of the National Film Board, for approximately 25 officers of various levels of employment, on "The Better Use of Training Films": and
- (b) the supervision of four discussion panels at St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp and the Valleyfield Pre release Camp.

These activities were made possible through the co-operation and the collaboration of teachers, instructors and speakers of the various regional institutions, the Université de Montréal and the National Parole Service.

#### *Ontario Correctional Staff College:*

205 penitentiary officers, of all levels of employment, and from penitentiaries across Canada, attended various training conferences during the training year at the Correctional Staff College at Kingston, Ontario. In addition, a special course was organized for prospective "Staff Training and Safety Officers". The following is a list of the activities at the Staff College during the training year:

<i>Conferences</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
Wardens	May 7 — 12/61	10
Deputy Wardens	June 19 — 29/61	11
Classification Assistants (Kingston)	August 15 — 17/61	12
Stewards	September 11 — 22/61	19
Classification Officers	September 24 — 28/61	15
C.V.O. & Educational Supervisors	September 25 — October 5/61	26
Assistant Wardens (O. & A.)	November 6 — 24/61	11
Supervisors of Classification and Psychologists	November 19 — 25/61	20
Classification	November 27 — December 8/61	30
Chaplains	January 7 — 13/62	18
Assistant Wardens (S. & S.) and Accountants	February 19 — March 2/62	20
Deputy Wardens	March 5 — 16/62	13
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>205</b>
Staff Training and Safety Officers Course	January 5 — February 16/62	27

The College extended the use of its facilities to the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston and to the Kingston Dominion Civil Servants Credit Union for their evening meetings.

The Staff College premises, when no courses were in session, were used on several occasions to provide a change in routine for suitable inmates, in groups of ten, from the Prison for Women. These inmates, under the supervision of their own officers, spent a week-end under more relaxed conditions than was possible inside the walls of their institutions.

### *Institutional In-Service Training*

379 new penitentiary officers were given initial training on their appointment to the Service:

Guards	163
Instructors	34
Teachers	6
Clerks	27
Others	48.

The average length of this course was 2½ days and it was organized in the institutions by the acting "In-Service Training" officers.

### *Basic Training Courses*

172 penitentiary officers were assigned locally to Basic Training Courses:

Guards	121
Instructors	22
School Teachers	5
Clerks	7
Others	17.

These courses averaged 4 weeks in duration and were conducted by the senior members of institutional staff, with the co-operation of the representatives of National Parole Service and of the several Welfare Agencies.

### *Follow-up and Improvement Courses*

Executive staff members of each institution conducted staff conferences for all personnel in order to explain and interpret the new Penitentiary Act, the Penitentiary Service Regulations, Commissioner's Directives and Divisional Instructions.

The following courses were also conducted locally for members of the staff:

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
Firefighting .....	248
Safety and Accident Prevention .....	77
Projectionist .....	3
Effective Speaking .....	14
Correctional Officers .....	10
Basic Psychology and Human Relations .....	110
Technique of Observation .....	40
Total .....	<hr/> 502

The following activities were also made available to penitentiary officers by correspondence and night and day courses. This program was made possible through the co-operation of several outside organizations, including the Universities, R.C.A.F., various Departments of Federal and Provincial Governments and the Welfare Agencies:



<i>Courses</i>	<i>Participants</i>
Theory of Office Management .....	52
Job Instruction Training .....	93
Job Relation Training .....	10
Job Method Training .....	6
Job Safety Training .....	12
Job Leadership Training .....	10
Instructional Technique .....	11
Introduction to Criminology .....	21
Pedagogy .....	33
Socio-Pedagogy .....	4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>252</b>

#### IV — FINANCE AND SERVICES DIVISION INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

##### *Housekeeping*

During the year the program which was begun in 1960-61 of brightening up the inmate accommodation at the older institutions was continued with salutary effects on inmate and officer morale. Ornamental grounds outside the walls were kept well and made attractive, and efforts were made to obtain the same conditions inside.

##### *Laundry*

In the Montreal Region, Leclerc Institution operated a modern laundry which handled the laundry requirements for five regional institutions in a highly satisfactory manner. During the year the output of the Leclerc laundry was approximately 650,000 pounds dry weight. This was the Service's first experiment in combining all area laundries into one operation and its effectiveness indicated that it should become standard practice in all regions where the distances involved make it feasible. The combined laundry output for all institutions was 2,627,180 pounds. The policy of replacing worn out and obsolete machinery with new equipment was continued and there was a good demand for operators trained in modern methods. Attendance of laundry managers at courses of training carried on by outside firms was encouraged when it could be arranged.

##### *Change Room Manufacture*

In addition to all inmates' clothing alterations and repairs, our Change Rooms fabricated the following items during the year:

Socks, knit	39,857
Socks, refooted	20,312
Roller towels	2,959
Bed sheets	8,244
Pillow cases	5,075
Clothing labels	130,005
Mattress covers	798
Pillow covers	720

#### PURCHASING

The Purchasing Section received 6,628 requisitions and issued 14,948 Purchase Orders during the fiscal year. These figures show an increase in volume of approximately 20% over the previous year. The increase was mainly attributable to the additional requirements of farm and work camps.

## FOOD SERVICES

*General*

The improvement in the Penitentiary Food Services which started during the 1960-61 period was maintained. Additional up-to-date food service equipment was purchased from outside industry to the value of \$124,000.00, and \$17,000.00 worth of equipment was fabricated by Penitentiary Industries. Further improvements were made in food service premises and proper dietary menu planning was put into effect. New methods for controlling and decreasing food waste were introduced.

A change-over in all major institutions to cafeteria style feeding was commenced.

*Meal Statistics*

During the year 7,189,839 meals were consumed at a cost of \$1,543,261.06. These figures include officers' duty meals, as well as inmate ration consumption.

## V — ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

The Architectural and Engineering Division was responsible for construction, maintenance and engineering operations during 1961-62 which resulted in a total expenditure of \$5,094,812.13. The \$2,783,212.84 expended for construction by contract is an increase of approximately 50% over 1960-61. This is mostly due to the expenditures for the new Farm Camp development. Approximately \$12,000.00 was expended in planning the new major institutions although the responsibility for architectural and engineering design and contracting will be assumed by the Department of Public Works as of April 1, 1962. Increased activities in the established institutions resulted in a substantial increase in expenditures for construction by inmates. The development of the new Correctional Work Camps, which was a major undertaking in 1961-62, was also accomplished primarily with inmate labour. Summarized hereunder is the total expenditure for activities controlled by the Architectural and Engineering Division:

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

1961-62

*Expenditure for Materials for Construction by Inmates*

New Construction Existing Institutions .....	\$ 271,559.80
Alterations, Remodelling and Additions to existing Buildings, Wall and Ducts .....	142,822.19
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Water — Sewer — Electrical — Steam) .....	89,651.98
Landscaping, Roads, Exercise Areas, Fencing, etc. ....	49,623.99
Miscellaneous Minor Alterations and Additions .....	8,767.50
Installation of Radio, Telephone & Alarm Systems .....	1,257.84
Alterations, Additions to Power Plants .....	540.27
Renovation of Staff Houses .....	4,829.73
Fire Loss (Dorchester Penitentiary) .....	2,526.05
Fire Protection, Facilities (Leclerc — Joyceville — Manitoba) .....	9,758.91
Establishment of Correctional Staff College (Que.), St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec .....	2,370.81
Total .....	\$ 583,709.07

*Expenditure for Development of Correctional Camps*

Gatineau .....	\$ 128,063.69
Landry Crossing .....	167,521.46
Beaver Creek .....	81,053.29
Agassiz .....	154,526.85
Total: .....	<u>\$ 531,165.29</u>

*Expenditure For Construction by Contract*

Construction of Farm Camp Building Dorchester Penitentiary .....	\$ 259,557.75
Completion of Industrial Shops Building Dorchester Penitentiary .....	155,449.76
Completion of Abattoir Building Dorchester Penitentiary .....	46,049.88
Completion of Vocational Training Building Federal Training Centre .....	125,701.70
Renovation of Kitchen & Mess Hall Building Federal Training Centre .....	14,800.35
Reconstruction — Roof — Exercise Hall, School and Library Building—Federal Training Centre .....	7,327.17
Construction of Shop Building Leclerc Institution .....	103,769.76
Extension of Outside Service Lines Leclerc Institution .....	68,959.00
Erection of Security Fence Leclerc Institution .....	29,933.18
Completion of Coal Bunker—Excavating & Grading Leclerc Institution .....	3,300.00
Roadway Construction & Paving Leclerc Institution .....	16,450.00
Relocation of 10" Water Main Leclerc Institution .....	4,650.00
Completion of Sewage Pump House Leclerc Institution .....	1,340.00
Completion of Farm Camp Building St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	179,512.33
Completion of Industrial Shop Building St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	208,474.80
Commencement of High Level Water Tank St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	18,200.00
Installation of Elevator in Shop Building C-2 St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	2,991.25
Commencement of Canning Plant Joyceville Institution .....	141,882.59
Completion of Shop Building Joyceville Institution .....	69,683.04
Commencement of Farm Camp Building Joyceville Institution .....	4,574.47
Erection of Security Fence Joyceville Institution .....	37,896.15
Roadway Construction & Paving Joyceville Institution .....	9,459.22
Completion of Farm Camp Building Collin's Bay Penitentiary .....	223,336.80
Construction of Exercise Hall, School & Library Building, Collin's Bay Penitentiary .....	200,002.36
Installation of New Steam Generator Kingston Penitentiary .....	92,242.36
Renovation of the West Breakwater Kingston Penitentiary .....	8,101.86
Construction of Farm Camp Building Manitoba Penitentiary .....	254,634.82
Construction of Exercise Hall Building Manitoba Penitentiary .....	181,765.03
Construction of Farm Camp Building Saskatchewan Penitentiary .....	283,239.08



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Commenced Installation of New Steam Generator Saskatchewan Penitentiary .....	23,718.13
Construction of Auditorium Building British Columbia Penitentiary .....	6,210.00
<b>Total:</b> .....	<b>\$ 2,783,212.84</b>
Acquisition of Land Dorchester Penitentiary .....	1,200.00
Preliminary Site Development New Quebec Institution #1 ..	2,431.00
New Institution for Treatment of Drug Addicts British Columbia Penitentiary ..	9,029.00
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment ...	65,765.71
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b> .....	<b>\$ 3,976,512.91</b>

### MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS 1961-62

<i>Expenditure for Materials — Work by Inmates</i>	
Buildings, Walls & Ducts .....	\$ 109,858.70
Houses and Tenements .....	14,690.48
Service Lines .....	20,740.68
Machinery & Equipment (Engineering Items) ...	46,455.82
Construction Machinery .....	16,018.59
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts, Bridges, Wharves and Sidings .....	6,526.97
	<b>\$ 214,291.24</b>

### INSTITUTIONAL OPERATING EXPENSES 1961-62

Electric Light & Power .....	\$ 205,069.27
Fuel for Power Plants & Heating .....	659,499.31
Water—Municipal Payments—Treatment .....	33,621.45
Construction Equipment .....	13,119.31
Machinery & Equipment (Engineering Items) ...	28,698.64
	<b>\$ 904,007.98</b>

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE

ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING DIVISION	\$ 5,094,812.13
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The most significant development in the year's construction program was construction of new minimum security farm camp buildings on the reserves of existing institutions. These are self-contained units providing dormitory accommodation for 80 inmates, food preparation and serving areas, provision for group activities, recreation, visiting, etc., as well as administrative offices. The first farm camp building at St. Vincent de Paul was commenced under the Winter Works program 1960-61 and was occupied in January 1962. During the 1961-62 fiscal period, the construction of farm camps was commenced at Dorchester, Collin's Bay, Joyceville, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Institutions. The occupation of these will be completed early in the fall of 1962.

Correctional Work Camps at Agassiz, Landry Crossing and Gatineau were also undertaken in 1961-62 and although construction of all buildings was not completed each camp was being operated on a limited scale at the year's end. These camps consist of a group of wood frame buildings which were partially prefabricated at the major institutions.

Accommodation is provided for 80 inmates including Kitchen and Mess Hall, Stores and Laundry, Officers Accommodation, Garage and Administration Building. Most of the labour for construction has been provided by inmates with

only part of the mechanical services and other specialized work going to outside contract. The initial accommodation at Agassiz and Landry Crossing was provided in portable trailer units which will become available for future development elsewhere. At Gatineau, both officers and inmates were accommodated in tents while Kitchen, Mess Hall and Administrative facilities were provided in a summer cottage existing at the site chosen for the camp.

At existing institutions, many new facilities were provided through construction by inmate labour. In all, 199 capital projects requiring departmental authority were completed and another 99 were still underway at 31st March 1962. Notable among the various projects completed, was a two-storey extension to the Industrial Shop Building at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, additional classrooms and other educational facilities construction at Federal Training Centre, a new Piggery Building at Dorchester, a new Protestant Chapel at Collin's Bay, construction of a Greenhouse and Potting Shed at Manitoba Penitentiary, revamping the electrical distribution system at Saskatchewan, and the construction of a Greenhouse at William Head to serve the institution in British Columbia.

To meet increased steam requirements, a new Generator was installed at Kingston Penitentiary at a cost of \$92,242.36. Contracts were also let for new Generators and ancillary equipment at Saskatchewan and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries. These latter installations were undertaken as part of the Winter Works program 1961-62.

There seems little question that the pressure to provide additional inmate accommodation in existing institutions and to construct new facilities for treatment, industry and administration without corresponding increases in staff, has resulted in a lack of sufficient attention to maintenance of existing facilities. However, an interesting improvement may be noted in reviewing the maintenance program completed in 1961-62. More projects were completed than in any previous year and the number of projects uncompleted at the close of the year was only 27 as against a 5 year average of 75.

To conform with a Government decision which placed responsibility for future Architectural and Engineering design work and contract control for all major construction with the Department of Public Works, the staff of the Architectural and Engineering Division was reduced during 1961-62, commencing the year with a staff of 25 and carrying on into 1962-63 with only 13. With the retirement leave of the Chief of the Division to commence in May, it is anticipated that administrative re-organization will take place which will result in responsibility for construction and maintenance coming under the Director of Finance and Services. It may be concluded, therefore, that this report of the Architectural and Engineering Division marks the end of an era.

## VI — FINANCIAL SERVICES

Comparative statements of financial receipts and disbursements are tabulated below.

### *Comparative Statement of Disbursements*

	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60
Salaries	11,634,749.96	10,388,222.40	8,687,453.64
Allowances	2,277.77	3,442.43	2,598.65
Gratuity to Retiring Officers	40,745.83	14,839.58	11,006.67
Officers' Uniforms	183,566.00	159,607.89	145,003.00
Officers' Duty Meals	165,612.35	158,272.83	145,455.54
Office Stationery & Supplies	37,138.48	31,905.77	25,515.33
Equipment & Furnishings	23,390.15	24,199.22	21,473.33
Other Administrative Charges	133,248.04	121,543.40	104,397.06
	12,220,728.58	10,902,033.52	9,142,903.22

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Maintenance of Inmates	3,058,367.69	2,453,492.02	2,337,274.95
Discharge Expenses	108,330.13	104,364.75	110,397.73
Operating Expenses	1,501,652.77	1,343,836.79	1,242,622.16
Repair & Upkeep of Buildings Works & Equipment	340,324.41	319,112.45	296,265.52
	<u>17,229,403.58</u>	<u>15,122,839.53</u>	<u>13,129,463.58</u>

Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works	3,939,426.85	2,414,141.56	5,047,334.85
Acquisition of Equipment	1,142,310.97	724,386.61	882,165.43
Livestock Purchases	121,838.13	101,493.94	90,431.26
Total Capital	<u>5,203,575.95</u>	<u>3,240,022.11</u>	<u>6,019,931.54</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>22,432,979.53</u>	<u>18,362,861.64</u>	<u>19,149,395.12</u>

*Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Institutions*

	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60
Head Office Planning	43,249.96	—	—
Newfoundland	84,637.65	50,789.55	62,696.75
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,590,264.97	1,997,304.54	1,818,709.81
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	3,753,604.30	3,411,278.28	3,110,666.59
Federal Training Centre and Subsidiaries	1,771,684.49	1,364,012.79	1,218,585.12
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries	1,418,055.97	1,630,122.82	2,977,471.08
Correctional Staff College (Que.)	16,604.11	—	—
New Quebec Institution #1	2,431.00	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary & Subsidiaries	2,481,837.35	2,472,369.31	2,165,629.46
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,583,337.75	1,562,190.54	1,431,359.50
Joyceville Institution	1,618,225.72	1,258,061.46	2,078,801.49
Correctional Staff College (Ont.)	75,041.51	38,638.03	31,271.90
Manitoba Penitentiary & Subsidiaries	1,843,331.43	1,350,855.55	1,174,083.83
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	1,989,449.01	1,485,303.52	1,474,483.93
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,161,224.31	1,741,935.25	1,605,635.66
	<u>22,432,979.53</u>	<u>18,362,861.64</u>	<u>19,149,395.12</u>

*Comparative Statement of Revenue*

	1961-62		1960-61	
	Revenue Total	Receipts from Sale of Farm Produce	Revenue Total	Receipts from Sale of Farm Produce
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	106,642	48,553	109,427	45,732
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	164,558	78,573	177,598	81,441
Federal Training Centre and Subsidiaries	1,035	—	2,305	—
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries	2,768	—	150	—
Correctional Staff College (Que.)	—	—	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	152,014	32,120	537,364	37,424
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	71,124	47,209	56,924	41,339
Joyceville Institution	114,856	110,457	87,234	85,316
Correctional Staff College (Ont.)	200	—	480	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	105,396	36,615	95,112	35,476
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	75,327	60,357	71,385	52,487
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	169,927	19,800	65,543	16,048
	<u>963,847</u>	<u>433,684</u>	<u>1,203,522</u>	<u>395,263</u>



## VII — MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Medical Services in all penitentiaries provided, during the course of the year, diagnostic treatment and care on the same basis as was available to the general public.

There was an increase in demand for medical services, partly due to a greater admission rate and partly due to the fact that more inmates were found to be either physically or mentally ill at the time of admission and who required special diagnostic and treatment facilities.

The present methods of selection of inmates for medium and minimum security institutions had the effect of increasing the percentage of aging and chronically ill persons in the maximum security institutions.

The mental health problems of inmates were dealt with through the psychiatric department; approximately one-third of the inmate population having taken advantage of this service either voluntarily or through referral.

Dental care continues to be provided for inmates as usual. Provision was made during the year for new dental laboratories in British Columbia, Manitoba and in Ontario in order to provide more adequately for denture requirements of inmates.

The following statistical total describes the work accomplished during the year:

Number of physical examinations for applicants —	962
Number of applicants rejected on physical grounds —	197
Number of officers who requested medical advice and treatment —	1,224
Number of officers treated for injuries sustained on duty, as a first aid measure or otherwise —	666
Number of officers who visited the hospital dispensary for treatment purposes —	2,742
Number of calls made by physicians to officers' homes —	970
Number of calls made by physicians to hospitalized officers —	320
Number of accidents to officers reported to the Compensation Boards —	201
Number of complete physical examinations performed on inmates —	3,489
Number of complete physical re-examinations —	2,369
Number of inmates found to be physically or mentally ill at time of first examination —	384
Number of physically or mentally handicapped inmates at time of admission —	183
Number of inmates requiring special diagnostic or treatment facilities at time of admission or within a month of admission —	803
Average number of inmates attending sick parade per week —	2,363
Percentage of those attending sick parade found to be suffering from organic lesions —	37.78%
Inmates hospitalized at penitentiary hospitals —	3,089
Inmates hospitalized at outside hospitals —	271
Number of patient days at penitentiary hospitals —	20,192
Number of patient days at outside hospitals —	6,709
Number of times inmates were treated at the hospital as out-patients —	170,756
Number of cases of major surgery treated at penitentiary hospitals —	330; at outside hospitals — 180
Number of cases of minor surgery treated at the penitentiary hospitals —	371
Number of inmates treated for accidents —	2,522
Number of X-rays —	3,044
<i>Psychiatric</i>	
Number of inmates coming to interview the Psychiatrists voluntarily —	1,222
Number sent to the Psychiatrists as referrals —	1,113

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Total number of first interviews — 1,365  
 Total number of second or more interviews — 2,261  
 Number of psychotherapeutic interviews — 994  
 Number of inmates involved in Group Therapy — 83  
 Number of inmates treated by Electrotherapy — 78  
 Number of inmates kept in the Psychiatric Ward — 245  
 Percentage of inmates improved as a result of psychiatric treatment from the standpoint of adjustment to the penitentiary — 65%  
 Number of inmates certified as being mentally ill within three months following admission — 12  
 Number of inmates certified as being mentally ill in the course of their sentence — 47

*Dental*

Number of inmates on dental parade each week (average) — 293  
 Number of full and partial dentures manufactured — 1,250  
 Number of Blood Donors — 2,136

## MEDICAL EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR 1961-62

	(Services) Medical & Dental	Mentally Ill Maintenance	Optical Supplies	Medical & Dental Supplies	Total
Dorchester	\$ 7,143.27	\$ 2,867.06	\$ 712.05	\$ 5,200.53	\$ 15,922.91
Springhill	867.15	—	—	323.40	1,190.55
St. Vincent de Paul	29,557.92	16,794.00	883.30	16,071.24	63,306.46
Leclerc	11,324.10	—	878.92	3,615.51	15,818.53
Federal Training Centre	9,114.70	—	394.29	3,266.33	12,775.32
Valleyfield Camp	130.00	—	—	588.78	718.78
Gatineau Camp	1,696.17	—	16.00	5.70	1,717.87
Kingston and Prison for Women	43,900.70	10,850.90	2,039.30	16,369.30	73,160.20
Collin's Bay	2,715.09	—	178.05	2,053.47	4,946.61
Joyceville	3,211.00	—	216.85	2,026.08	5,453.93
Landry Crossing	169.50	—	7.50	211.38	388.38
Beaver Creek	2,605.53	—	11.00	601.73	3,218.26
Manitoba	14,273.65	2,050.00	286.56	2,400.82	19,011.03
Saskatchewan	20,877.07	24,724.87	534.80	4,404.35	50,541.09
British Columbia	28,513.55	2,983.94	584.64	5,928.57	38,010.69
William Head	3,443.00	—	32.78	317.78	3,793.56
Agassiz	20.00	—	—	102.40	122.40
Newfoundland	*	1,287.25	*	*	1,287.25
	\$179,562.40	\$ 61,558.02	\$ 6,776.03	\$ 63,487.37	\$311,383.82

\* Would be included in "Maintenance & Dieting of Inmates". We have no details.

N.B. Kingston and prison for Women are not recorded separately.

## VIII — INDUSTRIES DIVISION

Last year's report made reference to the reorganization of Industries and to the development of long range plans for industrial operations with the objective of placing greater emphasis than heretofore on the provision of effective and rehabilitative employment for inmates. With this reorganization it was possible to proceed more directly with industrial developments and in the past year, good progress was made in implementing action planned in the previous year. The construction of most of the industrial buildings, started in 1960-61, was completed and in many cases, the required machinery and equipment was purchased and installed. At some institutions, sufficient progress had been made to permit preliminary industrial activities to be started in these new buildings by the year end. The re-design and remodelling of existing job shop type industries to factory or line production operation was continued with good results. The study of new sales outlets for penitentiary manufactured products was



continued. This opened new fields of product requirement which, in many cases, necessitated the designing or re-designing of goods and products to suit the customers' requirements. While many of these new products were manufactured from wood or metal, some of them involved the use of plastics and other composite materials which required special equipment and production techniques.

The standardization of Penitentiary manufactured products for penitentiary use was continued and by the year end, the design of approximately one hundred and fifty penitentiary use items had been standardized. This program has assisted considerably the establishment of more efficient manufacturing procedures and the production of good quality products.

The centralized advance manufacture of commodities, for use by the Penitentiary Service, was continued with good results, particularly in the provision of some stable outlets for quantity produced goods and in the development of more efficient and economical manufacturing processes. Penitentiary clothing factories continued to be taxed to full capacity during the past year by the demands for penitentiary clothing.

Although there was a long delay in developing suitable patterns and procedures for the production of the new officers' uniform, sufficient of this new uniform had been produced by the year end to dress most of the officers on strength in the minimum security camps and plans were proceeding for the production of the new uniform requirements of the medium security institutions in the coming year.

Other existing industrial facilities continued to be engaged in the production of wood and metal furnishings, steel sash and other equipment for existing and new institutions. This included the line production of prefabricated building components for use in the construction of Correctional Work Camp buildings. A quantity of work was also performed for other Government Departments; however, this did not increase as intended and further efforts were being made in this direction at the year end. A significant development occurred at Leclerc Institution where the manufacture of folding hospital cot type beds for another Government Department was put into operation on the line production basis. This industry, which had been designed and equipped for this purpose, commenced operations with a weekly production rate of two hundred beds per week and by the year end production processes and techniques had been refined to the point where production could be increased to three hundred units per week with a good possibility of further increases to the rate of one hundred beds per day being realized in the coming year. All beds produced in this industry must comply with Canadian Government Specifications and undergo rigid inspection by the Inspection Services Division of the Department of National Defence.

A new industry was developed for the production of physical training equipment, developed last year, and a considerable volume of this equipment has been supplied to Provincial and other tax supported schools. This development has also been extended into new lines of imported track and field equipment where this action was found to be practical and desirable.

The practice of providing product design services to other Government Departments was continued as in the past with fair results in promoting acceptance of penitentiary manufactured products.

In the past year, through discussion with Treasury Board officials and representatives from other Departments, considerable effort was made to establish several penitentiary industries for the repair of motor vehicles for other Government Departments. While this undertaking has not developed as speedily as desired, one such industry was established at Leclerc Institution and, by the year end, several Government Departments had started to take advantage of this service.



## INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

The average number of inmates assigned to industrial employment during the year under report was 2,500.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Penitentiary returns show that, in those departments under Industries jurisdiction, the total value of shop production for the past year was \$1,318,674.40, an increase of \$206,352.00 or 18.5% over the value of production for these departments in 1960-61. Approximately 60% of all industrial production, for the year under report, was for Penitentiary use. This is a decrease of 1% from last year when approximately 61% of all industrial work performed was for the Penitentiary Service.

For other Government Departments, 525 industrial orders were issued. The value of work performed on the orders was \$486,497.26.

According to the Chief Treasury Officer's records, the proceeds from sales of manufactured products, including vocational training departments was approximately \$359,000.00.

## TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary	Own Institution	Other Penitentiaries	Govt. Depts. and Other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kingston	58,189.27	106,594.65	135,667.24	6,693.05	307,144.21
St. Vincent de Paul	43,990.57	61,048.42	100,975.49	1,757.92	207,772.40
Dorchester	37,227.61	89,432.46	38,472.07	2,683.71	167,815.85
Manitoba	22,696.63	26,037.95	60,593.68	1,066.47	110,394.73
British Columbia	22,204.17	64,805.23	51,546.56	8,609.67	147,165.63
Saskatchewan	37,336.51	20,117.11	15,338.93	6,374.43	79,166.98
Collin's Bay	16,607.74	10,173.39	3,969.06	5,441.07	33,550.79
Joyceville	7,870.61	21,387.85	5,216.23	8,066.89	45,182.05
Leclerc	13,187.03	44,751.55	31,498.13	776.01	90,212.72
Valleyfield	388.50	36,103.68	24,685.79	2,013.61	63,191.58
Springhill	—	18,986.25	18,182.60	—	36,268.85
Prison for Women	4,343.73	26,113.40	351.48	—	30,808.61
TOTAL	264,042.37	524,651.94	486,497.26	43,482.83	1,318,674.40

VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION  
PERFORMED BY PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Govt. Depts.	Total
Broom and Brush	9,456.13	1,532.90	10,989.03
Canvas	11,083.83	270,325.57	281,409.40
Metal Working	92,592.49	66,112.71	158,705.20
Printing and Bookbinding	20,332.86	14,823.15	35,156.01
Shoe Manufacturing	118,418.72	6,856.34	125,275.06
Stone and Concrete Products	28,304.58	6,136.54	34,441.12
Tailoring	307,248.39	22,583.16	329,831.55
Woodworking	146,647.74	130,628.20	277,275.94

## FARMS AND CANNERIES

The production of fruit, vegetables, potatoes and animal products, with the exception of eggs, showed an increase over 1960-61. The decrease in egg production was the result of removal of the poultry flock at Saskatchewan to allow demolition of the poultry building. The lower yield of field crops was the result of drought in Western Canada.

The production from all the farms, together with average wholesale values, is listed below. The prices used are conservative. For example the price of 37 cents per dozen for eggs was based on the cost of Grade A medium eggs, whereas 80% of the eggs produced on penitentiary farms were Grade A large.

Item		Production	Increase	Decrease	Total Value
Fruit	(lb.)	7,000	598		\$ 350.00
Vegetables	(lb.)	1,920,454	132,262		115,927.94
Potatoes	(lb.)	1,123,685	235,670		16,855.28
Pork	(lb.)	548,891	30,619		219,556.40
Beef	(lb.)	457,326	114,766		160,064.10
Milk	(gal.)	239,634	9,796		191,707.20
Cream	(lb.)	27,923	2,521		8,376.90
Eggs	(doz.)	135,943		4,194	50,298.91
Poultry	(lb.)	34,912	19,812		8,728.00
Hay	(ton)	2,556	291		
Straw	(ton)	1,003		238	
Roots	(ton)	91		194	
Silage-corn	(ton)	545		100	
Silage-grass	(ton)	750		617	
Grain	(bus.)	49,382		14,924	
Hides	(lb.)	44,475	8,082		3,558.00
Soap	(lb.)	4,000		600	200.00
Manure	(ton)	11,100			
Green Feed	(ton)	170			
Plants		166,300			
Syrup	(gal.)	124			
Fat and Bones	(lb.)	89,847			620.00

*Livestock Sold*

Kingston Penitentiary	\$ 106.00
Joyceville Institution	4,037.00
British Columbia Penitentiary	1,463.00
Dorchester Penitentiary	4,647.00
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	9,073.00
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	3,725.00
Manitoba Penitentiary	1,335.00
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	8,902.00

Canneries		Production	Increase	Decrease	Total Value
Canned vegetables	(gal.)	61,452		8,602	46,092.15
Canned Fruit	(gal.)	32,478	15,652		24,584.95
Jelly and Jam	(lb.)	50,060	5,030		7,889.13

*Feed Plants*

Rations Mixed	(ton)	1,630			42,380.00
					<u>\$1,029,776.26</u>

## IX STATISTICAL DATA BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ON INMATES RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR

### *Introduction*

Admissions to federal penitentiaries in 1961-62 showed a 2 per cent increase to 3,396 from 3,338 in 1960-61. Offences of murder and manslaughter taken together rose from 55 to 58 but the components are not separately comparable due to changes in the Criminal Code. There was a very real increase in attempted murder from 6 in 1960-61 to 19 in 1961-62.

Offences against the person including the offence of murder, murder attempt, manslaughter, rape, rape attempt, other sexual offences, wounding and assaults, increased by 11 per cent over 1960-61, rising from 308 to 352.

Offences against property including robbery, breaking and entering, theft, having stolen goods, forgery and fraud showed a 5 per cent decrease over the previous year falling from 2,517 to 2,383.

The offence prison breach showed a 65 per cent increase. Escape, one of the offences included under prison breach, jumped from 77 in 1960-61 to 122 in 1961-62.

Parole violators jumped by more than 100 per cent from 81 in the previous year to 166 in the current year.

### *Religious Faiths of Inmate Population*

Of the 3,396 inmates admitted to penitentiaries in 1961-62 over 98 per cent professed some religious affiliation. There were noteworthy differences between the affiliations of men and women. While over 55 per cent of the male inmates adhered to the Roman Catholic faith, this was the affiliation of less than 37 per cent of the females. Of the male inmates nearly 38 per cent were members of major Protestant denominations, nearly 4 per cent belonged to other Protestant denominations and sects and 1.3 per cent were adherents of other religions. Of the female inmates nearly 48 per cent belonged to major Protestant denominations, close to 11 per cent adhered to other Protestant denominations and sects and close to 3 per cent professed other religious faiths.

No female inmate in the group claimed to lack any religious affiliation but in one case the religion was not given. Forty-four males professed no religion while in 15 cases the religion was not given.

### *Birthplace of Male Inmates*

Of the 3,331 male inmate admissions during 1961-62, 92.2 per cent were born in Canada and 7.8 per cent were born outside Canada. Of the 259 foreign-born inmates admitted, 22.4 per cent had lived in Canada less than five years before committal, 17 per cent between 5 to 10 years and 49 per cent 10 years and over while the years could not be determined for 11.6 per cent of the inmates. It is not known what proportion of foreign-born inmates had been naturalized.

### *Employment Status and Marital Status Prior to Commitment*

At the time of commitment 61.8 per cent of the inmates were unemployed, the proportion varying from 65.9 per cent for those with no dependents to approximately 46.5 per cent for those with three or more dependents. This high unemployment ratio held generally for admissions to most penitentiaries in Canada last year with the highest rates shown for the Federal Training Centre, Saskatchewan and Kingston Penitentiaries. Collin's Bay, Joyceville and Newfoundland Penitentiaries had the lowest unemployed ratio. In only two institutions was the employed ratio higher than the unemployed.



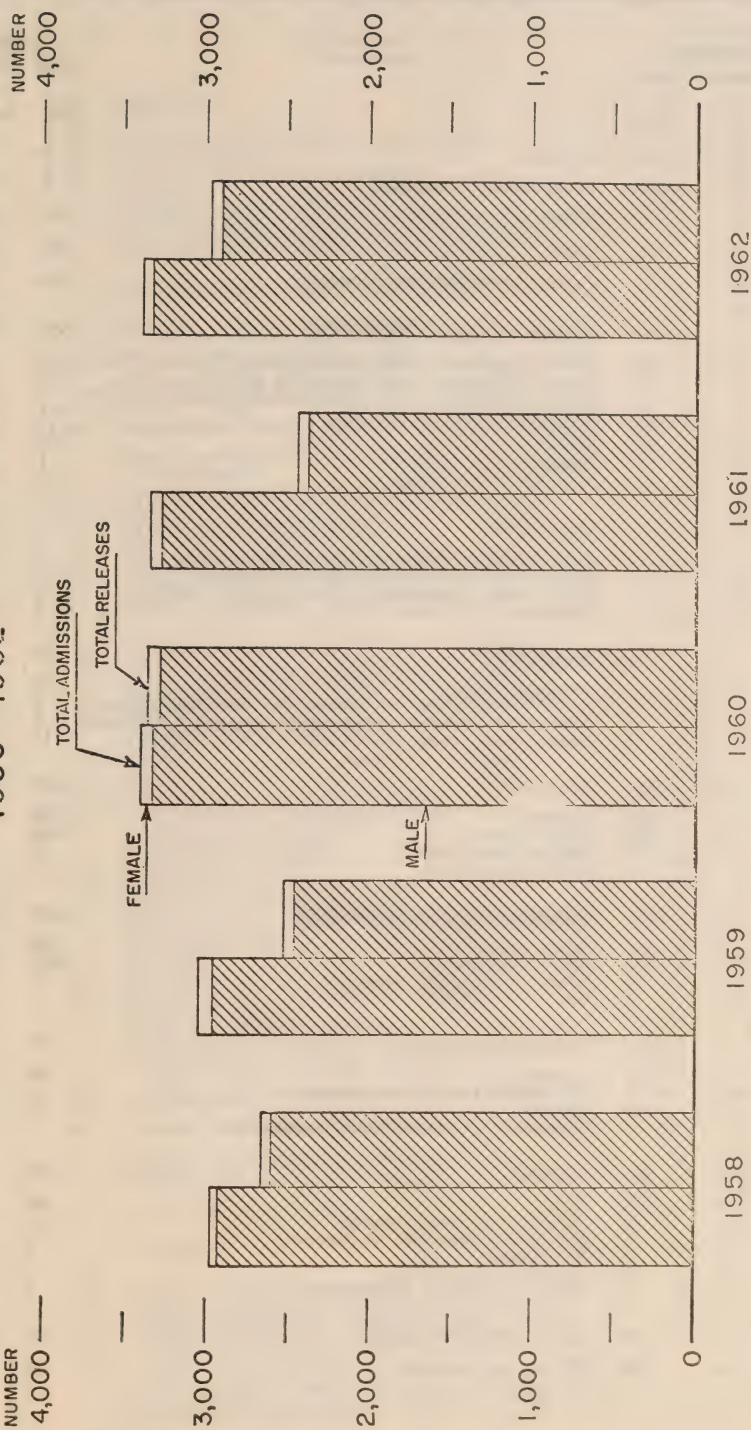
When marital status is related to employment status it is noted that only in the case of those married could there be found a majority employed while only between 30 and 40 per cent of those classified as single, widowed, divorced or separated were employed. All the married inmates had worked at some time except 0.2 per cent who were classified as having never worked, student or retired, while this category rose to 2.9 per cent for single offenders. The overall range in the employed rate varied from 53.4 per cent for those with six to nine dependents to 30.7 per cent for single offenders.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE : EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MARITAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF OFFENDERS

Employment Status of Offenders before Commitment	Marital Status			Number of Dependents								
	Total	Single	Mar- ried	Widow- ed	Div- orced	Sepa- rated	Total	None	One	Two	Three to Six	Six to Nine
Total Inmates .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed .....	36.2	30.7	50.4	31.0	39.4	37.8	36.2	31.4	47.2	44.8	53.3	53.4
Unemployed .....	61.8	66.4	49.4	66.7	60.6	61.4	61.8	65.9	52.5	55.2	46.4	46.6
Never Worked & Student & retired .....	2.0	2.9	0.2	2.3	0.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	0.3	—	0.3	—

# PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31 1958-1962





## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 1 — MALES &amp; FEMALES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED BY OFFENCE

Admissions			OFFENCE	Discharges		
Male	Female	Total		Total	Male	Female
3,331	65	3,396		2,978	2,915	63
26	—	26	MURDER	8	7	1
18	1	19	ATTEMPTED MURDER	8	8	—
29	3	32	MANSLAUGHTER	49	46	3
47	—	47	RAPE	35	35	—
6	—	6	RAPE, ATTEMPT TO COMMIT	10	10	—
132	1	133	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	129	129	—
23	—	23	Sexual intercourse with female under 14 yrs. of age	16	16	—
8	—	8	Sexual intercourse with female 14 to 16 yrs. of age	2	2	—
—	—	—	Sexual intercourse with insane/feeble-minded person	1	1	—
43	—	43	Indecent assault on female	44	44	—
11	—	11	Indecent assault on male	14	14	—
29	1	30	Incest	29	29	—
7	—	7	Buggery	1	1	—
11	—	11	Acts of gross indecency	22	22	—
33	—	33	WOUNDING	31	31	—
—	—	—	With intent to choke, suffocate or strangle	1	1	—
32	—	32	With intent to wound, maim or disfigure	25	25	—
1	—	1	With intent to endanger life or prevent arrest	—	—	—
—	—	—	Shooting with intent	5	5	—
53	3	56	ASSAULTS	30	29	1
10	—	10	Common assault	5	5	—
7	1	8	Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence	4	4	—
8	1	9	Assault on a public officer while engaged in his duty	7	7	—
28	1	29	Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	14	13	1
454	4	458	ROBBERY	431	427	4
183	2	185	Robbery	235	231	4
227	2	229	When armed	186	186	—
15	—	15	Assault with intent	8	8	—
29	—	29	Theft from person	2	2	—
1,076	1	1,077	BREAKING AND ENTERING	1,074	1,072	2
168	—	168	With intent	182	182	—
903	1	904	And Committing	891	889	2
3	—	3	Found in dwelling house	1	1	—
2	—	2	Out	—	—	—
149	—	149	PRISON BREACH	69	68	1
18	—	18	Breaking	12	12	—
1	—	1	Conveying things into prison	3	2	1
122	—	122	Escape	54	54	—
8	—	8	Unlawfully at large under sentence	—	—	—
440	7	447	THEFT	403	400	3
434	7	441	Theft	386	383	3
—	—	—	Attempt to commit theft	11	11	—
—	—	—	By person required to account	1	1	—
4	—	4	From mail	4	4	—
1	—	1	Theft of stray cattle	—	—	—
1	—	1	Misappropriation of money	1	1	—
135	—	135	HAVE STOLEN GOODS	84	83	1
135	—	135	Having in possession	84	83	1

TABLE 1 — MALES &amp; FEMALES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED BY OFFENCE

Admissions			OFFENCE	Discharges		
Male	Female	Total		Total	Male	Female
258	8	266	<b>FRAUDS</b>	228	222	6
46	3	49	Defrauding the public or any person	30	28	2
66	—	66	False pretences	66	66	—
7	—	7	False pretences obtaining credit	1	1	—
43	3	46	Forgery	30	29	1
94	1	95	Uttering forged documents	101	98	3
—	1	1	Exchequer bill paper in possession	—	—	—
1	—	1	Instruments for making forged bank notes	—	—	—
1	—	1	Counterfeiting government or court seals	—	—	—
17	—	17	<b>PROSTITUTION AND PROCURING</b>	7	5	2
—	—	—	Keeping common bawdy house	1	1	—
9	—	9	Procuring women for illicit sexual prostitution	2	—	2
8	—	8	Male person living on avails	4	4	—
—	—	—	<b>GAMING AND BETTING</b>	—	—	—
24	—	24	<b>OFFENSIVE WEAPONS</b>	15	15	—
1	—	1	Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession	1	1	—
2	—	2	Explosive for an unlawful purpose	3	3	—
5	—	5	Explosive with intent to cause an explosion	—	—	—
1	—	1	Firearm in motor vehicle	—	—	—
6	—	6	Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle	—	—	—
1	—	1	Unregistered firearm in dwelling or place of business	—	—	—
8	—	8	Weapons dangerous to public peace	11	11	—
115	6	121	<b>OTHER CRIMINAL CODE</b>	108	107	1
1	—	1	False imprisonment or forcible confinement	—	—	—
2	—	2	Abduction of girl or woman (16 yrs. of age and over)	—	—	—
2	—	2	Abduction of girl (under 16 yrs. of age)	1	1	—
—	—	—	Abduction of child (under 14 yrs. of age)	1	1	—
4	4	8	Abortion	1	—	1
—	—	—	Accessory after the fact	3	3	—
16	1	17	Arson	14	14	—
3	—	3	Attempt to commit indictable offences	—	—	—
3	—	3	Bigamy	1	1	—
11	—	11	Conspiracy to commit an offence	19	19	—
—	—	—	Corrupting or dissuading witness	—	—	—
1	—	1	from giving evidence	1	1	—
—	—	—	Counterfeiting money	1	1	—
5	—	5	Disguise with intent	4	4	—
3	—	3	Extortion	5	5	—
8	—	8	Mischief to private property	5	5	—
1	—	1	Mischief to public property	1	1	—
1	1	2	Mischief which causes actual danger to life	4	4	—
1	—	1	Obstructing public or peace officer	5	5	—
13	—	13	Perjury	5	5	—
28	—	28	Possession of counterfeit money	27	27	—
1	—	1	Possession of housebreaking instruments	1	1	—
11	—	11	Public mischief	6	6	—
—	—	—	Uttering counterfeit money	1	1	—
—	—	—	Wilful acts or omissions likely to cause mischief	1	1	—
—	—	—	Instruments of coining, possession	1	1	—
119	26	145	<b>OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT</b>	180	144	36
27	2	29	<b>OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES</b>	24	24	—
27	2	29	Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec 33	23	23	—
—	—	—	Breach of Customs Act, Sec. 203	1	1	—
163	3	166	<b>PAROLE VIOLATOR(1)</b>	44	42	2
10	—	10	<b>TRAFFIC</b>	11	11	—
9	—	9	Criminal negligence causing death	5	5	—
1	—	1	Criminal negligence causing bodily harm	2	2	—
—	—	—	Criminal negligence operating motor vehicle	3	3	—
—	—	—	Criminal negligence — failing to stop at scene of accident	1	1	—

(1) This total includes Parole revocations and Parole forfeitures, refer to table 3 for type of offences for forfeitures.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 2 -- ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1962 BY INSTITUTION

	Institution											
	Total Inmates	New- found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Train- ing Centre	Leclerc	King- ston	Col- lin's Bay	Joyce- ville	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Inmates on Register March 31/61.												
Total .....	6,738	34	713	1,453	407	304	1,063	453	397	427	732	755
Males .....	6,611	34	713	1,453	407	304	939	453	397	427	732	755
Females .....	124	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—
Admissions												
Received by Direct Admission												
Males .....	3,331	29	383	978	—	—	930	1(1)	—	241	399	370
Females .....	65	—	2	11	—	—	27	—	—	3	5	17
Received by Transfer												
Males .....	2,107	1	23	196	429	342	174	459	403	47	12	16
Females .....	38	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Total Admissions												
Total .....	5,541	30	413	1,185	429	342	1,169	460	403	291	416	403
Males .....	5,438	30	411	1,174	429	342	1,104	460	403	288	411	386
Females .....	103	—	2	11	—	—	65	—	—	3	5	17
Discharges												
Discharges												
Males .....	2,915	13	352	551	281	167	247	248	215	202	311	328
Females .....	63	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—
By Transfers												
Males .....	2,107	5	22	772	97	105	815	74	145	8	54	10
Females .....	38	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	17
Total Discharges												
Total .....	5,123	18	376	1,334	378	272	1,125	322	360	213	370	355
Males .....	5,022	18	374	1,323	378	272	1,062	322	360	210	365	338
Females .....	101	—	2	11	—	—	63	—	—	3	5	17
Inmates on Register March 31/62.												
Total .....	7,156	46	750	1,304	458	374	1,107	591	440	505	778	803
Males .....	7,030	46	750	1,304	458	374	981	591	440	505	778	803
Females .....	126	—	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Includes one parole inmate recommitted to Collin's Bay.



TABLE 3 — OFFENCE BY SELECTED TYPES OF SENTENCE  
OF MALES ADMITTED<sup>(1)</sup>

Offence	Total Admissions	Sentenced with lash	Selected types of sentence			
			Sentenced with Preventive Detention	As Criminal Sexual Psychopath	As Habitual Criminal	Parole
					Revocation	Forfeiture
Total Admissions .....	3,331	4	3	4	60	101
Murder .....	26	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....	18	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	29	—	—	—	—	—
Rape .....	53	2	—	—	—	( 1 )
Other sexual offences .....	132	—	2	—	—	( 5 )
Wounding .....	33	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	53	—	—	—	—	( 3 )
Robbery .....	454	2	—	1	—	(13)
Breaking and entering .....	1,076	—	—	1	—	(31)
Prison breach .....	149	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	440	—	—	—	—	(27)
Have stolen goods .....	135	—	—	—	—	( 7 )
Frauds .....	258	—	—	1	—	( 8 )
Prostitution and procuring .....	17	—	—	—	—	( 1 )
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	24	—	—	—	—	( 2 )
Other Criminal Code .....	115	—	—	—	—	( 3 )
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act(3) .....	119	—	—	—	—	—
Other Federal Statutes .....	27	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation(2) .....	163	—	1	1	60	101
Traffic						
Criminal negligence — causing death .....	9	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Failure to stop at scene of accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Column totals for special types of sentence represent only part of total inmates.

(2) This total includes 62 inmates serving remanet only as shown in the "Parole Revocation" column and 101 inmates serving remanet and sentence as shown in the "Parole Forfeiture" column. The figures which appear in brackets in the latter column indicate the offence for which parole was forfeited.

(3) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15, 1961.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 4 — OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	Number of Years										Death commuted to life	Life	Preventive Detention
		Under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 6	6 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and over				
Total Admissions .....	3,331	137	1,992	536	203	193	128	77	16	9	7	26	7	
Murder .....	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	—	
Attempted Murder .....	18	—	—	—	3	2	3	3	3	—	—	1	—	
Manslaughter .....	29	—	5	2	3	2	4	9	1	1	—	2	—	
Rape .....	53	1	8	7	13	10	7	2	4	—	—	1	—	
Other sexual offences .....	132	—	64	33	10	15	3	5	—	—	—	—	2	
Wounding .....	33	—	8	11	1	6	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Assaults .....	53	1	46	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Robbery .....	454	1	161	85	41	73	43	36	7	5	—	1	1	
Breaking and entering .....	1,076	3	755	185	70	43	15	4	—	—	—	—	1	
Prison breach .....	149	63	67	11	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Theft .....	440	4	360	63	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Have stolen goods .....	135	—	98	19	7	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Frauds .....	258	1	180	50	11	8	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	
Prostitution and procuring ...	17	—	10	3	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons .....	24	—	15	4	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Criminal Code .....	115	2	79	17	8	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Opium & Narcotic Drug Act(2)	119	—	72	15	11	6	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Federal Statutes .....	27	—	21	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Violation(1) .....	163	61	38	24	7	7	13	8	1	—	—	2	2	
Traffic:														
Criminal negligence —														
causing death .....	9	—	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence —														
causing bodily harm .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence —														
operating motor vehicle .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — Fail to														
stop at scene of accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(1) This total includes 62 inmates serving remanet only and 101 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

(2) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15, 1961.

TABLE 5 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS RECORD — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total											
	Total Admissions	With no previous commitments	With previous commitments	Number of Previous Commitments in Adult Institution								
				1	2	3	4	5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	Over 20
Total Admissions ....	3,331	775	2,556	533	446	351	275	241	513	132	38	27
Murder .....	26	17	9	5	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....	18	7	11	3	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	29	14	15	6	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rape .....	53	31	22	5	8	2	3	—	3	1	—	—
Other sexual offences .....	132	57	75	26	14	9	4	7	13	—	—	2
Wounding .....	33	14	19	6	4	—	1	4	3	—	1	—
Assaults .....	53	20	33	10	7	7	4	1	2	1	1	—
Robbery .....	454	144	310	90	61	44	29	26	54	3	2	1
Breaking and entering .....	1,076	217	859	162	153	126	102	76	178	41	11	10
Prison breach .....	149	23	126	25	30	20	17	11	16	7	—	—
Theft .....	440	110	330	48	50	52	35	37	68	24	12	4
Have stolen goods .....	135	14	121	13	23	15	17	14	30	7	1	1
Frauds .....	258	37	221	36	21	26	27	30	54	23	1	3
Prostitution and procuring	17	3	9	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	24	7	17	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	115	29	86	11	14	8	17	6	20	7	1	2
Opium and .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narcotic Drug Act(2) .....	119	9	110	6	6	11	3	12	45	16	8	3
Other Federal Statutes .....	27	10	17	6	2	1	—	3	5	—	—	—
Parole Violation(1) .....	163	—	163	65	40	21	13	8	15	1	—	—
<b>Traffic:</b>												
Criminal negligence — causing death .....	9	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) This total includes 62 inmates serving remanet only and 101 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

(2) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15, 1961.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 6 — OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	AGE ON ADMISSION																60 years and over	Age not stated
		Total under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59					
Total Admissions ...	3,331	4	13	66	104	156	204	908	655	437	345	186	111	109	32	1			
Murder .....	26	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	—			
Attempted Murder .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	3	5	2	—	—	—	—			
Manslaughter .....	29	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	3	5	3	4	3	1	—			
Rape .....	53	—	—	1	1	4	1	19	12	7	3	3	2	—	—	—			
Other sexual offences	132	—	—	2	5	4	5	11	16	16	24	16	16	10	7	—			
Wounding .....	33	—	—	—	3	—	1	7	8	4	2	4	2	2	—	—			
Assaults .....	53	—	—	1	2	4	4	19	8	8	3	—	1	3	—	—			
Robbery .....	454	—	—	1	8	11	17	28	155	111	51	36	19	8	7	2			
Breaking & entering	1,076	4	6	36	44	68	87	309	221	127	87	45	20	21	1	—			
Prison breach .....	149	—	—	2	9	10	14	71	21	11	5	3	—	2	1	—			
Theft .....	440	—	6	12	18	27	32	122	77	51	38	23	17	15	2	—			
Have stolen goods ..	135	—	—	—	1	3	6	38	33	17	19	8	5	4	1	—			
Frauds .....	258	—	—	3	2	3	5	31	46	59	44	32	15	13	5	—			
Prostitution																			
and procuring .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—			
Gaming & betting ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Offensive weapons ..	24	—	—	1	1	1	—	7	3	3	4	1	2	—	1	—			
Other Criminal Code	115	—	—	—	3	5	4	20	21	19	17	14	2	8	1	1			
Opium and																			
Narcotic Drug Act(2) ..	119	—	—	—	1	1	—	13	23	26	23	4	9	15	4	—			
Other																			
Federal Statutes ....	27	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	1	3	9	3	1	2	1	—			
Parole Violation(1) ...	163	—	—	—	3	7	8	56	39	22	16	2	6	2	2	—			
Traffic:																			
Criminal negligence - causing death .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—			
Criminal negligence - causing bodily harm																			
Criminal negligence - operating	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
motor vehicle .....																			
Criminal negligence - Fail to stop at scene of accident ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

(1) This total includes 62 inmates serving remanet only and 101 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

(2) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15, 1961.

TABLE 7 — OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS AND RESIDENCE — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	No dependents	Total with dependents	Employed				Residence			
				Number of Dependents				Rural	Urban	Transient	
				One	Two	Three to Five	Over Five				
Total Admissions .....	3,331	2,440	891	265	232	306	88	278	2,822	231	
Total Employed .....	1,273	832	441	126	104	164	47	108	1,115	50	
Murder .....	16	11	5	3	1	1	—	3	13	—	
Attempted Murder .....	9	6	3	1	1	1	—	2	7	—	
Manslaughter .....	16	12	4	—	—	2	2	3	13	—	
Rape .....	37	16	21	5	4	10	2	5	31	1	
Other sexual offences .....	84	47	37	1	8	13	15	17	66	1	
Wounding .....	15	10	5	4	1	—	—	—	14	1	
Assaults .....	21	11	10	1	3	4	2	4	15	2	
Robbery .....	151	108	43	15	4	19	5	12	135	4	
Breaking and entering .....	318	244	74	30	16	24	4	20	290	8	
Prison breach .....	64	49	15	8	5	2	—	7	51	6	
Theft .....	165	119	46	10	14	21	1	9	147	9	
Have stolen goods .....	62	31	31	7	8	13	3	3	58	1	
Frauds .....	110	47	63	13	21	28	1	5	98	7	
Prostitution and procuring .....	7	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons .....	11	4	7	—	3	2	2	3	8	—	
Other Criminal Code .....	54	27	27	12	5	9	1	3	49	2	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act(2) .....	25	16	9	4	1	3	1	1	18	6	
Other Federal Statutes .....	17	4	13	2	1	4	6	—	17	—	
Parole Violation(1) .....	83	61	22	9	5	7	1	10	71	2	
<b>Traffic:</b>											
Criminal negligence — causing death .....	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	—	
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Unemployed</b>											
Total Unemployed .....	2,058	1,608	450	139	128	142	41	170	1,707	181	
Murder .....	10	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	
Attempted Murder .....	9	7	2	1	—	1	—	—	9	—	
Manslaughter .....	13	7	6	—	1	—	5	4	9	—	
Rape .....	16	14	2	2	—	—	—	3	12	1	
Other sexual offences .....	48	30	18	1	2	7	8	6	41	1	
Wounding .....	18	10	8	1	3	4	—	1	15	2	
Assaults .....	32	27	5	—	2	3	—	5	23	4	
Robbery .....	303	235	68	19	22	21	6	27	251	25	
Breaking and entering .....	758	608	150	50	49	41	10	69	634	55	
Prison breach .....	85	75	10	8	—	2	—	10	68	7	
Theft .....	275	232	43	14	12	14	3	17	231	27	
Have stolen goods .....	73	57	16	5	3	7	1	3	57	13	
Frauds .....	148	95	53	15	15	21	2	9	128	11	
Prostitution and procuring .....	10	6	4	—	—	3	1	—	10	—	
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons .....	13	11	2	—	1	1	—	—	10	3	
Other Criminal Code .....	61	41	20	7	4	8	1	6	54	1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act(2) .....	94	73	21	12	6	2	1	—	67	27	
Other Federal Statutes .....	10	8	2	—	—	1	1	1	9	—	
Parole Violation(1) .....	80	63	17	4	7	4	2	9	67	4	
<b>Traffic:</b>											
Criminal negligence — causing death .....	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(1) These totals include 62 inmates serving remanet only and 101 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

(2) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15, 1961.

TABLE 8—OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS—MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admis- sions	Alcohol			Drugs		
		Abstinent	Moderate	Excessive	Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
Total Admissions .....	3,331	510	2,060	604	40	104	13
Murder .....	26	5	14	7	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....	18	3	15	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	29	4	17	8	—	—	—
Rape .....	53	9	33	10	1	—	—
Other sexual offences .....	132	29	75	26	—	—	2
Wounding .....	33	5	22	5	—	1	—
Assaults .....	53	3	34	13	—	2	1
Robbery .....	454	50	321	76	1	3	3
Breaking and entering .....	1,076	157	704	197	6	9	3
Prison breach .....	149	25	93	24	3	4	—
Theft .....	440	86	251	87	2	13	1
Have stolen goods .....	135	26	77	26	1	5	—
Frauds .....	258	33	156	62	2	3	2
Prostitution and procuring .....	17	6	11	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	24	8	11	4	1	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	115	14	78	23	—	—	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act(2) .....	119	12	20	—	23	64	—
Other Federal Statutes .....	27	8	16	3	—	—	—
Parole Violation(1) .....	163	27	103	32	—	—	1
Traffic:							
Criminal negligence — causing death .....	9	—	8	1	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) These totals include 62 inmates serving remanet only and 101 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

(2) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15, 1961.



TABLE 9 — TERM OF SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY —  
MALES ADMITTED

Previous Institutional History	Total Admissions	Term of Sentence (Years)											20 years and over Death commuted to life	Life	Preventive Detention
		Under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 6	6 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 years and over	Death commuted to life	Life			
Total Admissions .....	(1) 3,331	137	1,992	536	203	193	128	77	16	9	7	26	7		
First Commitment .....	(2) 775	10	472	132	47	52	26	14	3	—	1	17	1		
Gaol only .....	(3) 647	20	451	83	25	24	23	14	2	—	—	5	—		
Reformatory only .....	(4) 254	15	157	40	16	13	6	6	—	1	—	—	—		
Penitentiary only .....	(5) 212	30	91	30	18	11	17	8	2	2	2	1	—		
Gaol and Reformatory .....	(6) 278	16	196	38	5	9	5	5	2	—	1	1	—		
Gaol and Penitentiary .....	(7) 583	23	322	100	41	40	22	19	4	5	2	2	3		
Reformatory and Penitentiary ..	(8) 152	9	66	36	10	14	10	3	1	—	1	—	2		
Gaol, Reformatory & Penitentiary	(9) 430	14	237	77	41	30	19	8	2	1	—	—	1		
Total Previous Penitentiary ..	(10) 1,377	76	716	243	110	95	68	38	9	8	5	3	6		

(Lines 5, 7, 8 and 9)

TABLE 10—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SELECTED TYPES OF SENTENCE—  
MALES ADMITTED(1)

Age	Total Admissions	SELECTED TYPE OF SENTENCE				
		Sentenced with Lash	Sentenced with Preventive Detention	As Criminal Sexual Psychopath	As Habitual Criminal	PAROLE
						Revocation      Forfeiture
Total Admissions	3,331	4		3	4	60      101
Under 15 years ....	4	—	—	—	—	—      —
15 years .....	13	—	—	—	—	—      —
16 years .....	66	—	—	—	—	—      —
17 years .....	104	—	—	—	—	—      3
18 years .....	156	—	—	—	—	—      4
19 years .....	204	1	—	—	—	3      5
20 - 24 years .....	908	2	—	—	—	20      36
25 - 29 years .....	655	1	—	—	—	17      22
30 - 34 years .....	437	—	1	—	—	5      16
35 - 39 years .....	345	—	1	—	4	6      9
40 - 44 years .....	186	—	—	—	—	2      —
45 - 49 years .....	111	—	—	—	—	2      4
50 - 59 years .....	109	—	1	—	—	2      —
60 years and over .	32	—	—	—	—	—      2
Not stated .....	1	—	—	—	—	—      —

TABLE 11 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—  
MALES ADMITTED

Age	Total Admissions	Previous Institutional History							
		First Commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory Penitentiary &	Gaol, Reformatory & Penitentiary
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )
Total Admissions .	3,331	775	647	254	212	278	583	152	430
Under 15 years ....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years .....	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years .....	66	56	8	—	1	1	—	—	1
17 years .....	104	65	29	6	2	2	—	—	2
18 years .....	156	87	43	6	9	8	—	—	12
19 years .....	204	76	59	25	14	14	13	1	30
20 - 24 years .....	908	186	225	120	76	95	129	39	282
25 - 29 years .....	655	100	133	50	49	51	139	42	321
30 - 34 years .....	437	62	58	25	22	41	105	30	251
35 - 39 years .....	345	47	48	12	20	28	90	17	210
40 - 44 years .....	186	31	21	4	7	22	47	7	108
45 - 49 years .....	111	24	7	2	6	6	24	9	72
50 - 59 years .....	109	19	9	3	4	9	26	3	69
60 years and over ..	32	5	7	1	2	1	7	3	18
Not stated .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

(1) Column totals for special types of sentence are only part of total inmates.

TABLE 12 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY SCHOOL GRADE — MALES ADMITTED

[illegible]



TABLE 13 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS —  
MALES ADMITTED

Age	Total Admissions	Abstinent	Alcohol		Drugs		Alcohol and Drugs	Not stated
			Moderate	Excessive	Drugs only			
Total Admissions ..	3,331	510	2,060	604	40		104	13
Under 15 years ....	4	3	1	—	—		—	—
15 years .....	13	9	4	—	—		—	—
16 years .....	66	28	36	1	1		—	—
17 years .....	104	33	67	1	—		2	1
18 years .....	156	39	111	4	2		—	—
19 years .....	204	39	149	15	—		1	—
20 - 24 years .....	908	159	614	107	5		21	2
25 - 29 years .....	655	74	418	123	9		27	4
30 - 34 years .....	437	40	245	122	8		21	1
35 - 39 years .....	345	28	196	102	7		12	—
40 - 44 years .....	186	21	102	58	—		4	1
45 - 49 years .....	111	20	49	34	3		5	—
50 - 59 years .....	109	9	50	33	3		11	3
60 years and over ..	32	3	17	4	2		—	1
Not stated .....	1	—	1	—	—		—	—

TABLE 14 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — MALES ADMITTED

Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	Previous Institutional History									
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Eleven to Fifteen	Sixteen to Twenty	Over Twenty
Total Admissions .....	3,331	775	533	446	351	275	241	513	132	38	27
First commitment .....	775	775	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaol only .....	647	—	288	141	79	54	32	48	5	—	—
Reformatory only .....	254	—	105	79	38	18	11	3	—	—	—
Penitentiary only .....	212	—	140	46	15	5	3	3	—	—	—
Gaol and Reformatory ..	278	—	—	42	68	54	40	55	9	3	7
Gaol and Penitentiary ..	583	—	—	102	100	90	75	160	38	12	6
Reformatory & Penitentiary	152	—	—	36	28	24	22	39	3	—	—
Gaol, Reformatory & Penitentiary .....	430	—	—	—	23	30	58	205	77	23	14
Total Previous Penitentiary	1,377	—	140	184	166	149	158	407	118	35	20

TABLE 15 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TOTAL TIME SERVED —  
MALES ADMITTED

[illegible]

TABLE 16 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY SCHOOL GRADE — MALES ADMITTED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	Illite- rate	Grade Attained										Above High School	Not Stated			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	13
Total Admissions.....	3,331	68	9	29	62	127	221	316	492	753	490	352	160	138	34	63	17
None .....	775	19	2	5	17	27	43	82	162	147	98	70	37	34	11	20	1
One .....	533	10	1	7	7	16	40	57	91	98	81	55	29	25	4	7	5
Two .....	446	12	3	3	9	18	33	49	54	94	80	44	26	11	3	5	2
Three .....	351	9	—	5	8	16	21	32	46	92	47	37	15	15	5	3	—
Four .....	275	3	—	3	3	13	27	23	37	67	48	30	7	7	1	4	2
Five .....	241	2	1	4	4	10	17	13	25	65	32	33	11	13	2	4	5
Six to ten .....	513	6	2	—	8	17	33	46	59	131	81	62	27	22	4	13	2
Eleven to fifteen .....	132	4	—	2	3	6	5	10	10	36	15	18	8	9	2	4	—
Sixteen to twenty .....	38	3	—	—	2	1	1	4	3	15	3	—	—	1	2	3	—
Over twenty .....	27	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	5	8	5	3	—	1	—	—	—



TABLE 17 — NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS — MALES ADMITTED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	Alcohol			Drugs		Not Stated
		Abstinent	Moderate	Excessive	Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs	
Total Admissions ....	3,331	510	2,060	604	40	104	13
None .....	775	197	515	54	2	3	4
One .....	533	88	368	69	2	3	3
Two .....	446	70	305	62	1	8	—
Three .....	351	47	214	74	5	10	1
Four .....	275	30	180	56	—	8	1
Five .....	241	22	148	54	9	7	1
Six to ten .....	513	40	259	159	15	38	2
Eleven to fifteen .....	132	11	53	49	2	17	—
Sixteen to twenty ....	38	4	12	12	3	7	—
Over twenty .....	27	1	6	15	1	3	1

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 18 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY — MALES

Type of Discharge	Penitentiary											
	Total Discharges	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Leclerc	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total Discharges .....	2,915	13	352	551	167	281	247	248	215	202	311	328
Death .....	10	—	—	3	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	—
Deportation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence .....	2,008	8	225	434	84	110	208	147	163	148	219	262
Release on court order .....	29	—	2	9	—	3	—	—	1	1	10	3
Release to provincial authorities .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Parole .....	837	5	120	99	80	167	35	101	50	46	75	59
Unconditional release .....	28	—	5	6	2	1	—	—	1	2	7	4

TABLE 19 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED — MALES

Type of Discharge	Years Served									
	Total Discharges	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 years and over
Total Discharges .....	2,915	127	1,853	614	169	56	84	5	4	3
Death .....	10	2	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	1
Deportation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence .....	2,008	33	1,306	477	110	39	42	—	1	—
Release on Court order .....	29	27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Release to provincial authorities .....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole .....	837	59	525	132	56	17	39	5	2	2
Unconditional Release .....	28	3	18	4	2	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE 20 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED — MALES DISCHARGED

		Sentence Expired									
Offence		Total Discharges	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 years and over
Total Discharge .....		2,915	127	1,853	614	169	56	84	5	4	3
Total Expiration .....		2,008	33	1,306	477	110	39	42	—	1	—
Murder .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....		3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....		7	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—
Rape .....		19	—	5	7	1	—	6	—	—	—
Other sexual offences .....		85	—	42	27	11	2	3	—	—	—
Wounding .....		17	1	5	7	2	1	1	—	—	—
Assaults .....		22	—	18	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....		210	—	101	57	32	8	12	—	—	—
Breaking and entering .....		812	4	535	218	40	11	3	—	—	—
Prison breach .....		49	4	36	7	2	—	—	—	1	—
Theft .....		271	2	231	34	3	—	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....		68	1	46	20	—	1	—	—	—	—
Frauds .....		170	1	116	39	11	3	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....		5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....		11	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....		69	—	45	20	2	—	2	—	—	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act .....		132	—	83	25	5	10	9	—	—	—
Other Federal Statutes .....		19	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....		36	20	12	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Traffic:											
Criminal negligence — causing death .....		1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence—operating motor vehicle .....		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fail to stop at scene of accident .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Paroled .....		337	59	525	132	56	17	39	5	2	2
Murder .....		6	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1
Attempted Murder .....		4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....		37	—	5	7	4	8	10	1	1	1
Rape .....		24	1	10	6	2	1	3	—	—	—
Other sexual offences .....		40	2	23	12	2	—	—	1	—	—
Wounding .....		14	—	11	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults .....		7	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery .....		207	9	96	51	29	6	14	2	—	—
Breaking and entering .....		242	13	192	20	13	—	4	—	—	—
Prison breach .....		14	3	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....		121	17	92	10	1	—	1	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....		11	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds .....		46	2	38	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....		3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....		36	5	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act .....		11	—	2	4	1	2	2	—	—	—
Other Federal Statutes .....		3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....		4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic:											
Criminal negligence — causing death .....		3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence—operating motor vehicle .....		2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fail to stop at scene of accident .....		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total other discharges .....		70	35	22	5	3	—	3	—	1	—



TABLE 21 — OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	TERM OF SENTENCE				
		Under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total admissions .....	65	4	44	8	2	7
Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Manslaughter .....	3	—	—	—	—	3
Sexual offences .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wounding .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	3	—	1	—	1	1
Robbery .....	4	—	3	1	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	7	—	6	1	—	—
Frauds .....	8	2	4	2	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	6	—	4	1	1	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act(1) .....	26	1	22	1	—	2
Other Federal Statutes .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....	3	1	—	2	—	—

(1) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15th, 1961.

TABLE 22 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY									
	Total Admissions	First Commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiary Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total admissions .....	65	17	13	6	4	8	5	2	10	21
Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Breaking and entering .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prison breach .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	7	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Frauds .....	8	3	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	2
Prostitution and procuring .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	6	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act(1) .....	26	1	5	4	—	6	2	1	7	10
Other Federal Statutes .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3

(1) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15th, 1961.

TABLE 23 — OFFENCE BY AGE — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	AGE ON ADMISSION(2)											
		16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60
		yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	to 24	to 29	to 34	to 39	to 44	to 49	to 59	yrs. and over
Total admissions .....	65	1	—	—	2	11	17	13	8	7	4	1	1
Murder .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Manslaughter .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Assaults .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Theft .....	8	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Frauds .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Other Criminal Code .....	26	—	—	—	1	5	9	5	3	2	1	—	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act(1) .....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Federal Statutes .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Parole Violation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15th, 1961.

(2) No females under sixteen years of age were reported admitted to penitentiary during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962.

TABLE 24 — OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Marital Status					
	Total Admissions	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total admissions .....	65	18	24	5	3	15
Murder .....	1	1	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder .....	3	—	1	2	—	—
Manslaughter .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sexual offences .....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	3	1	2	—	—	—
Assaults .....	4	—	2	—	—	2
Robbery .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Breaking and entering .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	7	3	—	1	2	1
Theft .....	8	1	4	—	—	3
Frauds .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	6	1	3	—	—	2
Other Criminal Code .....	26	9	11	2	1	3
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act(1) .....	2	1	—	—	—	1
Other Federal Statutes .....	3	1	1	—	—	1
Parole Violation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15th, 1961.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 25 — OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS —  
FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Alcohol				Drugs	
	Total Admissions	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs
Total admissions .....	65	11	18	6	4	26
Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	3	1	1	1	—	—
Sexual offences .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wounding .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	3	2	—	1	—	—
Robbery .....	4	1	2	1	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	1	1	—	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	7	—	5	2	—	—
Frauds .....	8	2	5	—	—	1
Prostitution and procuring ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	6	3	2	1	—	—
Opium & Narcotic Drug Act(1) .	26	—	—	—	4	22
Other Federal Statutes .....	2	—	1	—	—	1
Parole Violation .....	3	1	—	—	—	2

(1) Includes admissions under the Narcotic Control Act effective on September 15th, 1961.

TABLE 26—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SCHOOL GRADE—FEMALES ADMITTED

		GRADE ATTAINED															Above High School
Age	Total Admissions	Illiterate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total admissions ...	65	1	—	—	—	1	2	6	6	14	12	10	4	4	2	3	
Under 15 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16 years .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19 years .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
20 - 24 years .....	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	
25 - 29 years .....	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	
30 - 34 years .....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	1	1	—	—	1	
35 - 39 years .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	
40 - 44 years .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	
45 - 49 years .....	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	
50 - 59 years .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	
60 years and over .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	



TABLE 27 — NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS BY  
PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — FEMALES ADMITTED

Previous Commitments	Previous Institutional History								
	Total Admissions	First Commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total admissions ....	65	17	13	6	4	8	5	2	10
None .....	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One .....	8	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	4
Two .....	10	—	7	1	—	1	1	—	1
Three .....	5	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	1
Four .....	8	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	3
Five .....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Six to Ten .....	13	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	9
Eleven to Fifteen .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Sixteen to Twenty .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over Twenty .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 28 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TIME SERVED —  
FEMALES ADMITTED

Previous Commitments	Years Served						
	Total Admissions	First Commitment	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5
Total admissions .....	65	17	8	15	5	6	2
None .....	17	17	—	—	—	—	—
One .....	8	—	4	4	—	—	—
Two .....	10	—	4	6	1	1	—
Three .....	5	—	—	3	1	—	—
Four .....	8	—	—	1	1	4	—
Five .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Six to Ten .....	13	—	—	1	2	1	2
Eleven to Fifteen .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixteen to Twenty .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over Twenty .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 29 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED — FEMALES DISCHARGED

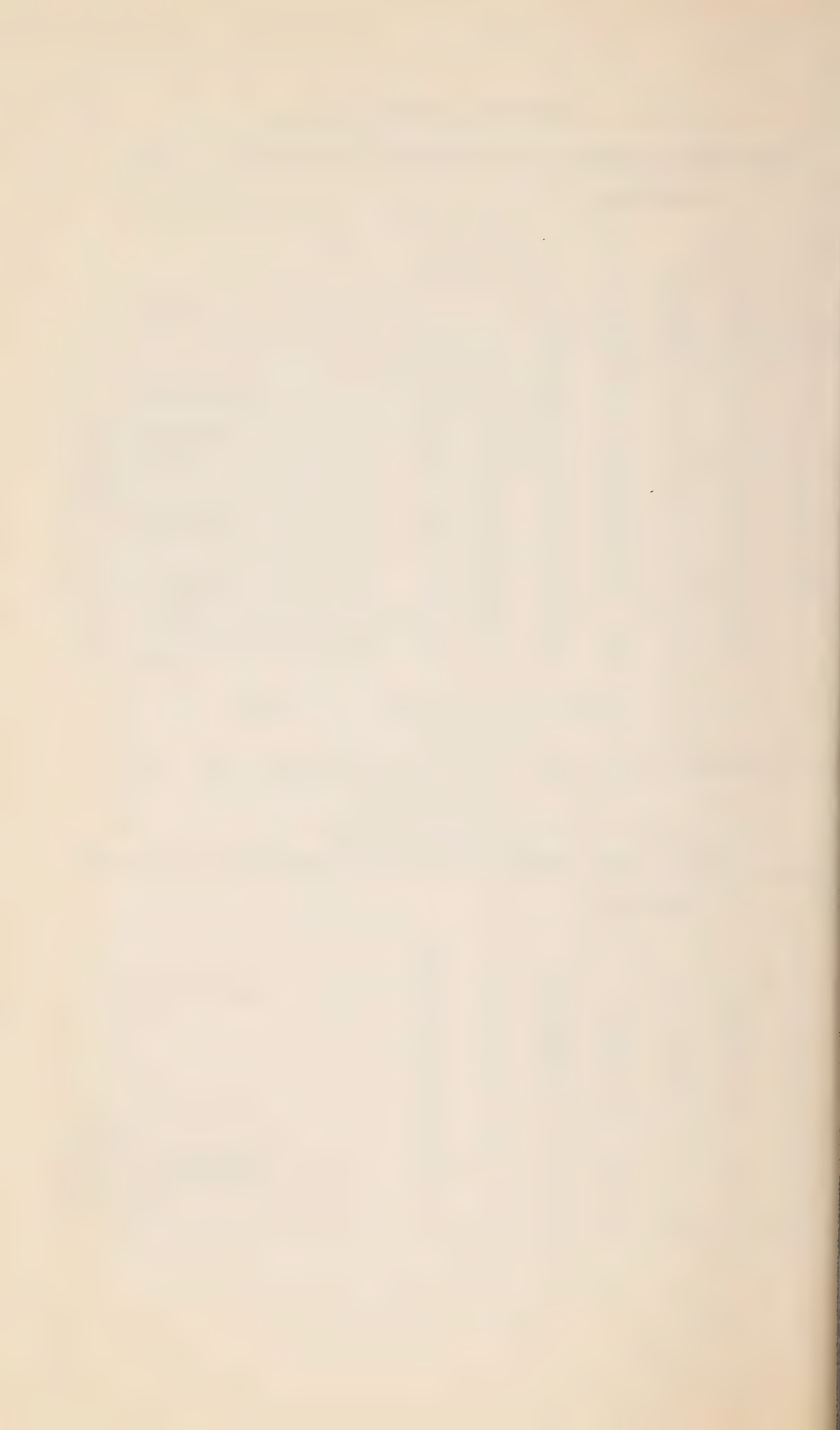
Offence	Total Discharges	TIME SERVED					
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total discharges .....	63	4	42	14	—	2	1
Murder .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Attempted Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	3	1	1	—	—	1	—
Sexual offences .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery .....	4	—	2	2	—	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Frauds .....	6	—	5	1	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act .....	36	—	26	9	—	1	—
Other Federal Statutes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE 30—TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED—FEMALES DISCHARGED

Type of Discharge	Total Discharges	TIME SERVED					
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total discharges .....	63	4	42	14	—	2	1
Death .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deportation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence .....	39	2	26	10	—	1	—
Release on Court order .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Release to provincial authorities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole .....	24	2	16	4	—	1	—
Unconditional release .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other reasons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—







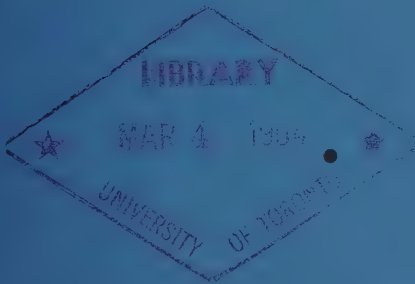






CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
**COMMISSIONER OF  
PENITENTIARIES**



For the Fiscal Year Ended  
**MARCH 31, 1963**







1960-1961  
Annual Report  
of the  
Board of  
Governors  
of the  
Canadian  
Council  
of  
Arts  
and  
Letters





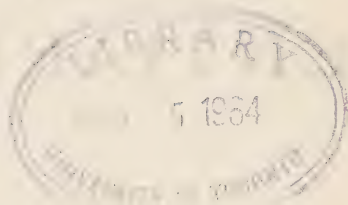
CANADA

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•

For the Fiscal Year Ended  
**MARCH 31, 1963**





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*To His Excellency Major General Georges Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,  
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1963, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

LIONEL CHEVRIER,

Minister of Justice.

*To the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice*

SIR,

In accordance with Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1963, together with appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

A. J. MacLEOD,

Commissioner.

*Ottawa, November 30, 1963*

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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES  
for the  
FISCAL YEAR 1962-1963

I — INTRODUCTORY

*Penitentiary Act and Regulations*

The new Penitentiary Act, which was enacted by Parliament in 1961 and reviewed extensively in last year's Annual Report, came into force on April 1, 1962.

The Penitentiary Service Regulations, enacted by the Governor in Council, also came into force on April 1, 1962.

*Inmate Population*

During the year under review the courts committed to penitentiary more inmates (3,742) than in any other year in Canadian history. However, the penitentiaries also discharged more inmates (3,679) than in any preceding year. The result was a net increase in penitentiary inmate population, during the year, of only 63 inmates. This relatively small net increase (as compared with 394 in 1960 and 417 in 1961) could not be taken as any indication that crime in Canada is on the decrease or that the number of penitentiary inmates is about to level off.

The high discharge rate reflected, in the main, the expiration of many of the sentences imposed between 1957 and 1962, when the inmate population rose from 5,433 inmates to 7,156, an increase of thirty-two per cent.

The pattern of penitentiary inmate population increase since 1947 indicates that for a period of two years, generally speaking, the number of inmates confined remains relatively constant. This period is then followed by a period of two, and sometimes three years, when there is a very dramatic increase indeed in the number of persons received in penitentiary. The following table illustrates this point.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

<i>Constant Years</i>	<i>Large Increase Years</i>
1947 — 3752	
1948 — 3851	
1949 —	4225
1950 —	4740
1951 — 4817	
1952 — 4686	
1953 —	4934
1954 —	5120
1955 —	5507
1956 — 5508	
1957 — 5433	
1958 —	5770
1959 —	6295
1960 — 6344	
1961 —	6637
1962 —	7156
1963 — 7219	

If the foregoing pattern is repeated during the next two years it is very likely that by March, 1965, the Penitentiary Service will be responsible for some 8,000 inmates.

*Institutions*

During the year minimum security farm camps were opened at four maximum security institutions (Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries) and two medium security penitentiaries (Collin's Bay and Joyceville). Each of these institutions is designed for the custody of 80 inmates who are employed in farming operations and other work that is required to be done outside the walls of the main institution.

The minimum security Blue Mountain Correctional Camp was opened on property administered by the Department of National Defence near Gagetown, N.B. The project is to develop military training areas for the Canadian Army and is one that would not have been commenced within ten years if it were to be financed out of tax moneys by the employment of civilian labour at going rates of pay. This is the fourth correctional work camp to be established in the last two years, the others being located at Agassiz, B.C., Landry Crossing, Ontario, and Gatineau Park, P.Q.

In addition the Service established a new institution, near Agassiz, B.C., for the confinement of Sons of Freedom Doukhobours convicted of acts of terrorism in British Columbia and sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more. The institution consists of two compounds, one for male and the other for female prisoners. Each compound is surrounded by two chain-link fences. Within the fenced compounds prefabricated metal buildings provide dormitory accommodation for the inmates.

Five years ago the Penitentiary Service operated nine institutions in Canada, all of them maximum security. Today the Service operates seven maximum, four medium and fifteen minimum security institutions, and the special Mountain Prison for Sons of Freedom prisoners in British Columbia.

### *Escapes and Walk-aways*

During the year there were 62 escapes and walk-aways from federal institutions. Last year there were 74. At the time of writing all but three had been recaptured. Of the 62 evasions, 13 were from maximum security institutions, 11 from medium security institutions and 38 from minimum security institutions.

It is worth recording that the construction of chain-link fences around the new medium security institutions reduced the number of walk-aways at the Joyceville Institution from 18 to 6, and at the Leclerc Institution from 7 to 1.

### *Retirements and Deaths*

It came as a great shock to officers of the Service to learn of the death of Major-General R. B. Gibson on August 3, 1962. In last year's report we had recorded the retirement of General Gibson from the Public Service and had noted his service as Commissioner of Penitentiaries from 1948 to 1960. It is a matter of genuine regret that General Gibson was not spared to enjoy, for a longer period, the retirement that, through his service to Canada, he had so fully earned.

Warden F. C. B. Cummins of Saskatchewan Penitentiary, who was first appointed to the Penitentiary Service in 1933, died suddenly at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, on March 3, 1963. Warden Cummins, who was 54 years of age at the time of his death, was appointed Deputy Warden in 1950 and Warden of British Columbia Penitentiary in 1955. He became Warden of Saskatchewan Penitentiary in 1960. Warden Cummins served the Penitentiary Service faithfully and well and his passing came as a great shock to his friends and colleagues in the Service.

Warden Oren A. Earl of the Joyceville Institution retired from the Penitentiary Service in October, 1962, at the age of 65. Warden Earl served in the Penitentiary Service for 42 years and played an important part in the establishment as well as the operation of the Joyceville Institution.

Mr. A. T. Field, Purchasing Agent of the Service at Ottawa Headquarters since 1950, retired from the Public Service in July, 1962. During his term as Purchasing Agent Mr. Field was responsible for a large number of improvements in purchasing procedures in the Penitentiary Service.

### *St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Riot*

On June 17, 1962, a Sunday afternoon, a riot of major proportions occurred at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

On June 21st the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, exercising his powers under the Penitentiary Act, appointed a Board of Inquiry to inquire into and report upon the disturbance. The Chairman was the Director of Inmate Training, from the Headquarters of the Service in Ottawa, and the two members were the Deputy Wardens of the Leclerc Institution and the Federal Training Centre.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The manner in which the disturbance developed and was brought under control is set out in the report of the Board of Inquiry, as follows:

"The disturbance started about 1525 hrs. on June 17th, 1962. The majority of the inmate population was in the yard, split up in two groups. The young offenders (under 21 years of age) were relaxing in their own yard, located between Cell Blocks 1 and 2 and the Carpenter Shop. The others were located in the adults' yard, where a softball game was in progress between an institutional and an outside team of players. The inmates who were not watching the game were playing checkers, quoits, etc.

From the evidence given by custodial officers on duty, things had been peaceful and quiet all afternoon.

Around 1520 hrs., the kitchen crew was advised, by means of a loud-speaker, to report back to work. Five minutes later, Keeper J. A. PREVOST, who was in charge of the prison at the time, and stood in the adults' yard by the carpenter shop, saw about ten inmates suddenly run away from the young inmates' yard, led by inmate 7166 GUNN. They proceeded towards the main kitchen. Noises followed immediately. Keeper PREVOST, suspecting a fight, ordered Keeper COUTU and two other officers to go there and restore order. At the same moment, the softball game had just ended and the members of both teams were exchanging congratulations.

When Keeper COUTU neared the main kitchen building he saw that Keeper A. LAUZON had just been attacked by inmates who had gone inside the kitchen. Keeper COUTU helped Keeper LAUZON to get up, took the keys from the latter and locked the kitchen door, with the intention of locking the inmates in. Almost immediately the group of inmates in question climbed out of a window in the dishwashing room located next to the kitchen. These inmates proceeded towards the tool box next to the stone shed, and managed to break it open. They grabbed sledge hammers, picks, steel bars, etc., and went towards the stands surrounding the softball playing field, overturned the stands and then kept running towards the Change Room, which they forcibly entered. Almost immediately flames sprung up at that spot. Inmates came out almost as soon as they went in. Their next objective was the new Industrial Building, whose doors they knocked down with their sledge hammers. They set fire to the building just as speedily as they had in the Change Room and then ran towards the young inmates' yard, namely, between the former Shoe Shop and the Carpenter Shop. Ten minutes had hardly elapsed since the beginning of the disturbance.

It must be said here that the group of rioters, which consisted of about ten inmates at first, was gradually increasing in size and had grown to about 30 men in about ten minutes' time. The riot leaders, namely, 7166 GUNN, 5570 O'BRIEN, 7002 MELANCON, etc., were seen at the spots mentioned above.

At the very start of the trouble the members of the visiting softball team were led to safety in the former Tile Shop, under the guard of two officers and a few inmates. When the smoke coming out of the Change Room reached them and became stifling, they had to leave their shelter and were escorted to the Administration Building, under the protection of a group of non-participating inmates. It was then 1550 hrs. No visitor was hurt.

It must further be added that the vast majority of inmates were not participating in the disturbance in any way. They remained in the yard, apparently not appreciating what was happening.

For his part, when Keeper PREVOST realized the seriousness of happenings he proceeded forthwith to the Dome to notify officers of the situation and ordered them to get set to meet any eventuality. He afterwards repeated the same warning to officers in Cell Blocks 1 and 2 and then proceeded towards the Administration Building, where he had superior officers and firemen summoned by phone.

Now then, ten minutes after the trouble had started the bulk of the rioters proceeded towards the young inmates' yard. On the way they took the Carpenter Shop by assault, knocking down the doors of the shop and of the Canteen Store. They ransacked the Canteen, grabbing cigarettes, chocolate bars, etc., and then set the building on fire. Not a shot had then been fired yet either from a Tower or a Cage.

It was while the Carpenter Shop was being attacked that Guard Grade 2 M. PROULX was wounded by a group of inmates. Guard PROULX was trying at that moment to prevent the younger element from participating in riot. He was struck from behind with a shovel.

As the Carpenter Shop was being attacked, a group of inmates launched another attack against Cell Blocks 1 and 2. They succeeded in damaging the doors but they speedily drew back when rifle shots whizzed by their ears. The shots came from Cage 14, located in the Dome and manned by Guard Grade 1 W. MARTIN, an experienced officer with long years of service, who had been requested to take that post at the onset of the riot. It was also Guard MARTIN who protected with his rifle Guard Grade 2 M. PROULX who, wounded, was proceeding towards the Dome. Likewise, much later in the course of the disturbance an attack against the Dome was skilfully controlled by the same officer. Evidence clearly indicates that Guard MARTIN, by his actions, saved the Dome and Cell Blocks 1 and 2 from destruction.

After their failure against Cell Blocks 1 and 2, the rioters, unable to pursue their destructive work in the young inmates' yard, left that yard by proceeding between Cell Block 2 and the library. They broke down the door of the latter building, which faces the North Wall of the Penitentiary, and set fire inside of it. Fire spread rapidly to the Psychiatric Ward, located right next to the library. Patients had to be evacuated in a hurry. Without the collaboration of the inmate orderlies, many inmates would certainly have been burned to death, considering how fast the flames spread out.

Hardly 25 minutes had gone by since the start of the trouble. In that short time, the Change Room, the new Industrial Building, the Carpenter Shop, the Library and Psychiatric Ward were aflame. The rioters had also set fire inside the Theatre after breaking down the door with a sledge hammer. Likewise, Dissociation had been assaulted by the rioters, but Guard Grade 1 J.B. BERTRAND, on Tower No. 1, dispersed them with his firearms. It was after this failure that the rioters destroyed the school by fire. It is estimated that only about 50 inmates actively participated in the riot.

The evidence of witnesses clearly brings out to light that, until the arrival of Warden M. LeCorre, at 1610 hrs., no organized or concerted effort was made to control the destructive thrust of the rioters.

Warden LeCorre first of all undertook to control the young inmates' yard. He immediately ordered his officers to shut in, between Cell Blocks 1 and 2, inmates milling about in the yard in question. A group of officers went behind Cell Block 2 along the North Wall to prevent inmates from running in



that direction. The officers went as far as Tower No. 4. At the same time, another group of officers compelled inmates to proceed to the area indicated. When the first group of officers reached Tower No. 4 certain inmates started to revile them and to throw stones and bottles at them. They even walked towards the officers in a threatening way. The Guard on Tower No. 4, believing the officers seriously endangered, fired with his shotgun at the first row of inmates, who numbered approximately 100. Many inmates sustained serious injuries and had to be removed to the West Gate on stretchers. The shot fired from Tower No. 4 had a sobering effect on the inmates who, afterwards, could quietly be led to Cell Blocks 1 and 2 and the Dome. About 150 inmates were then put back in cells.

It must be mentioned here that officers took care to direct Hospital and Psychiatric Ward patients, as well as inmates wounded, towards the West Gate, where they could be given special attention.

At 1710 hrs., the young inmates' yard was cleared of inmates and under control.

With calm restored on the young inmates' side, Warden LeCorre then took over the control of the adults' yard, where he ordered a group of armed officers posted by the West Gate to push back towards the East Wall of the Penitentiary, between the school and the stone shed, the 650 odd inmates who were still in that area. The officers had to use their weapons during this operation, but they quickly controlled the inmates, who were stationed in short order in the designated area. By 1730 hrs., the officers had resumed full control of the Penitentiary, some two hours after the start of the trouble.

During the above operation, the use of firearms became necessary, because inmates tried to cut up fire hose and ventured to throw bottles and stones at the firemen who, at that moment, were trying to control the fire. A number of inmates were wounded."

In the course of the disturbance 26 inmates were wounded by gunshot fire and one inmate killed. No serious injuries were suffered by staff members or members of the local fire brigades, who brought the fires under control, or members of the armed forces who assisted in bringing the inmate population under control.

The result of the fire was to make unusable approximately ninety per cent of the shops in which inmates are usually employed at industrial production and also more than 200 cells that constituted the best of the living accommodation in the main inmate living area. Every effort was made to reduce the population by transferring inmates to other regional institutions. Nevertheless the damage to the cell accommodation forced the continued use of the so-called "bucket" cells that were condemned by the Archambault Commission as far back as 1938. The program of rebuilding shops was carried on during the remainder of the fiscal year but, at the end of the year, was still six months away from completion. It was expected, however, that large numbers of the inmate population would again be usefully employed in their shops by September, 1963.

*Other Highlights*

Certain other developments during 1962 - 1963 should be mentioned:

- (a) Separate conferences for Wardens and Deputy Wardens were held during the year for full discussion of the new program of inmate training,
- (b) A conference of institutional Chaplains was held for the first time in eleven years,
- (c) A select group of officers from Headquarters visited all institutions in Canada to carry out an inspection of program and facilities,
- (d) For the first time in the Penitentiary Service guard dogs were used at British Columbia Penitentiary, on an experimental basis, to assist in maintaining security during the evening hours, and
- (e) The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were designated as separate regions, each with its own Regional Director, for the purposes of the administration of the Penitentiary Act.

*Future Trends*

During the year planning went forward for the construction, commencing in 1963 - 64, of three new medium security institutions to be located at Springhill, N.S., Cowansville, P.Q., and at an appropriate location in the Province of Ontario. In addition, plans were well in hand for the construction, at the same time, of a narcotic addict treatment institution near Abbotsford, B.C.

The design for a new correctional staff college at Kingston, Ontario, was completed and it was expected that tenders for construction would be called early in the new fiscal year.

*Acknowledgments*

The private after-care agencies have again assisted us greatly in our work. It is our expectation that the formation of the individual John Howard Societies of Canada into a national organization and the establishment in Quebec of a provincial association involving most of the private after-care agencies will do much to assist the cause of corrections in Canada.

The Judicial Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has again co-operated with us fully and progress is being made in the development of a new system of reporting correctional statistics.



## II — INMATE TRAINING DIVISION

The year under review has seen an outline of a correctional programme of inmate training being completed and written out. This document lays down the philosophy of correctional training, and explains the means and methods through which reformation and rehabilitation of inmates may be obtained. It provides the foundations upon which all detailed sectional programmes will be built.

The essential feature of an effective correctional training is the multiplicity of approaches towards the inmate, making an appeal to the whole man, hoping that every side of his human nature, physical, intellectual and spiritual will be involved in the correctional process. The administration of the programme of such a nature imposes the need for co-ordination of several different phases of activity, and in view of this need, a new position of Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training) has been created in every main institution. The role and function of this position is to coordinate all training activities and to ensure that all phases of correctional training will be applied with equal force, or in equitable volume, without any specific phase of activities gaining predominance or interfering with others. It is believed that a concerted effort of several correctional activities focused upon an inmate, every one of such activities supporting the other, and all being directed toward the same objective — is necessary for the successful achievement of the correctional process.

Most of the policy directives and divisional staff instructions for the Inmate Training areas have been issued, replacing the old regulations and adding provisions for matters arising out of the new programme.

Several conferences were held during the year — for Wardens, Deputy Wardens, Assistant Deputy Wardens, Chaplains — and the essential features of the new programme were conveyed to institutional officials. The first "annual inspection of penitentiaries" was held during the year, and a thorough review has been made of institutional capacity, from the point of view of available human resources and physical facilities, to implement the new programme of training.

In summary, an outline of a correctional programme has been finalized in broad terms, and the first steps have been taken towards its practical implementation.

## CLASSIFICATION &amp; PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Despite the fact that many institutions were short of staff due to the austerity programme, the quantity of work has been maintained in most instances. The quality of the work performed has had to be lowered, although services have been maintained.

In the area of psychological services, there has been less than half the number of positions filled and some institutions, notably St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, have been without any psychological staff.

Group counselling, considered a most important part of the training programme in most correctional systems, is practically non-existent due to the lack of professional staff qualified to supervise.

The ratio of one classification officer per 150 inmates continues to be inadequate, in view of the many added duties which classification now performs. A ratio of one classification officer per 100 inmates would be more adequate.

Classification, although oriented toward the training of the individual, has played an increasingly important role in the area of institutional security.

Recruitment of professionally qualified staff has remained most difficult.

New forms have been put into effect in co-operation with D.B.S., which provide more valid and standardized data for operational research.

The following table summarizes the activities of this section:

### *Interviews*

Admission Interviews .....	6732
Institutional Classification Boards ..	5827
Selection Boards (for transfers to other institutions) ..	7481
Reclassification Boards .....	4801
Discharge & Pre-release .....	5537
Counseling & personal .....	41145
Interviews with officers .....	5061
Interviews with staff applicants .....	568
Interviews with visitors .....	1763
Interviews with agency representatives .....	7549

### *Reports*

Admission reports .....	5233
Progress reports .....	4770
Pre-release & Discharge reports .....	5473
Special reports for National Parole Service .....	2073
Referrals to psychiatrist .....	1079
Reports on staff applicants .....	461

### *Correspondence*

Interdepartmental & outside contacts .....	30229
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### *Meetings*

Classification, Grading, etc. ....	2031
Alcoholics Anonymous .....	1015
Group Counseling Sessions .....	250
Others .....	432

### *Psychology*

#### 1. Tests

(a) To inmates	
(i) intelligence: group .....	7338
individual .....	137
(ii) personality .....	2964
(iii) interests & aptitude .....	1567
(b) to staff and staff applicants	
(i) intelligence: group .....	717
individual .....	124
(ii) personality .....	722
(iii) interests & aptitudes .....	171

TOTAL 12,006

2. Interviews .....	5259
3. Reports .....	2806

*Staff Establishment*

Supervisors of Classification .....	6 (a)
Psychologists .....	19 (b)
Classification officers .....	36 (c)
Classification assistants .....	22 (d)
(a) 2 vacancies; (b) 11 vacancies; (c) 12 vacancies	
(d) 8 vacancies	

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

During the year the concept of Vocational Training continued to broaden, and the need for more and better developed facilities and courses became evident in the Penitentiary Service as outside. Full-time training in skilled and semi-skilled trades continued to grow, as did also the less complex and more specialized pre-employment training of the operator type, for which there is a large demand in industry almost everywhere today, and the Penitentiary Service is no exception. If full employment of inmates is to be realized it must come to an increasing extent from industrial work, and this in turn will further increase the need for organized pre-employment training. An effort to meet this need will be further reflected in the activities of the next few years.

(a) *Vocational Training*

Full-time formally organized courses continued to operate as in the past, with —if possible — more emphasis being placed on the need to meet Provincial requirements; these requirements continue to become more demanding due to general raising of both academic and technical standards, and it behooves us, therefore, to extend our efforts to meet these standards. Staff limitations in many cases tended to hamper these efforts rather seriously.

(b) *Pre-employment Training*

A better organized and more formal and effective approach in this area was undertaken this year, and is being extended into the future. The problem of providing such training in all institutions where employment is largely industrial in nature has not yet been solved, but definite progress has been made.

(c) *Expansion Generally*

A great need is obvious for training in the service industries, and opportunities in these areas are many. This year saw continued growth through inception in several institutions of courses in food service, automotive service, and barbering, and it is safe to say that progress has been good and results encouraging to date.

(d) *Apprenticeship*

The goal in training in skilled trades continues to be completion of an indentured apprenticeship, and progress made at Dorchester Penitentiary has been most significant and noteworthy. Through continued personal effort by Penitentiary staff and liaison with officials of the Department of Labour of the Province of New Brunswick, inmates at Dorchester may now be formally indentured in one of several trades, and may work towards journeyman status while still incarcerated. Selected and approved inmates may now receive full Provincial recognition for trade progress, provided the required standards are met.



The importance and significance of this advance may not readily be fully appreciated by persons unacquainted with trades training, but it represents the ultimate in attainment for the inmates involved. Sincere appreciation is due to the officials of the Department of Labour of the Province concerned, and Penitentiary Staff members are to be highly commended for this vital result of continued effort.

(e) *Trade Certification of Graduate Trainees*

Many graduates — as indicated in following tables — were able to obtain full trade certification at journeyman level before leaving institutions, while others received credit for lesser accomplishment but definite progress. The number of such recognitions continues to grow each year, and is concrete proof of success of our vocational training programme to at least a significant degree.

It should be recognized that only a small percentage of trainees have opportunity to obtain full certification, owing to release before graduation, lack of full recognition of programme by examining body, or other reason.

**TABLE I**

Figures relating to full time vocational trainees.

(a) Trainee enrollment on April 1, 1962 .....	399
(b) Trainees enrolled during fiscal year .....	514
(c) <i>Total</i> under training during fiscal year .....	913
(d) Graduates during fiscal year .....	394
(e) Ceased training at own request .....	52
(f) Ceased training other reasons .....	54
(g) <i>Total</i> ceased training .....	106
(h) Trainees released before graduation .....	86
(i) Trainee enrollment on March 31, 1963 .....	352

**TABLE II**

Figures relating occupational, pre-employment, and control training generally:

(a) Trainee enrollment on April 1, 1962 .....	352
(b) Trainees enrolled during year .....	491
(c) <i>Total</i> under training during year .....	843
(d) Trainee enrollment on March 31, 1963 .....	377



**TABLE III**

(Certification as qualified tradesman according to provincial or other prevailing standards.)

## (a) Full journeyman status:

(1)	Auto Body Repair .....	4
(2)	Barbering .....	9
(3)	Carpentry .....	2
(4)	Electrical .....	6
(5)	Motor Vehicle Repair .....	11
(6)	Painting & Decorating .....	1
(7)	Plumbing .....	9
(8)	Radio Repair .....	1
(9)	Welding .....	2

## (b) Partial Credits:

(1)	Barbering .....	2
(2)	Motor Vehicle Repair .....	6
(3)	Electrical .....	2
(4)	Plumbing .....	2
(5)	Stationary Engineering .....	2

**TABLE IV**

Trades and occupations in which full-time organized training is provided (by institutions)

	DORCH	F.T.C.	C. BAY	PRISON WOMEN	MANITOBA	SASKAT	B. COL.	WM. HEAD
Auto Mechanic		X	X		X	X	X	
Barbering		X						
Body & Fender Repair		X						
Bricklaying	X	X	X		X			X
Business Practice				X				X
Cabinet Making		X						
Carpentry	X	X	X			X	X	X
Drafting		X					X	
Electrical		X	X					X
Electronics		X				X		
General Shop Training	X							
Home Economics				X				
Machine Shop Practice		X	X					
Painting & Decorating						X		
Plastering		X						
Plumbing & Steamfitting	X	X	X			X		
Sheetmetal Work		X	X					
Upholstery	X							
Welding		X	X					

In addition to the above, occupational and related training of a more informal nature is provided to some extent in all institutions. Areas — other than the above — in which such training is carried on include:

- Basic pre-employment training, in wood and metal trades
- Bookbinding
- First Aid
- Food Service, including cooking and baking
- Service Station Operation
- Stationary Engineering
- Laundry Operation
- Printing
- Shoe Manufacture and Repair

This year's planning for the future took very serious consideration of the need for more and better vocational training, particularly in all main institutions. It is hoped and expected that this planning will be reflected by definite advances during the next two or three years over the situation as outlined above in this report. The proper discharge of our obligations in regard to the training and rehabilitation of inmates demands that such advances be made in the near future.

### HOBBYCRAFT

This activity continued to play an important role in the prison lives of many inmates, providing, as it does, activities which:

- (a) Give a sense of achievement, satisfaction and purposeful recreation, with an outlet for interest, initiative, and valuable use of spare time.
- (b) Aid in development of skills and talents, many already unknown.
- (c) Provide an outlet for creative ability and constructive effort.
- (d) Establish interest in activities of definite value in community living, and
- (e) Eliminate long periods of time spent in useless effort or morbid introspection.

Many hobbycraft products — especially leathercraft, paintings and petit-point — were displayed at major exhibitions across the country, and obtained many very favourable comments from spectators and purchasers. Most of the work displayed is of a high standard by any measurement, and is a credit to the producers who work in unfavourable circumstances in many cases.

Reports from institutions reveal the following facts for the fiscal year:

- (a) 3509 hobbies were actively engaged in.
- (b) The most popular hobby — accounting for almost 20% of the total volume of activity — was leatherwork.
- (c) Second in popularity — some 17% of total volume — was metal tooling.
- (d) Painting and petit-point are also very popular indeed, each accounting for some 15% of total hobbies.
- (e) In the first ten places in order of popularity — but far behind the four mentioned above — were:

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (5) Woodwork       | (6) Mosaics     |
| (7) Cushion making | (8) Jewel craft |
| (9) Fly tying      | (10) Toy making |

This year's planning for the future envisages a change in this area of activity from mostly individual and undirected effort to directed individual and group effort, with emphasis on the handicraft aspect. To accomplish this will require the services of capable instructional staff, but the results can be seen as a much more valuable contribution to the rehabilitative effort. This is no adverse criticism of present efforts and results, which by and large are very commendable and have been highly productive.

## EDUCATION

The changes effected in the organization of the Service were evident also in the area of inmate education. In Headquarters, a new section of Inmate Education has been added to the Division of Inmate Training, and an Assistant Director (Education) has been appointed. In all main institutions, the senior teachers have been elevated to the position of a Supervisor of Education, and assigned new functions and duties leading to greater integration of educational activities with other phases of the training programme.

A new position has been added to the educational staff in all main institutions: that of an instructor for "related training" in education. This term embraces subjects pertaining to social, moral and cultural education; and implies the use of teaching methods specifically suited to adults. One such position has been filled during the year, and it offers a promise of a spontaneous success in motivating inmates, and in finding a way to influence them and mould their attitudes.

The effort at the Headquarters level has been devoted to planning the development of a correctional programme, preparing for the intensified staff training, and obtaining information leading to the standardization of curricula and teaching methods.

A broad programme of correctional education has been formulated, based on the principles of correction stated in the Annual Report 1960-61. The new programme will be "behaviour-centered" rather than "information-centered" and will emphasize training in character and citizenship, as a primary aim of reformation, rather than mere imparting of information and knowledge.

Several conferences of senior institutional officials were held during the year, and the new programme was thoroughly discussed with conference participants. Lectures on the new programme were given to the courses of correctional officers and to an instructors' course.

An Annual Inspection of Penitentiaries was carried out during the year, and it included the comparative review of schools and libraries in all main institutions. The unsatisfactory situation in penitentiary schools, reported by the Royal Commission in 1938, has been confirmed by the results of the recent inspection. In brief, this situation concerns accommodation and teaching staff. While an energetic programme of construction has generally improved the shortage of accommodation—the teaching staff situation is steadily deteriorating. The Penitentiary Service is short of teachers—both quantitatively and qualitatively. Even the old programme of education, merely to provide basic elementary education for inmates, cannot be effected satisfactorily. In four main institutions, where adequate records are kept, 106 inmates who have been diagnosed in need of education were unable to attend school due to lack of facilities, either in accommodation or in staff.



There are institutions where the Supervisor of Education has no valid teaching certificate—a paradoxical situation; in another institution, it is only the Supervisor of Education who has a teaching certificate, and his assistants have none. The Service cannot attract university trained teachers because the salary schedule is unfavourable: the nationally recognized salary scale for university trained teachers cannot be fitted into the salary structure prevailing in the Service. The remuneration offered by the Penitentiary Service to graduate teachers is the lowest of all educational systems in Canada, and falls below the salary schedules applicable to Indian and Eskimo schools. In consequence, the comparatively high turnover of educational staff creates vacancies that are difficult to fill. Every resignation means disruption or termination of teaching schedules; inmates become discouraged in their efforts to learn, and an undue burden is placed on the remaining staff who carry out their own work and strive to provide relief for those who are not replaced. Appropriate steps have been taken to remedy this situation.

The educational effort in the institutions and the plight of penitentiary teachers is best illustrated by the following summary:

*Dorchester*: population of 554, including some 125 young offenders who are in need of education. *One teacher*. School register shows 14 inmates in a pre-vocational class plus 3 inmates receiving basic education: 17 inmates in all, or 3% of the population. Achievement for the year: out of 110 enrollments, 63 inmates or 57%, have completed their courses, while 27 men or 25% dropped out of school due to lack of interest.

*Federal Training Centre*: 3 teachers for a population of 400. Achievements have been impressive in this unique institution, with 509 enrollments, out of which 280 inmates or 55%, have completed successfully their studies. Only 56 young men, or 11%, discontinued their studies. School register shows 104 students at year's end, or 26% of total population.

*Leclerc*: population of 413, *one teacher*. Only 18 inmates or 4% of population on school register. Out of enrollment of 90 during the year, 12 inmates (13% of enrollments) completed courses, while 45 inmates (50%) dropped out.

*Joyceville*: population 443, *one teacher*. This institution has operated an experimental project, wherein newly admitted inmates were allocated to school for a 4 week period. Out of 173 enrollments, 22 inmates (or 12½% enrollments) completed studies, while 93 (or 53%) dropped out.

*Kingston*: population 854, *two teachers*. School register reports 87 inmates at year's end or 10% of population. Four half-day classes were held regularly, and out of 160 enrollments 12 inmates (or 8% of enrollments) completed studies, with 54 (or 33%) discontinuations.

*Collin's Bay*: population 442, *one teacher*. Two half-day classes were maintained, and out of 122 enrollments only 7 inmates (or 5½% of enrollments) finished studies, while 87 (or 71%) dropped out of school.

*Manitoba*: population 463, *one teacher*. This institution has made an outstanding effort, maintaining three elementary and one pre-vocational class. Out of enrollment of 207 inmates, 77 (or 37% enrollments) completed their courses, while only 46 (or 22%) dropped out of school. School register shows 74 inmates at year's end, representing 15½% of total population.

*Saskatchewan*: population of 703, *two teachers*. Nearly 100 inmates, or 14% of population on the school register. Two elementary and one pre-vocational classes were maintained; and out of 183 enrollments, 57 inmates, or 40% completed their courses, while an equal number of men ceased learning.



*British Columbia:* population 665, one teacher. Half-day classes and an evening "guided study" group were maintained. Out of 243 enrollments, 33 inmates or 13% completed their studies, while 98 or 40% of enrollments, dropped out of school. School register shows 97 students or 14½% of population.

Formal education undertaken by inmates is also interrupted by release on parole, which accounts for an average of 8% of all enrollments — such discontinuations are in addition to the "drop-outs" listed in the above summary.

#### *School Administration and Supervision:*

The Supervisors of Education are not included in the number of teachers listed, as the specific administration of penitentiary schools allows them only a limited time for active teaching. Their effort for the year is summarized as follows:

- 4,230 inmates were interviewed on admission, as part of the reception process;
- 2,750 educational tests were administered to newly admitted inmates (84% for all interviews) in order to diagnose the educational needs of inmates;
- 4,715 written reports were made for classification purposes;
- 203 enquiries from outside educational institutions were made to verify the educational background claimed by inmates (in lieu of testing);
- 4,781 counselling sessions of individual inmates were held;
- 654 meetings of institutional boards were attended, or an average 1-2 meetings per week.

In-service training of teachers is non-existent in most institutions. Only the Federal Training Centre, having a Supervisor of Education and three teachers, can manage to hold training sessions on a regular weekly basis.

#### *Correspondence Courses:*

In all main institutions, a total of 2,125 inmates were engaged in 2,500 correspondence courses, taken mainly from the D.V.A., 390 courses (or 15½%) were completed successfully during the year. 984 inmates continued with their courses at the year's end, while 940 dropped out during the year due to release on parole and for other causes.

#### *Audio-Visual:*

The use of films for adult education has increased progressively. Nearly 600 sessions were held throughout the main institutions, varying between 6 and 150 per single institution. A total of 26,000 inmates attended these sessions and viewed over 1,000 educational films, bearing on general knowledge, science-and-technology, health, sports-and-recreation, social, cultural and religious subjects.

These sessions are intended primarily as lectures with the use of films as a training aid only, but skilled or trained instructors are lacking. Only 145 sessions (or 25%) were organized in a lecture form, wherein the subject is introduced prior to the show and a discussion or question period follows the viewing. This is one of the indirect methods of teaching, a "situation-centered" lecture, that is most effective in adult learning.

*Special Courses:*

Short courses on subject of special or local interest were organized in six main institutions. Nearly 500 inmates attended 28 courses ranging from First Aid, Public Speaking, French, to technical subjects like Forestry, Mining and Prospecting. One-half of these courses were organized or run with the assistance of outside instructors, some of them university professors.

*Library:*

Reading continues as a prominent occupation of inmates, in both educational and recreational sense. Nearly one-half population in main institutions are active readers, and those who used library services have read, on the average, one book per week, in addition to magazines. Some avid readers consumed up to 300 books during the year.

A new system of purchasing books, through one central agency, has been introduced as part of a system applicable to all government departments. It is expected that this system will result in a better selection of books, than was obtained previously through local purchases of books "left over" by the general public. Nearly 7,500 books were added to institutional libraries, half of this amount replacing books destroyed during the disturbance in St. Vincent de Paul. Over 75,000 books have been placed on library shelves, and the circulation has reached an overall peak of 150,000.

*Contact with outside World:*

Newspapers, magazines, radio and television were used liberally in all institutions. These media of mass communication allow inmates to be kept informed of what is happening in the outside world, to maintain even this passive form of contact with society. There is no attempt to censor public news, even if it means the quickest way of informing inmates of a disturbance in a neighbouring penitentiary.

Circulation of newspapers and magazines has averaged 50,000 issues per institution.

*Minimum Security Institutions:*

No formal education is given in these small institutions, and educational activities are limited to correspondence courses, special short courses, and the audio-visual programme.

When the camps were organized, it was expected that the co-operation of local community resources may be secured for sponsoring educational activities in camps. In the first year of operating camps, the response in this respect was not impressive, but was not entirely lacking. Out of 13 minimum security institutions, short courses were organized in seven camps, and film shows were held in nine. A total of 20 short courses in Forestry, Fire-fighting, Public Speaking, First Aid, was held and 280 inmates attended. Over 100 educational film shows were attended by 3,800 inmates, with an average of two educational films per show.

Small libraries were maintained in camps, but as they are of the open "help yourself" type, no records of circulation are available. Community resources have been utilized in at least one locality, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, where a mobile regional library supplies inmates in the Farm Camp with books on a regular bi-monthly schedule, with a circulation of 65 books per visit.

## RECREATION

The new programme of correctional training assigns to recreation the vital role of an active socializing agent. Sports and games are organized in teams, and teamwork emphasizes co-operation within the team rather than competition against opposing groups. Competition is still unavoidable when leagues are organized, but it is used more as a motivating factor than as an end in itself. Sports and games provide the best opportunity for the training in character, as inmates participate in activities of their free choice and can freely practice self-control and self-restraint, which are the primary steps in character training and in developing desirable co-operative social attitudes.

Consequently, boxing and wrestling have been removed from the list of approved activities, as these "sports" are essentially competitive and give predominance to sheer force over skill.

Recreational activities are gradually becoming better organized and controlled. Full-time recreational officers are being established in all main institutions. The Supervisors of Recreation have been appointed, and are being assisted by at least one instructor. They plan, organize and supervise all activities, and in addition they train inmates for the guided and controlled "self-management" of the organized sports.

By the year's end, practically all older-type institutions have been provided with gymnasias-auditoria, thus allowing the provision of uninterrupted schedules of activities, both outdoor and indoor, all the year round. Some institutions, notably Kingston Penitentiary, have managed to allow recreational activities every evening of the year, in addition to day-time recreation on week-ends and holidays.

It must be emphasized that the handling of a mass of 400-500 inmates every evening calls for considerable effort in planning, organizing and controls. Taking Kingston as a typical maximum security institution, regular participation was recorded for (in addition to lesser activities):

	250 inmates	36	play-offs	(league)
Softball	120	"	"	"
Soccer	120	"	"	"
Touch football	200	"	"	"
Handball	200	"	"	"
Floor Hockey	110	"	"	"
Basketball	75	"	"	"
Weight-lifting	400	"	"	"
Bridge	60	"	"	"
Ping-pong				(tournaments)

That such great number of otherwise "dangerous criminals" can mingle freely night after night without undue incidents; that they proceed without coercion from one pre-arranged activity to the other; in other words, that they behave in an acceptable social manner—is a great testimony to the modern approach to correction. The original bold decision to allow evening recreation has paid off and vindicated itself—it has demonstrated that, at least within the limits of recreational grounds, inmates CAN be trained for responsibility, and that they CAN reach a reasonably good level of social behaviour.

Recreational activities provide an excellent opportunity for "citizens" participation in the rehabilitation of inmates. Such contacts are expanding steadily. Over 400 outside teams have visited the main institutions, participating in either sports or quiet game tournaments. A total of 17 persons from local communities contributed to regular training of inmates as coaches and umpires.



Concerts and shows by outside performers were held in main institutions on 78 occasions, or an average of 8-10 shows per institution. A unique event took place in Stony Mountain, where a well-prepared and well-organized inmate show was presented to the audience of some 500 selected visitors from Winnipeg.

These visits of community members to penitentiaries are the best form of educating the public in the modern concepts of penology.

#### *Minimum Security Institutions:*

The Citizens' Participation programme is most successful in regards to minimum security institutions, and recreation provides the easiest link between local communities and correctional camps. More than 450 local teams have visited the camps for sport events, and more than 80 tournaments in quiet games were held with local groups. Over 50 concerts and shows sponsored by local communities were given in Camps.

In five localities the relations with community have been so cordial that inmates have been repeatedly invited to attend outside shows, and on few occasions (30 during the year in 5 places), small groups of inmates were taken to outside events to watch how the community gathers for fellowship and enjoyment. Such occasions provide the practical lessons in citizenship training that can hardly be replaced by other methods.

It is significant that, with the exception of Valleyfield, P.Q., the heartiest response to our Citizens' Participation programme comes from residents of Western Canada.

Another significant aspect of camp operation is that small communities, particularly in remote areas, live in a much closer social contact than is possible in urban communities. Consequently, the understanding of the predicament of the fellowman, and the helping hand is much more readily extended in small communities than in larger centres. Therefore, those camps who have managed to win the cooperation of local communities, provide a unique opportunity in demonstrating to the inmate that society is willing to accept him on equal terms, if and when he proves his worth.

## RELIGION

In the main institutions, full-time Chaplains provide for the spiritual needs of approximately 3,200 Catholic inmates and 2,800 Protestant inmates. Attendance at chapel services remains voluntary and averages 25% — 30% of inmate population. Annual Missions were organized in all institutions, averaging 5 days during the Easter period, and nearly 1,600 inmates derived benefit from these services (950 Catholic, 650 Protestant). Celebrations on Holy days and special feasts attract large inmate attendance, and Christmas services were attended by 2,250 inmates or 40% of population.

Other pastoral functions performed by Penitentiary Chaplains are summarized below:



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	Roman Catholic	Protestant	Total
Initial Interviews	2,568	2,236	4,804
Individual Counselling	7,720	5,750	13,470
Family Counselling (Visitors to institutions and at home)	734	538	1,272
Assistance in letters to families	2,300	1,700	4,000
Religious Instruction ) —weekly in (Sunday school, Bible class) ) 3 institutions		—weekly in 7	Average attendance:
) (other than		institu-	17 per
) in Montreal)		tions	session
Group Discussions ("the way of life")	—regular in 3 institutions	—regular in 5 insti- tutions	Average attendance 12

A Chaplains' Conference was held after an interval of 11 years; the role of religion in the correctional programme was discussed extensively, and an outline of the religious programme was drafted. The latter is seen as an important step toward enhancing religious activities in institutions. The Conference also recommended that supervisory Chaplains be established either at the regional or Headquarters level, in order to provide specialized advice to senior officials, to inspect institutions and ensure the implementation of the programme, and to train new chaplains. The recommendation is under study but the limitation of the economy precludes its immediate realization.

### *Minimum Security Institutions*

Part-time Chaplains are employed in Work Camps and remote institutions. In all cases they are priests or ministers from local parishes, and their contacts with inmates contribute considerably to good relationship between Camps and local communities. No facilities for chapel are available in the Camps, and Sunday services are held in whatever accommodation is available.

All Chaplains are concerned about this lack of a place of worship, however small, in camps, and they attribute a rather low interest shown by inmates towards religion to this physical aspect of religious service.

Inmates' attendance in local churches is not considered desirable, as inmates tend to look upon such outings as an entertainment rather than a genuine desire to worship. It is on rare occasions only that inmates are taken outside the Camps for religious services (4 times in 3 camps). In one camp, however, 32 inmates regularly attend Sunday services in local churches.

Farm Camps, being located in close proximity of the main institutions, remain under the pastoral care of full-time chaplains. There is equally no place of worship in the camps and some chaplains are reluctant to conduct services in unsuitable accommodations.

The summary of service provided in minimum security institutions is given below:

	CAMP POPULATION	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE ON SUNDAYS	INTERVIEWS	INDIVIDUAL COUNSELLING	FAMILY CONTACTS	ASSISTANCE IN WRITING LETTERS
7 remote camps (part-time chaplains)	560	160	500	2,050	270	270
6 Farm Camps (institutions chaplains)	400	160	180	515	30	95
TOTAL		320	680	2,565	300	365

Religious instruction was organized on a regular basis by only 3 chaplains. Annual Mission was held only in the 3 camps located in the Province of Quebec.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## INMATE RECORDS

The disposition of persons on the registers of the Penitentiary Service are tabulated below. These tables show comparative inmate population as of April 1, 1962 and April 1, 1963.

*Institutional Inmate Population*

Newfoundland	46	
Dorchester	745	
St. Vincent de Paul	1278	
Leclerc	375	
Federal Training Centre	452	
Kingston (Male)	942	
Prison for Women, Kingston	120	
Joyceville	439	
Collin's Bay	590	
Manitoba	499	
Saskatchewan	757	
British Columbia	796	
Total Institutional Population April 1, 1962	7039	7039

*Inmates on Register but not in Penitentiaries*

Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions		
Section 19 (58)	10	
Section 19 (61)	67	77
Courts	7	
On Bail	2	
Other institutions, hospitals, etc.	18	
Unlawfully at large	8	
Pre-release	5	40
Total of Inmates On Register, April 1, 1962	7156	7156

*Admissions April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963*

From Courts	Males	3656	
	Females	86	3742
By transfers	Males	2751	
	Females	46	2797
Total admissions	Males	6407	
	Females	132	6539

*Releases and Transfers*

Expiration of sentence	2812
Parole	797
Unconditional release	26
Court Order	23
Transfers	2797
Death	18
Transferred to Provincial Institutions, Sec. 21 (2)	3
Other reasons	-

Total Releases and Transfers	6476
Increase in inmate population for fiscal year 1962-63	63

Total inmates on register April 1, 1963	7219
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*Disposition of Inmate Population March 31, 1963*

	In Penitentiary	On Register
Newfoundland . . . . .	40	41
Dorchester . . . . .	547	720
Farm Camp . . . . .	63	
Springhill . . . . .	87	
Blue Mountain . . . . .	11	
St. Vincent de Paul . . . . .	803	1037
Satellite #1 . . . . .	133	
Farm Camp . . . . .	68	
Federal Training Centre . . . . .	400	405
Leclerc . . . . .	414	549
Valleyfield . . . . .	92	
Gatineau . . . . .	38	
Kingston . . . . .	855	877
Joyceville . . . . .	444	501
Farm Camp . . . . .	56	
Collin's Bay . . . . .	442	665
Farm Camp . . . . .	77	
Beaver Creek . . . . .	69	
Landry Crossing . . . . .	72	
Prison for Women . . . . .	107	111
Manitoba . . . . .	462	531
Farm Camp . . . . .	64	
Saskatchewan . . . . .	703	803
Farm Camp . . . . .	77	
British Columbia . . . . .	667	979
William Head . . . . .	125	
Agassiz . . . . .	77	
Mountain Prison (male) . . . . .	88	
Mountain Prison (female) . . . . .	16	
Totals . . . . .	7097	7219

*Inmates on Register but not in Penitentiaries*

## Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions

Section 19 (58) . . . . .	30	
Section 19 (61) . . . . .	45	
	75	
Courts . . . . .	12	
On Bail . . . . .	1	
Other Institutions, Hospitals, etc. . . . .	27	
Unlawfully at large . . . . .	6	
Pre-release . . . . .	1	
Total inmates on register April 1, 1963	122	7219



*Escapes from Penitentiaries Year ending March 31, 1963*

Penitentiary	Escapes	Recaptures	At Large
			31 MAR. 63
Dorchester . . . . .	3	3	
Dorchester Farm Camp . . . . .	3	3	
Springhill . . . . .	4	4	
St. Vincent de Paul . . . . .	3	3	
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp . . . . .	2	2	
Leclerc . . . . .	1	1	
Valleyfield . . . . .	3	3	
Gatineau . . . . .	5	5	
Kingston . . . . .	2	2	
Joyceville . . . . .	6	6	
Collin's Bay . . . . .	4	4	
Collin's Bay Farm Camp . . . . .	3	3	
Beaver Creek . . . . .	3	3	
Landry Crossing . . . . .	7	6	1
Manitoba . . . . .	1	1	
Manitoba Farm Camp . . . . .	6	6	
Saskatchewan . . . . .	1	1	
British Columbia . . . . .	3	1	2
William Head . . . . .	1	1	
Agassiz . . . . .	1	1	
	62	59	3

Still one inmate at large who escaped from Saskatchewan Penitentiary on August 24, 1961.

## III — ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

With the publication of the Glasco Commission Report late in the Fall, continuing studies were made to improve paperwork and systems management, not only at Headquarters but in all our institutions. As the year ended, planning was completed for a course in this management area for Assistant Wardens (Organization & Administration) and other senior officials from all major institutions. Arrangements were made for the course to be conducted largely by the Management Analysis Division, Civil Service Commission. In addition, the Management Analysis Division conducted a survey of the typing and transcribing services at Headquarters with a view to the improvement of these services in line with wishes of the Bureau of Government Organization. Although some temporary problems were created by a restriction on staff establishments to 85% of the establishments of Headquarters, the Regional Directorates and the Staff Colleges, the cooperation of all Headquarters Directors and their staffs, in studying their systems and procedures, made it possible for the organization to carry on rather effectively despite increasing workloads.

The Penitentiary Service played host, from November through January, to Dr. Suchit Bukkavesa, Chief of Medical Division, Government of Thailand, who came to Canada under the auspices of the Colombo Plan for a study tour of the Canadian Penitentiary system, particularly in the areas of classification, medical and health services, prison personnel training and camp operations. Dr. Bukkavesa had an opportunity to visit the majority of our institutions from the Montreal Region through to British Columbia and he was given an opportunity at the Correctional Staff Colleges to gain a sound insight into the programmes of staff Training.

Liaison was maintained with the Civil Service Association of Canada throughout the year to resolve a number of staff matters.

Meetings of the Treasury Board Advisory Committee were attended to draft a set of Public Service Regulations applicable to agencies or crown corporations not under the Civil Service Regulations.

## APPOINTMENTS TO SENIOR POSITIONS

The following appointments were made to Penitentiary Service Headquarters effective the dates shown:

G.K. Nelson, Accountant Grade 1, Saskatchewan Penitentiary, as Administrative Officer 2, effective May 15, 1962.

W.F. Johnstone, Director of Staff Training, Correctional Staff College (Ontario), as Director (Organization and Administration), effective June 1, 1962.

J.P.A.M. Lavery, Deputy Director, Federal Training Centre, as Assistant Director (O & A) Staff Training, effective June 1, 1962.

F.N. Pope, appointed Assistant Director (O & A) Personnel Services, effective June 18, 1962.

G. Taylor, Chief Vocational Officer, Collin's Bay Penitentiary, as Assistant Director (IT) Vocational, effective September 1, 1962.

J.M. Hauser, appointed Personnel Officer 3, effective March 20, 1963.

The following separations from senior positions at Headquarters were effective the dates shown:

R.W. Catto, Chief Architectural and Engineering Division, retired due to age, effective September 15, 1962.

A.T. Field, Purchasing Agent 6, retired due to age, effective December 11, 1962.

R.H. Cratchley, Engineer Grade 3, retired due to age, effective May 1, 1962.

B.C. Hamilton, Administrative and Supply Officer, promoted and transferred to Assistant Warden 1, at Blue Mountain Correctional Camp, effective November 1, 1962.

During the year several changes were made in the incumbents of the senior positions in the institutions:

#### *Kingston Penitentiary*

D.M. McLean, Warden 2, Kingston Penitentiary, promoted and transferred to Regional Director of Regional Headquarters (Ontario), effective June 1, 1962.

H.C. Beaupre, Promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody), effective April 1, 1962.

D. Chinnery, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training) effective January 1, 1963.

F.W. Baril, promoted and transferred to Assistant Warden (Inmate Training) at Dorchester Penitentiary, effective March 1, 1963.

#### *St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary*

J.R.G. Suprenant, promoted and transferred to Regional Director (Quebec) effective June 1, 1962.

J.A.M. Gauthier, promoted and transferred to Deputy Warden 1 at Leclerc Institution, effective June 1, 1962.

J.A.E. Corriveau, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) (PO.8) effective April 1, 1962.

#### *Dorchester Penitentiary*

D.A. Steeves, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) (PO.8) effective April 1, 1962.

C.E. DesRosiers, transferred to Warden 1, Joyceville Institution, effective October 27, 1962.

W.F. Smith, promoted to Warden 1A, effective October 27, 1962.

R.K. Allaby promoted to Deputy Warden 1, effective October 27, 1962.

#### *Manitoba Penitentiary*

U. Belanger, promoted and transferred to Deputy Warden 1, Collin's Bay Penitentiary, effective July 1, 1962.

D.J. Sheppard, promoted to Supervisor of Industries, effective October 22, 1962.

J.D. Weir, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training), effective January 1, 1963.

*British Columbia Penitentiary*

J.L. Bennett, promoted to Supervisor of Industries, effective April 1, 1962.

J. Norfield, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) effective April 1, 1962.

*Saskatchewan Penitentiary*

R.A. Wilson, promoted and transferred to Assistant Warden 1, Mountain Prison effective May 1, 1962.

G.K. Nelson, promoted and transferred from Accountant Grade 1, to Administrative Officer 2 at Head Office, effective May 15, 1962.

W.J. Baldie, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) (PO.8) effective April 1, 1962.

F.R.F. Critchley, promoted to Supervisor of Industries, effective January 1, 1963.

C.A. Williamson, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training), effective January 1, 1963.

J.H. Weeks, promoted to Warden 1A, effective March 18, 1963.

*Collin's Bay Penitentiary*

V.S.J. Richmond, promoted and transferred to Warden 2, Kingston Penitentiary, effective June 1, 1962.

F. Smith, promoted to Warden 1, effective June 1, 1962.

R.M. Clark, promoted and transferred to Construction Supervisor, Dorchester Penitentiary, effective June 1, 1962.

W.C. Westlake, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) (PO.8) effective April 1, 1962.

G. Taylor, promoted and transferred to Assistant Director (Vocational) (Technical Officer 6) at Head Office effective September 1, 1962.

D.L. Hornbeck, promoted to Chief Vocational Officer, effective November 1, 1962.

W.T. Rynasko, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training) effective January 1, 1963.

G.A. Devine, promoted and transferred to Chief Vocational Officer at Dorchester Penitentiary, effective March 25, 1963.

*Federal Training Centre*

L.J.R.J. Jourdain, promoted to Deputy Warden 1, effective June 1, 1962.

J.P.A.M. Lavery, promoted and transferred from Deputy Warden 1 to Assistant Director (O & A) Staff Training at Head Office, effective June 1, 1962.

J.R.M. Hamel, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) (PO.8), effective April 1, 1962.

J.E.R.R. Labelle, promoted to Assistant Warden (O & A), effective October 1, 1962.



*Joyceville Institution*

- A. Caza, promoted and transferred to Classification Assistant at British Columbia Penitentiary, effective October 22, 1962.
- H.E. Mills, promoted and transferred to Superintendent, Joyceville Farm Camp, effective November 1, 1962.
- J.D. Clark, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training), effective January 1, 1963.

*Leclerc Institution*

- J.A.B. Marcoux, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody), effective April 1, 1962.
- M.J.M. Lecorre, promoted and transferred to Warden 2 at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, effective June 1, 1962.
- J.B.E.E. Masse, promoted and transferred to Supervisor of Classification at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, effective October 1, 1962.

*Correctional Staff College (Ontario)*

- W.F.H. Johnstone, promoted and transferred from Director, Staff Training, Correctional Staff College (Ontario) to Director of Organization & Administration at Headquarters, Ottawa, effective June 1, 1962.

Officers appointed to senior positions on the staff of the institutions were:

- P.M.J. Cochran appointed Psychologist at Kingston Penitentiary effective June 25, 1962.
- F.J.N. Raynault appointed Psychologist at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, effective May 22, 1962.
- O.W. Fonesca, Supervisor of Classification at Dorchester Penitentiary, effective May 14, 1962.
- H.I. Trenholm, Works Officer (Inmate Training) at Blue Mountain Correctional Camp, effective January 14, 1962.
- Rev. Father G. Gaudet, Roman Catholic Chaplain at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, effective February 1, 1963.
- Rev. Father J.J.R. Guillemette, Roman Catholic Chaplain at Federal Training Centre, effective July 3, 1962.
- D.T. Moore, Assistant Industrial Supervisor of Industries, at Joyceville Institution, effective September 25, 1962.

## STAFF ADMINISTRATION

*Appointments in the Penitentiaries*

During the year, there were 335 appointments of which 66 were veterans with overseas active service. 205 guard applicants, 46 Correctional Officers and 17 Matrons were taken on strength against 231 custodial staff in 1961-62.

By institution these applicants were:

	Custodial Officers	Administrative and Executive	Total
Dorchester Penitentiary .....	15	9	24
Springhill Institution .....	—	—	—
Blue Mountain Correctional Instn. ....	10	3	13
Dorchester Farm Camp .....	—	—	—
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	21	11	32
St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Satellite .....	—	2	2
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp .....	—	—	—
Federal Training Centre .....	6	9	15
Valleyfield Institution .....	—	1	1
Leclerc Institution .....	20	9	29
Gatineau Correctional Camp .....	1	—	1
Correctional Staff College (Que.) .....	—	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary .....	21	11	32
Collin's Bay Penitentiary .....	13	4	17
Collin's Bay Farm Camp .....	—	—	—
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp .....	1	—	1
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp .....	—	—	—
Joyceville Institution .....	29	11	40
Joyceville Farm Camp .....	—	—	—
Prison for Women .....	8	—	8
Correctional Staff College (Ont.) .....	—	—	—
Manitoba Penitentiary .....	10	14	24
Belair Correctional Camp .....	1	—	1
Manitoba Farm Camp .....	—	—	—
Saskatchewan Penitentiary .....	22	6	28
Saskatchewan Farm Camp .....	—	—	—
British Columbia Penitentiary .....	20	16	36
William Head Institution .....	3	1	4
Agassiz Correctional Camp .....	—	—	—
Mountain Prison .....	21	1	26
Regional Director (Que.) .....	—	1	1
Regional Director (Ont.) .....	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>335</b>

Appointments for the last nine years were as follows:

1953 - 54 .....	232
1954 - 55 .....	215
1955 - 56 .....	346
1956 - 57 .....	195
1957 - 58 .....	179
1958 - 59 .....	245
1959 - 60 .....	373
1960 - 61 .....	390
1961 - 62 .....	431
1962 - 63 .....	335

*Retirements*

A total of 253 officers left the Service; 183 resigned, 34 were retired; 22 were dismissed; 9 died; 5 were transferred to Headquarters.

Retirements for the last eight years were:

1962-63	253
1961-62	183
1960-61	184
1959-60	154
1958-59	117
1957-58	114
1956-57	144
1955-56	186

Of our 183 who resigned, 103 were guards as compared with 61 in 1961-62.

Amongst those whose retirement was effective during the year, there were 24 who had 25 years of service or more.

*New Positions*

187 new positions were authorized by Treasury Board of which 34 were for the custodial staff, 101 for the administrative staff and 52 for the executive staff.

By institution these positions were:

Penitentiary	Executive	Admin	Custodial Total Kprs. Gds.		
Dorchester Penitentiary	4	7	1	-7	5
Springhill Institution	-	1	-	-1	0
Blue Mountain Correctional Instn.	2	5	-	13	20
Dorchester Farm Camp	-	-	-	-	0
St. Vincent de Paul Pen.	4	7	1	4	16
St. Vincent de Paul Satellite	-	-	-	-	0
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Federal Training Centre	2	3	1	-4	2
Federal Training Centre 5th CC	-2	-5	-	-13	-20
Valleyfield Institution	-	-	-	-	0
Leclerc Institution	4	7	1	-4	8
Gatineau Correctional Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Correctional Staff College (Quebec)	-	-	-	-	0
Correctional Staff College (Ontario)	2	3	-	-	5
Kingston Penitentiary	8	6	1	6	21
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	3	4	1	-4	4
Collin's Bay Farm Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp	-	1	-	-	1
Joyceville Institution	4	4	1	-4	5
Joyceville Farm Camp	2	5	-	7	14
Prison for Women	1	-	-	4	5
Manitoba Penitentiary	2	5	1	-3	5
Manitoba Farm Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Belair Correctional Camp	2	5	-	13	20
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	3	8	1	-4	8
Saskatchewan Farm Camp	-	-	-	-	0
British Columbia Penitentiary	3	5	1	-3	6
William Head Institution	1	-	-	-	1
Agassiz Correctional Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Mountain Prison	3	6	-	24	33
Regional Headquarters (Quebec)	2	12	-	-	14
Regional Headquarters (Ontario)	2	12	-	-	14
Totals	52	101	10	24	187

*Promotions*

During the year, 256 officers were promoted to higher status. Within the Custodial Staff, these were:

35 Guards Grade 1 (P.A.3)	promoted to Guard Grade 2 (P.A.5)
21 Guards Grade 1 (P.A.3)	promoted to Correctional Officers (P.A.6)
1 Guard Grade 1 (P.A.3)	promoted to Safety Training Officer (P.O.2)
1 Supervisor Grade 1 (P.A.3)	promoted to Safety Training Officer (P.O.2)
8 Guards Grade 2 (P.A.5)	promoted to Keepers (P.O.1)
1 Supvr. Grade 2 (P.A.5)	promoted to Senior Supervisor (P.O.1)
2 Guards Grade 2 (P.A.5)	promoted to Correctional Officer (P.A.6)
4 Keepers (P.O.1)	promoted to Keepers (P.O.2)
4 Keepers (P.O.1)	promoted to Staff Training Officers (P.O.2)
1 Keeper (P.O.2)	promoted to Supervisor of Services (P.O.4)
7 Guard Supervisors (I-1)	promoted to Assistant Instructors (I-2)

Also 28 Custodial officers were promoted to positions in Administration.

**STAFF TRAINING**

A major step toward improved Staff Training was accepted by Treasury Board for ten positions which made possible the appointment of a Staff Training Officer at the major institutions as follows:

Dorchester Penitentiary  
Federal Training Centre  
Leclerc Institution  
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary  
Kingston Penitentiary  
Collin's Bay Penitentiary  
Joyceville Institution  
Manitoba Penitentiary  
Saskatchewan Penitentiary  
British Columbia Penitentiary

These new positions have made possible the standardization of training practices and procedures. Policy Directives and Divisional Staff Instructions have been issued in this respect, and the aims of staff training have been set as follows:

- (a) To develop and improve the knowledge, skills and attitudes of Penitentiary Officers;
- (b) To develop and maintain effective, efficient and economical operation of the Service;
- (c) To improve the quality of supervision;
- (d) To orientate officers' interests and missions and potentials towards better individual achievement;
- (e) To help in planning for officers' careers;
- (f) To provide a basis for assessment and for establishing future eligible lists for possible promotions.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The following centralized training activities were conducted:

(a) *Quebec Correctional Staff College*

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>No of Courses</i>	<i>Duration in weeks</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>
Induction Training	2	2	20
Camp Officers' Course (Blue Mountain)	1	5	17
Seminar on Oral Expression	1	1	12
Stewards' Training Conference	1	1	12
Wardens' Conference	1	1	20
Industrial Planning Conference	1	1	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	7	11	92

These activities were made possible with the entire co-operation of the local institutions which provided the instructors. The Superintendent of the Quebec Staff College and his assistant have also organized these other activities:

- 1) A series of Staff Training Conferences held at Valleyfield Institution to 20 officers on strength.
- 2) A short course in the operation of the Overhead Projector to 18 officers of local institutions.

(b) *Ontario Correctional Staff College*

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>No of Courses</i>	<i>Duration in weeks</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>
Asst. Deputy Wardens' Training Conference	1	2	25
Camp Administration Course	1	4	25
Joyceville Farm Camp Officers' Course	1	5	18
Seminar for Personnel Officers	1	1	20
Belair Camp Officers' Course	1	5	17
Methods of Instruction	1	4	24
Seminar on Oral Expression	1	1	20
Potential Correctional Officers' Course	1	5	19
Course in Basic Instruction Training	1	1	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	9	28	177

(c) Outside Instructors participated in the success of the Courses at the two Correctional Staff Colleges and we are particularly grateful to the following services and organizations:

Federal Department of Labour,  
 Unemployment Insurance Commission,  
 Civil Service Commission,  
 National Parole Board,  
 National Film Board,  
 University of Montreal,  
 Societe d'orientation et de rehabilitation  
 Sociale de Montreal.

(d) The College facilities were also extended to the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Civil Service Credit Union and the Civil Service Association of Canada for the conduct of their meetings.

### INSTITUTIONAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING

#### (a) *Initial Orientation*

199 newly appointed Penitentiary Officers were given approximately 40 hours each of initial orientation under the supervision of the staff training officers. This period is designed to introduce the recruit to the overall organization of the Canadian Penitentiary Service. This Course was conducted at every institution to the following position levels:

Guards	135
Instructors	19
Clerks	19
Others	26
Total	199

#### (b) *Induction Training*

161 officers, once initial orientation completed, were given Induction Training Courses. This phase is designed to introduce the officer to his basic duties. It ends with the probationary period or the initial 6 months of employment. This phase of training was conducted at each institution to the following position levels:

Guards	136
Instructors	12
Clerks	10
Others	3
Total	161

#### (c) *Continuous Training*

Follow-up courses were organized to improve job performance, develop personal qualities, interpret and keep officers abreast with Policy Directives and Divisional Staff Instructions. These Courses included the following training:

##### *Course:*

Inmate Training Activities,  
 Dog Handlers,  
 Methods of Instruction,  
 Operation of Projectors,  
 First Aid,  
 Job Instruction Training.

A total participation to the above mentioned gives the following statistics:

Guards	234
Instructors	53
Clerks	16
Others	42
Total	345

Staff conferences were also held by Senior Officers at every institution, to an average of 40 hours per year.

(d) *Safety Training*

Conferences on safety were held with the institutional staff to develop 'safety consciousness'. Special Courses were also given to 433 officers of various levels through lectures, film presentations, panel discussions, meetings and drills. 142 officers were given special training in fire-fighting.

(e) *Extra-curricular Training*

Special studies were undertaken by some ambitious officers who seek to develop a higher position level during their careers in the service. These studies aim to further the academic level, knowledge in some fields or specialized study to meet qualification standards. These Courses were made possible through the collaboration of several outside agencies, Universities, Armed Forces and Departments of Federal and Provincial Governments. The following statistics are a summary of the activities in this phase of training:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>
Academic Studies	8
University Courses	12
Theory of Office Management	58
Teachers College	32
Adult Education Training	2
Department of Veterans' Affairs	
Correspondence Courses	12
Accounting and Bookkeeping	2
Psychology	5
Technical Training	13
Administration	5
Language	2
Typing and Shorthand	2
Engineering	1
Criminology	16
Socio-Pedagogy	3
Total	173

## IV — FINANCE &amp; SERVICES DIVISION

*Reorganization*

The 1st April, 1962, there were two changes made in the Headquarters of the Penitentiary Service.

The first of these was the abolition of the Architectural and Engineering Division. All the architectural and some of the engineering and other technical responsibilities, previously vested in the Architectural and Engineering Division, were transferred to the Department of Public Works. The balance of the Division, transformed into a Works Section and an Engineering Section, became part of the Finance and Services Division. The second change was that the Finance and Services Division also took over the responsibility for Farms & Canneries which had previously been under the aegis of the Industries Division.

The Finance and Services Division is now responsible for the following activities:

- (a) Financial Control
- (b) Purchasing
- (c) Food Services
- (d) Institutional Services (Housekeeping)
- (e) Engineering and Works
- (f) Farms & Canneries.

## INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

*Housekeeping*

The programme of refurbishing the institutions, which was begun in 1960 - 61 and stepped up in 1961 - 62, was further extended in 1962 - 63 to the extent that it can now be said, with the exception of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, that all the institutions present a clean, tidy, and in some cases, attractive appearances, both inside and outside the walls. The fire and destructive riot in June of 1962 at St. Vincent de Paul have retarded the face-lifting programme there.

Pest control programmes exist at all institutions and are working satisfactorily.

*Laundry*

The Work Camps are self-reliant as far as laundering is concerned. The inmates do their personal laundry with hand equipment and a small commercial style laundering installation takes care of heavier clothing and bedding. The Farm Camp inmates also do their personal laundering, the heavier work being handled at the parent institution.

The volume of dry weight laundry processed by all institutions for the year was 2,931,601 pounds.

*Uniform Clothing*

Progress was made in implementing the policy of replacing officers' khaki uniforms with the new blue uniform. It is anticipated that existing stocks of khaki cloth will have been manufactured into uniforms and issued during 1963 - 64, and the change-over to blue will be completed during 1964 - 65.



*Change Room Manufacture*

The main function of the Change Room is the storage, issue and repair of prison and work clothing and the haircutting of inmates. In addition the following items were produced:

Socks knit	42,745
Socks refooted	24,308
Roller towels	2,185
Bed Sheets	7,626
Pillow Cases	6,688
Clothing Labels	181,060
Mattress Covers	415
Pillow Covers	272
Oven Mitts	1,200

## PURCHASING

The Purchasing Section processed a total of 5,996 requisitions and issued 13,754 purchase orders. While these figures are approximately 10% below the previous year despite the servicing of new institutions and increased penitentiary service activity, it reflects an increase in local purchasing by the institutions as a result of increased authority granted to Institutional Heads for the purpose. It is also a result of consolidation of orders for increased amounts in line with the recommendations of the Glasco Commission report.

During the year the Chief Purchasing Agent, Mr. A.T. Field, was superannuated upon reaching the retirement age. He had completed many years of faithful and conscientious Government and war-duty service.

## FOOD SERVICES

The overall improvement in Food Services has continued to the point where complaints are almost unheard of, and those which are voiced nearly always turn out to be frivolous upon investigation. There is one exception at the older maximum security institutions where inmates are required to go through a line to pick up their food trays and take them back to their cells. In order to ensure that the food will still be hot, plans are in hand to improve the food delivery systems in these older institutions.

The ration scale instituted in 1961 - 62 is proving to be entirely satisfactory and the administrative difficulties experienced during the first year of operation have been eliminated.

The programme of modernizing kitchens and providing the most up-to-date equipment for the preparation and handling of food is continuing.

The value of Food Services equipment purchased during the year 1962 - 63 is as follows:

(a) From outside industry	\$69,5000.
(b) From penitentiary industries	8,000.

The average cost per day for rations is as follows:

(a) Inmates	\$ .6699
(b) Officers (one meal)	.3362

The total cost of food consumed at all institutions was \$1,900,000.00.

## ENGINEERING AND WORKS

The programme of construction for new institutions and for major construction at existing institutions is now being administered by the Director of Finance & Services through a liaison architect of the Department of Public Works. Major design and construction work is administered by the Department of Public Works, or by consultants hired through their offices. Contracts which were in progress under Penitentiary Service administration at the time of the change over were completed under Service supervision. The continuing role of the Penitentiary Service in relation to construction, engineering and works service, is in the operation and maintenance of existing institutions, some minor construction and in maintaining liaison with the Department of Public Works regarding the design of new facilities.

The summary of expenditures listed hereunder reflects the nature of the altered responsibilities, with new development and contract work passing to the Department of Public Works, but with the Penitentiary Service still completing existing contracts to a total of \$720,000.00 and minor construction and maintenance work totalling \$960,000.00. During the period expenditures by the Department of Public Works for work at the existing institutions totalled \$250,000.00, for the development programme of new institutions \$1,340,000.00, and for the development of correctional camps \$152,600.00.

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

1962 -63

*Expenditures for Materials for Construction by Inmates.*

New Construction Existing Institutions .....	\$ 162,354.26
Alterations, Remodelling and Additions to existing Buildings, Walls and Ducts .....	100,821.58
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Water — Sewer — Electrical — Steam) ....	23,372.67
Landscaping, Roads, Exercise Areas, Fencing .....	37,603.57
Miscellaneous Minor Alterations and Additions ....	80,362.51
Alterations, Additions to Power Plants .....	11,615.61
Reconstruction Fire Damage (St. Vincent de Paul) ..	101,419.45
Fire Protection Facilities .... ..	2,148.47
Total .....	\$ 519,698.12

*Expenditure for Development of Correctional Camps*

Blue Mountain	— D.P.W. by contract .....	\$ 152,573.27
	Penitentiaries by Inmates ..	48,973.82
Gatineau	— " " " .....	42,895.11
Landry Crossing	— " " " .....	63,706.44
Beaver Creek	— " " " .....	19,294.26
Agassiz	— " " " .....	21,625.71
Belair	— " " " .....	19,742.79
Total.....		\$ 368,810.40

*Expenditures for Construction by Contract — Existing Institutions  
Administered by Penitentiaries*

Construction of Farm Camp Building Dorchester Penitentiary .....	\$ 12,048.70
Installation of Steam Generator St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	127,677.00
High Level Water Tank St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	21,152.00
Construction of Farm Camp Building Joyceville Institution .....	258,738.74
Construction of Canning Plant Building Joyceville Institution .....	53,325.51
New Steam Generator Saskatchewan Penitentiary .....	74,797.66
Construction of Farm Camp Building Saskatchewan Penitentiary .....	15,137.18
Provision of Sewage Disposal System Collin's Bay Penitentiary .....	156,782.00
Total .....	\$ 719,658.79

*Expenditure for Construction by Contract — Existing Institutions  
Administered by D.P.W.*

Repairs to West Breakwater Kingston Penitentiary .....	\$ 4,092.77
Reconstruction of Main Wall Kingston Penitentiary .....	5,520.27
Boiler Room Improvements Manitoba Penitentiary .....	3,671.36
Water System Improvements Manitoba Penitentiary .....	4,897.76
Relocation of Water Main Collin's Bay Penitentiary .....	6,492.68
Correctional Staff College Kingston, Ontario .....	722.43
Repairs to Water Suction Line Kingston Penitentiary .....	780.73
Reconstruction Fire Damage St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	222,980.21
Total .....	\$ 249,158.21

*Expenditure for Development of New Institutions  
Administered by D.P.W.*

Atlantic Young Offenders' Institution Springhill, N.S. ....	\$ 38,672.42
Quebec Medium Security Institution Cowansville, P.Q. ....	188,972.57
New Quebec Young Offenders' Institution .....	77,353.44
Ontario Medium Security Institution Dundalk, Ont. ....	71,180.25
New Prairie Young Offenders' Institution Drumheller, Alberta .....	95,088.66
Special Institution for treatment of Drug Addicts Matsqui, B.C. ....	472,735.80
Mountain Prison — for Doukhobors Agassiz, B.C. ....	432,997.89
Total .....	\$ 1,377,001.03
Acquisition of Land Saskatchewan Penitentiary .....	\$ 15,000.00
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment .....	\$ 124,352.27
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES .....	\$ 3,373,678.82



## MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1962 - 63

*Expenditures for Materials — Work by Inmates*

Buildings, Walls & Ducts .....	\$ 114,648.85
Houses and Tenements .....	15,566.91
Service Lines .....	20,680.22
Machinery & Equipment (Engineering Items) .....	45,534.29
Construction Machinery .....	18,600.64
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts, Bridges, Wharves and Siding .....	7,273.02
Total .....	\$ 222,303.93

## INSTITUTIONAL OPERATING EXPENSES

1962 - 63

Electric Light & Power .....	\$ 243,087.62
Fuel for Power Plants & Heating .....	697,302.07
Water — Municipal Payments — Treatment .....	39,190.62
Construction Equipment .....	14,002.95
Machinery & Equipment (Engineering Items) .....	35,101.94
Total .....	\$ 1,028,685.20

The programme of development of new institutions in 1962 - 63 by the Department of Public Works follows:

- (a) The construction of Mountain Prison which is a special camp type of institution for Sons of Freedom Doukhobors at Agassiz, B.C., at a cost of \$433,000.00.
- (b) Land was purchased and an initial contract was let in January 1963 for site development work for a special institution for the confinement and treatment of drug addicts sentenced for criminal offences, near Abbotsford, B.C. Expenditures in 1962 - 63 for this institution amounted to \$473,000.00.
- (c) Site development work and initial buildings were constructed for a new correctional institution on Army property at Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick.
- (d) Preparation of plans and specifications, some exploratory engineering and site purchases were carried out for Medium Security and Young Offenders' Institutions in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. These institutions are included in the present 5-year building programme. It is expected that construction work on some of these projects will be undertaken during the summer of 1963.

During the period Correctional Work Camps in the Gatineau Park, Quebec, in the Petawawa Military Camp in Ontario and near Agassiz, British Columbia, were completed by Penitentiary staff using inmate labour. Some work was undertaken by the Service in constructing buildings to complete the institution at Camp Gagetown. \$216,000.00 was expended on materials for construction by inmates at these camps. Construction of Farm Camp buildings, each housing 80 inmates, was completed under contract by Penitentiary Service at Dorchester, N.B.; Joyceville, Ontario, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

At existing institutions construction programmes by penitentiary forces, involving new buildings and the provision of new facilities and existing build-



ings, were continued. \$520,000.00 was expended for the purchase of materials to carry out this work. Typical jobs completed included a Granary and Grist Mill at Dorchester; a Home Economics Building at the Prison for Women, Kingston; new accommodation for the treatment and training staff in the Administration Building at Collin's Bay; the construction of a loose housing barn and self-feed hay units at Joyceville; a new abattoir at Saskatchewan and a new office accommodation building at British Columbia.

As a result of the fire and riot at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in June, 1962, it became necessary to undertake considerable reconstruction and re-development of that institution. The Department of Public Works undertook the major contract work, while institutional forces were involved in operation and in the minor reconstruction work. The Department of Public Works share of this work during 1962 - 63 amounted to \$223,000.00. A further \$101,000.00 was expended directly by the Penitentiary Service, and it is estimated that an additional \$800,000.00 will be expended in 1963 - 64 to complete the work.

Following the establishment of the "Works" administration under the Finance and Service Division, an assessment of conditions was made during a general inspection. It was decided that Works and Engineering staffs of the institutions must concentrate on accelerated programmes of maintenance, even though this might curtail construction work by inmates for some time. The reorganization and improvement of Works staffs at the institutions was undertaken and is continuing. Standards for maintenance shop requirements are being established and new institutions will be equipped and staffed to these standards. Older institutions will be brought into line as conditions permit.

### FARM AND CANNERIES

The overall production in the Penitentiary Service of vegetables and animal products was affected during the period by the complete close out of farming operations at British Columbia Penitentiary on March 31, 1962. The production from all farms for 1962 - 63 is listed hereunder:

Food Products		Production
Vegetables	(lb.)	1,624,807
Potatoes	(lb.)	1,280,617
Pork	(lb.)	397,265
Beef	(lb.)	414,619
Milk	(gal.)	246,685
Cream	(lb.)	48,258
Eggs	(doz.)	127,083
Poultry	(lb.)	23,774
Canneries		
Canned Vegetables	(gal.)	60,624
Canned Fruit	(gal.)	35,100
Jelly and Jam	(lb.)	59,373
Livestock Feed		
Hay	(ton)	2,303
Straw	(ton)	992
Roots	(ton)	57
Silage - corn	(ton)	513
Silage - grass	(ton)	1,084
Grain	(bus.)	62,293
Green Feed	(ton)	330
By Products		
Hides	(lb.)	42,752
Soap	(lb.)	2,000
Fat and Bones	(lb.)	91,389
Miscellaneous		
Plants	(no.)	157,500
Rations mixed	(ton)	2,000

## FINANCIAL SERVICES

Comparative statements of financial receipts and disbursements are tabulated below.

*Comparative Statement of Disbursements*

	1962 - 63	1961 - 62	1960 - 61
Salaries	13,105,818.42	11,634,749.96	10,388,222.40
Allowances	—	2,277.77	3,442.43
Gratuity to Retiring Officers	—	40,745.83	14,839.58
Officers' Uniforms	214,030.84	183,566.00	159,607.89
Officers' Duty Meals	161,709.53	165,612.35	158,272.83
Office Stationery & Supplies	41,704.23	37,138.48	31,905.77
Equipment & Furnishings	31,407.92	23,390.15	24,199.22
Other Administrative Charges	132,997.24	133,248.04	121,543.40
	<u>13,687,668.18</u>	<u>12,220,728.58</u>	<u>10,902,033.52</u>
Maintenance of Inmates	3,574,426.42	3,058,367.69	2,453,492.02
Discharge Expenses	144,467.49	108,330.13	104,364.75
Operating Expenses	1,612,648.50	1,501,652.77	1,343,836.79
Repair & Upkeep of Buildings Works & Equipment	375,739.55	340,324.41	319,112.45
	<u>19,394,950.14</u>	<u>17,229,403.58</u>	<u>15,122,839.53</u>
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works	3,249,326.55	3,939,426.85	2,414,141.56
Acquisition of Equipment	1,191,566.08	1,142,310.97	724,386.61
Livestock Purchases	128,660.91	121,838.13	101,493.94
	<u>4,569,553.54</u>	<u>5,203,575.95</u>	<u>3,240,022.11</u>
Total Capital			
Total Disbursements	<u>23,964,503.68</u>	<u>22,432,979.53</u>	<u>18,362,861.64</u>

*Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Institutions*

	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61
Head Office Planning	22,599.57	43,249.96	—
Newfoundland	95,289.80	84,637.65	50,789.55
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,558,383.69	2,590,264.97	1,997,304.50
Maritime Young Offenders Institution	38,672.42	—	—
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	3,860,635.96	3,753,604.30	3,411,278.28
Federal Training Centre and Subsidiaries	1,692,988.22	1,771,684.49	1,364,012.79
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries	1,576,700.09	1,418,055.97	1,630,122.82
Correctional Staff College, Quebec	27,016.05	16,604.11	—
Regional Headquarters, Quebec	9,694.71	—	—
New Quebec Institution #1	188,972.57	2,431.00	—
New Quebec Young Offenders Institution	77,353.44	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,565,775.27	2,481,837.35	2,472,369.31
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,289,231.25	2,583,337.75	1,562,190.54
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries	1,914,285.67	1,618,225.72	1,258,061.46
Correctional Staff College, Ontario	62,513.56	75,041.51	38,638.03
Regional Headquarters, Ontario	7,254.82	—	—
Ontario Medium Security Institution #1	71,180.25	—	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	1,617,247.42	1,843,331.43	1,350,885.55
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	1,924,934.47	1,989,449.01	1,485,303.52
New Prairie Young Offenders Institution	95,088.66	—	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,795,949.99	2,161,224.31	1,741,935.25
Matsqui Institution	472,735.80	—	—
	<u>23,964,503.68</u>	<u>22,432,979.53</u>	<u>18,362,861.64</u>

*Comparative Statement of Revenue*

	1962-63		1961-62	
	Revenue Total	Receipts from Sale of Farm Produce	Revenue Total	Receipts from Sale of Farm Produce
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	120,050	47,606	106,642	48,553
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	126,378	59,192	164,558	78,573
Federal Training Centre and Subsidiaries	871	—	1,035	—
Leclerc Institution & Subsidiaries	37,672	523	2,768	—
Correctional Staff College, Quebec	—	—	—	—
Kingston Pen. & Subsidiaries	69,377	10,067	152,014	32,120
Collin's Bay Pen. & Subsidiaries	71,087	55,647	71,124	47,209
Joyceville Institution & Subsidiaries	115,755	107,002	114,856	110,457
Correctional Staff College, Ontario	900	—	200	—
Manitoba Penitentiary & Subsidiaries	104,294	34,641	105,396	36,615
Saskatchewan Pen. & Subsidiaries	57,636	49,812	75,327	60,357
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	47,911	1,738	169,927	19,800
	<u>751,931</u>	<u>366,228</u>	<u>963,847</u>	<u>433,684</u>



## V — MEDICAL SERVICES

The medical services have expanded during the past year to meet the demands for new institutions. More medical personnel have been employed, more facilities and supplies have been required.

There continues to be a need for very efficient and adequate medical and surgical services. This is exemplified by the fact that one out of six inmates admitted to the penitentiaries is either physically or mentally ill and that one out of nine requires special diagnostic or treatment facilities. Many suffer from a variety of untreated or inadequately treated medical, surgical and psychiatric ailments.

Continued attention is given to medical, dental and surgical work required to maintain and improve the health of the inmates, also to the correction of remediable defects which could have some bearing on post-release employment or interfere with successful social adjustment.

Not enough psychiatrists and psychologists are available to fill adequately the needs of most institutions. This may be due to the nation-wide shortage of qualified persons in these two specialties which can play an important role in the correction of deviant behaviour.

The rapid increase in penitentiary population has led to overcrowding in certain areas which renders more difficult the maintenance of proper hygiene and sanitation. The new construction program will help remedy this problem.

## STATISTICS

## Medical Services Division — All Federal Penal Institutions

*Staff*

- Number of physical examinations for applicants — 818
- Number of applicants rejected on physical grounds — 135
- Number of officers who requested medical advice and treatment — 1,365
- Number of officers treated for injuries sustained on duty, as a first aid measure or otherwise — 661
- Number of officers who visited the hospital dispensary for treatment purposes — 3,820
- Number of calls made by physicians to officers' homes — 331
- Number of calls made by physicians to hospitalized officers — 622
- Number of accidents to officers reported to the Compensation Board — 271
- Average number of hours per week spent by physicians in the diagnosis, care and treatment of penitentiary officers — 56.67

*Inmates*

- Number of complete physical examinations performed on inmates — 6,065
- Number of complete physical re-examinations — 3,549
- Number of inmates found to be physically or mentally ill at the time of first examination — 918
- Number of physically or mentally handicapped (including cases of illness) inmates at the time of admission — 160
- Number of inmates requiring special diagnostic or treatment facilities at the time of admission or within a month of admission — 614
- Average number of inmates attending sick parade per week — 2,010
- Account for marked increase over average attendance — No change
- Percentage of those attending sick parade found to be suffering from organic lesions — 30
- Inmates hospitalized at penitentiary hospitals — 3,752
- Inmates hospitalized at outside hospitals — 427



Number of patient days at penitentiary hospitals — 20,231  
 Number of patient days at outside hospitals — 4,362  
 Number of inmates treated as out-patients — 81,695  
 Number of hours spent each week for such treatment — 666  
 Incidence of Tuberculosis amongst the inmates — 29  
 Number of cases of major surgery treated at penitentiary hospitals — 239  
     at outside hospitals — 307  
 Number of cases of minor surgery treated at penitentiary hospitals — 423  
 Number of inmates treated for accidents — 2,577  
 Number of times diagnostic apparatus, including x-rays were used — 9,097

### *Psychiatric*

Number of inmates coming to interview the Psychiatrist voluntarily — 1,096  
 Number sent to the Psychiatrist as referrals — 1,271  
 Total number of first interviews — 1,257  
 Total number of second or more interviews — 2,632  
 Number of psychotherapeutic interviews — 844  
 Number of inmates involved in Group Therapy — 211  
 Number of inmates treated by Electrotherapy — 73  
 Number of inmates kept in the Psychiatric Ward — 257  
 Number of inmates kept in the penitentiaries after request for admission to Provincial Mental Hospitals had been made — 6  
 Percentages of inmates improved as a result of psychiatric treatment from the standpoint of adjustment to the penitentiary — 53  
     released to society — 19  
 Number of inmates certified as being mentally ill within three months following admission — 4  
     in the course of their sentence — 70

### *Dental*

Average number of inmates on dental parade each week — 781  
 Number of treatments administered — 6,840  
 Number of full and partial dentures manufactured and repaired — 3,442  
 Number of deaths amongst inmates — 19  
 Number of deaths reported to the Coroner — 17  
 Number of deaths occurring in General Hospitals — 2

### *Causes of death —*

Adenocarcinoma of the Rectum  
 Carcinoma of the Lungs  
 Cirrhosis of the Liver  
 Cirrhosis of the Liver and Chronic Myocardial Failure  
 Coronary Thrombosis (2)  
 Coronary Thrombosis and Chronic Coronary Arterio Disease  
 Diabetic Acidosis  
 Emphysema and Bronchial Asthma  
 Epileptiform seizures  
 Fractured skull - accidental  
 Hemothorax of the Abdomen  
 Left Coronary Occlusion and Arteriosclerosis  
 Myocarditis  
 Myocardial Infarction Arterio Sclerotic Heart Disease

Myocardial Infarction and Coronary Atherosclerosis  
 Stabbing  
 Stabbing in the chest and Hemothorax  
 Strangulation - Suicide

Number of Inmate Blood Donors to the Red Cross — 6,282

The sanitary and hygienic conditions in the majority of Federal Penitentiaries are satisfactory. In one penitentiary there is overcrowding, making it difficult to maintain effective hygiene and sanitation. Toilet and bath facilities are inadequate for the number of inmates. Overcrowding is not conducive to good health or management of sanitation.

In one penitentiary conditions are unsatisfactory because of the result of the disorganization which followed rioting.

### MEDICAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1962-63

INSTITUTION	126 Medical & Dental Services	127 Maintenance of Insane	249 Medical & Dental Supplies	250 Optical Supplies	TOTAL
H.O. Planning Provision	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland	(Included in general Maintenance)				
Dorchester Main	14,559.89	6,099.55	4,811.59	332.57	25,803.60
Dorchester Farm	—	—	—	—	—
Springhill	1,099.55	—	472.11	8.70	1,580.36
Blue Mountain Institution	9.00	—	25.50	—	34.50
St. Vincent de Paul Main	33,635.58	22,858.05	13,003.12	194.78	69,691.53
St. Vincent de Paul Farm	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Training Centre	23,143.66	—	3,750.55	457.46	27,351.67
Gatineau Camp	3,087.75	—	—	—	3,087.75
Leclerc	22,211.85	—	5,259.36	937.41	28,408.62
Valleyfield	382.00	—	426.50	—	808.50
C.S.C. (Quebec)	—	—	—	—	—
Regional H.Q. (Quebec)	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston (incl. P. for W.)	46,690.88	11,179.00	13,287.80	2,085.50	73,243.18
Collin's Bay Main	6,342.65	—	1,627.21	278.05	8,247.91
Collin's Bay Farm	—	—	119.86	—	119.86
Beaver Creek Camp	3,267.15	—	877.15	20.70	4,165.00
Landry Crossing Camp	2,513.92	—	460.68	—	2,974.60
Joyceville Main	5,763.00	—	2,438.52	87.60	8,289.12
Joyceville Farm	—	—	—	—	—
C.S.C. (Ontario)	—	—	—	—	—
Regional H.Q. (Ontario)	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba Main	10,939.67	3,354.80	2,925.27	525.75	17,745.49
Manitoba Farm	1,010.00	—	—	58.83	1,068.83
Belair Corr. Camp	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan Main	30,340.68	25,664.03	3,515.55	453.99	59,974.25
Saskatchewan Farm	—	—	—	21.80	21.80
British Columbia Main	33,451.02	4,773.50	5,942.35	175.45	44,342.32
William Head	4,388.50	—	719.51	77.06	5,185.07
Agassiz	1,641.04	—	78.51	14.00	1,733.55
Mountain Prison	1,816.94	—	691.96	—	2,508.90
	246,294.73	73,928.93	60,433.10	5,729.65	386,386.41

## VI — INDUSTRIES DIVISION

Industrial workshops in most penitentiaries continued during the past year to provide employment for a considerable portion of the inmate population and to produce various types of goods for other government departments, plus clothing, footwear furnishing and other equipment for the Penitentiary Service. New industrial buildings were occupied, equipped and put into use. The unfortunate disturbance at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in June 1962 dealt a very heavy blow to the industrial workshops there through the destruction of all but three of the industries being operated there. This necessitated the transfer of much of the work normally performed at that institution, to other institutions. While it was possible to assign some of the St. Vincent de Paul work to new and recently activated workshops, the clothing and shoe factories at most institutions were hard pressed to complete deliveries.

By the year end, however, much of the damage at St. Vincent de Paul had been repaired and their workshops may be in a position to resume normal productive operations early in the new year.

The revised Penitentiary Act, which took effect on April 1st, 1962, significantly broadened the scope within which penitentiary manufactured products may be sold. In the past year, satisfactory progress was made in the development of additional sales outlets for standard and new penitentiary produced goods in Provincial and Municipal governments, school boards, charitable and other publicly supported organizations. While market development progress was not as pronounced with Federal government departments, through continued negotiations at this level, a number of departments tentatively agreed to assign orders to the Penitentiary Service for a percentage of their normal annual requirements.

By the year end, several trial orders had been received on this basis and there were indications that this trend would continue and possibly gain momentum in the oncoming year. In the past year, certain responsibilities were delegated to the officials of the various institutions for exploration and development of markets in the area in which the institutions are located.

The practice of providing product design services to penitentiary industries' customers was continued with good results, particularly in the field of gymnasium, track and field and other types of physical training equipment. A significant accomplishment was the design and subsequent production of a unit of fire finding equipment for use in locating forest fires from elevated fire ranger towers. This unit, known as the "Canadian" Firefinder, won the acclaim of the Department of Forestry Associate Committee on Forest Fire Protection in January 1963 and these units have been in great demand since that time.

Except for a few isolated items, the program of standardizing "Penitentiary use" equipment was completed. This exercise was started two years ago. It involved the re-design and standardization of some two hundred and fifty items, and has assisted considerably with the quantity manufacture of better goods used by the Penitentiary Service.

To a degree, the policy of centralized advance manufacture of commodities, for use by the Penitentiary Service, was continued, with satisfactory results. However, due to acute shortage of liquid capital in the industries revolving fund, this programme could not be given maximum application.

Officers' new blue uniform production continued to operate satisfactorily at Leclerc and Collin's Bay institutions. By the year end, sufficient blue uni-



forms had been produced to meet most of the requirements of the medium security institutions and plans were proceeding for the production of the blue uniform requirements of certain maximum security institutions in the coming year.

The Leclerc Institution motor repair service for other government departments was continued with satisfactory results. It is expected that more departments will soon take advantage of this service.

Very satisfactory progress was made in the folding bed manufacturing industry at Leclerc Institution. Production had risen to approximately six hundred beds per week by the year end, with good prospects that production will soon increase to a higher rate. The quality of this product has received the acclaim of both the user department and the Inspection Services Division of the Department of National Defence. This industry shows great promise as an example of what can be accomplished by inmates, given a stable market for their products and adequate well-equipped manufacturing facilities.

Significant progress was made in the design, development, manufacture and sale of physical training equipment. The first item which was developed, the "Canadian" Foldaway Climber, has a good potential market. During the past year, this line of equipment was broadened in scope to include track and field hurdles, jump standards, starting blocks, parallel bars, vaulting horses, gymnasium mats, slippers, net supports and several other items.

Overcrowded conditions in existing institutions and the gradual annual increase in penitentiary inmate population, made it quite apparent that several new institutions must be built and taken into use in the next few years. Plans for such institutions have been prepared and the construction programme will soon be underway. These developments will create an urgent need for inmate employment by way of industrial operations in existing and oncoming institutions. With the object, therefore, of developing firm plans for the establishment of the required new industries, authority was obtained, early in 1962, for the employment of a firm of professional management consultants, to study present and potential future industrial operations and to recommend a consolidated industrial program for present and planned institutions which, within the restrictions of overall penitentiary operation, would best aid in the rehabilitation of inmates. This study consumed eight months of the year under review and in December 1962, the final report was received. Preliminary examination of this report revealed that it did not contain the required plan of an industrial programme of industries for existing and planned institutions. However, reviews of this report, first by the Wardens in conference, and later by a committee appointed for this purpose, revealed that, while much of the report has limited practical application, it does contain certain market development and other recommendations which could, to advantage, be adopted and implemented by the Penitentiary Service. At the year end, plans were proceeding for the implementation of these recommendations.

### INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

The average number of inmates assigned in industrial employment during the year under report was 1,753.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

Penitentiary returns show that, in those departments under Industries' jurisdiction, the total value of shop production for the past year was \$1,618,403, an increase of \$299,729, or 22.7% over the value of production for these departments in 1960-61. Approximately 49.3% of all industrial production, for the year under report, was for Penitentiary use. This is a decrease of 10.7% from last year when 60% of all industrial work performed was for the Penitentiary Service. For other Government departments, 480 industrial orders were issued, and the value of work performed on the orders was \$836,123.

According to the Chief Treasury Officer's records, the proceeds from sales of manufactured products, including vocational training departments, totalled approximately \$325,000.

TABLE I TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary	Own Institution	Other Pen- itentiaries	Govt. Depts. and other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kingston	32,062.00	98,311.00	361,014.00	7,363.00	498,750.00
St. Vincent de Paul	33,257.00	43,144.00	53,861.00	1,920.00	132,182.00
Dorchester	34,438.00	71,459.00	41,217.00	3,172.00	150,286.00
Manitoba	16,057.00	26,080.00	60,004.00	1,472.00	103,613.00
British Columbia	30,688.00	56,427.00	44,871.00	3,266.00	135,252.00
Saskatchewan	25,942.00	20,551.00	18,105.00	4,916.00	69,514.00
Collin's Bay	10,054.00	20,238.00	7,497.00	3,917.00	41,706.00
Joyceville	14,315.00	50,436.00	23,173.00	455.00	88,379.00
Leclerc	15,328.00	62,932.00	185,149.00	570.00	263,979.00
Valleyfield	511.00	39,905.00	11,943.00	2,286.00	54,645.00
Springhill	- - -	17,848.00	29,165.00	264.00	47,277.00
Prison for Women	296.00	32,400.00	124.00	- - -	32,820.00
TOTAL	212,948.00	539,731.00	836,123.00	29,601.00	1,618,403.00

TABLE II VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Govt. Depts.	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$
Broom and Brush	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Canvas	17,281.00	623,217.00	640,498.00
Metal Working	46,839.00	70,619.00	117,458.00
Printing & Bookbinding	19,401.00	11,429.00	30,830.00
Shoe	116,156.00	5,162.00	121,318.00
Stone and Concrete Products	24,643.00	3,792.00	28,435.00
Tailoring	370,569.00	2,582.00	373,151.00
Woodworking	72,703.00	99,070.00	171,773.00

## VII — CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH DIVISION

A new directorate of Correctional Research was created in the Ottawa Headquarters of the Service, with effect from April 1, 1962. The position of Director was filled in June, 1962, by transfer of the former Director of Organization and Administration. Appointment of the additional staff members of this directorate has been deferred pending removal of restrictions arising out of the Government austerity programme.

On request of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Director is serving as a member of the Advisory Committee on Welfare Research Grants. He has also participated in planning for research discussions at the forthcoming Canadian Congress of Corrections.

During the first few months of his present incumbency, the Director has devoted the major portion of his time to special projects which, though not in a true sense correctional research, have involved extensive study and clarification of certain administrative procedures. These include: adaptation of new Civil Service Regulations to the needs of the Penitentiary Service through the medium of Commissioner's Directives, a survey of Crown-owned Housing in the Penitentiary Service (including transitional measures consequent to repeal of the former Penitentiary Act), organization and direction of the 1962 Canada Savings Bond Drive for this Service, survey of conditions where staff commuting allowances may be warranted, and a survey intended to lead to improved forms — management.

## VIII — STATISTICAL DATA BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ON INMATES RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1962 - 63

Males and females admitted to federal penitentiaries in 1962 - 63 showed a 10 per cent increase to 3,742 from 3,396 in 1961 - 62. The number of males showed an increase from 3,331 to 3,656 while females admitted rose from 65 to 86.

Admissions for the offence of murder rose from 26 to 29 of which capital murder accounted for 6 cases and non-capital murder 23 cases. Manslaughter rose from 32 to 45.

Offences against the person including the offence of murder, murder attempt, manslaughter, rape, rape attempt, other sexual offences, wounding and assaults, accounted for an increase of two admissions from 352 in 1961 - 62 to 354 in 1962 - 63.

Offences against property including robbery, breaking and entering, theft, having stolen goods, forgery and fraud accounted for a 5 per cent increase in admissions over the previous year rising from 2,383 to 2,509.

The offence prison breach showed a rise from 149 admissions in 1961 - 62 to 247 in 1962 - 63. Escape, one of the offences included under prison breach, rose from 122 admissions to 200.

Admissions for offensive weapons showed an increase from 24 in 1961 - 62 to 68 in 1962 - 63.

## RELIGIOUS FAITHS OF MALE INMATES ADMITTED

Of the 3,656 males admitted to penitentiaries in 1962 - 63, 1,958 or over half were Roman Catholic. 502 United Church, 452 Anglican, 149 Baptist, 116 Presbyterian and 84 Doukhobor. Of the balance, 57 reported no religion or atheist and in 3 cases the religion was not stated.

## BIRTHPLACE OF MALE INMATES

Of the male inmates admitted to penitentiaries in 1962 - 63 over 94 per cent were born in Canada with less than 6 per cent born outside the country. Of the 3,656 males admitted, 3,444 were born in Canada.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS FOR MALES PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Of the 3,656 males admitted for the year 1962 - 63, 2,407 were single, 740 married, 54 widowed, 115 divorced and 340 separated. Of the total, 1,087 were employed and 2,405 unemployed while 164 were retired or had never worked.

Over 70 per cent of single males were unemployed and 51 per cent of married men while over half of those with three to six dependents were unemployed.

TABLE: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MARITAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF OFFENDERS

Employment Status of Offenders before Commitment	Marital Status						Number of Dependents						
	Total	Single	Mar- ried	Widow- ed	Div- orced	Sepa- rated	Total	None	One	Two	Three to Six	Six to Nine	Not Stated
Total Inmates .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed .....	29.7	24.7	45.3	46.3	26.1	30.0	29.7	24.8	40.6	35.7	44.3	54.2	41.9
Unemployed .....	65.3	70.3	51.2	48.1	72.2	66.5	65.8	70.4	56.4	60.6	52.0	42.1	48.4
Never Worked & Student & retired.	4.5	5.0	3.5	5.6	1.7	3.5	4.5	4.7	3.0	4.7	3.7	3.7	9.7



# PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31 1959 — 1963

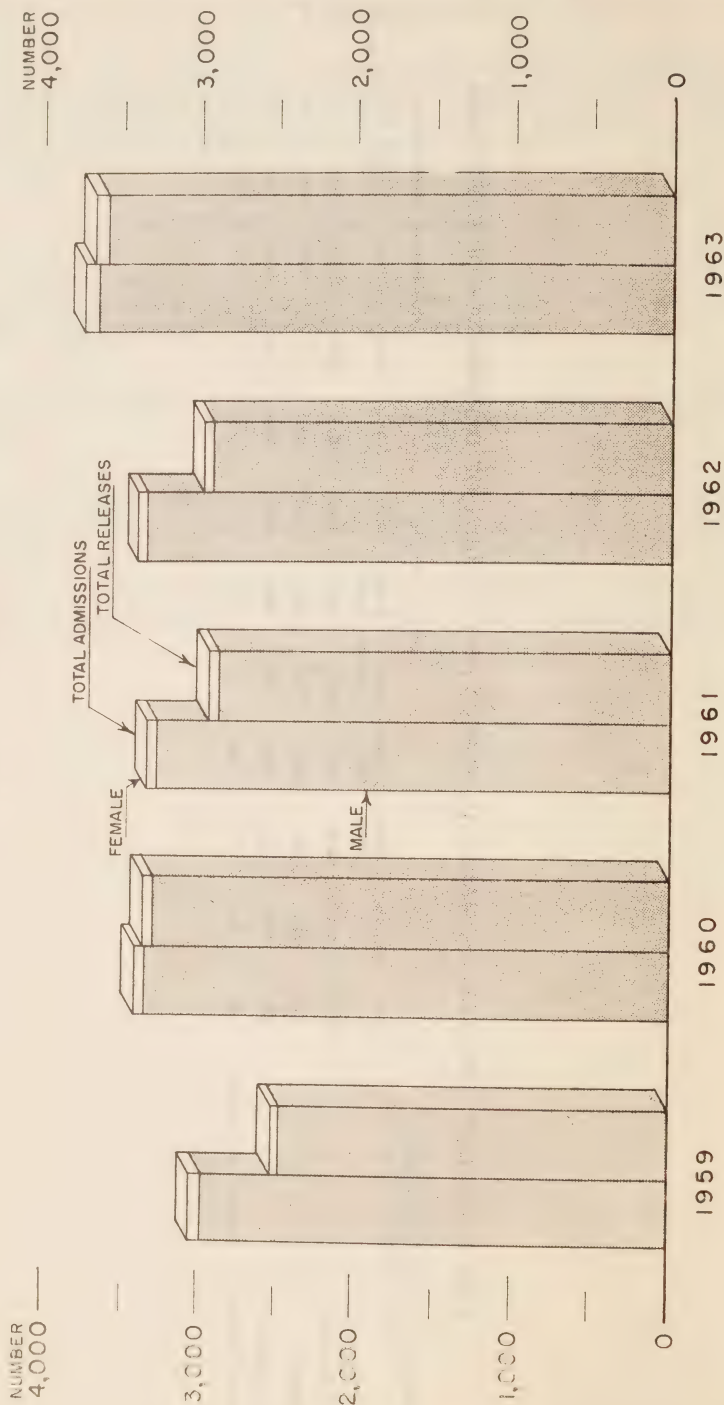


TABLE 1 — MALES &amp; FEMALES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED BY OFFENCE

Admissions			OFFENCE	Discharges		
Male	Female	Total		Total	Male	Female
3,656	86	3,742		3,678	3,594	84
29	—	29	MURDER	10	9	1
13	—	13	ATTEMPTED MURDER	4	4	—
42	3	45	MANSLAUGHTER	57	54	3
41	—	41	RAPE	42	42	—
10	—	10	RAPE, ATTEMPT TO COMMIT	9	9	—
156	—	156	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	147	147	—
15	—	15	Acts of gross indecency	16	16	—
10	—	10	Buggery	8	8	—
32	—	32	Incest	28	28	—
65	—	65	Indecent assault on female	49	49	—
10	—	10	Indecent assault on male	11	11	—
17	—	17	Sexual intercourse with female under 14 years of age	24	24	—
6	—	6	Sexual intercourse with female 14 to 16 years of age	10	10	—
—	—	—	Sexual intercourse with insane/feeble-minded person	1	1	—
1	—	1	Sexual intercourse with step-daughter, foster daughter, female ward	—	—	—
25	—	25	WOUNDING	20	19	1
10	—	10	Shooting with intent	—	—	—
—	—	—	With intent to choke, suffocate or strangle	1	1	—
2	—	2	With intent to endanger life or prevent arrest	3	3	—
13	—	13	With intent to wound, maim or disfigure	16	15	1
35	—	35	ASSAULTS	40	39	1
—	—	—	Assault on a public officer while engaged in his duty	9	8	1
5	—	5	Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence	4	4	—
19	—	19	Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise	19	19	—
11	—	11	Common assault	8	8	—
477	4	481	ROBBERY	461	460	1
28	—	28	Assault with intent	22	22	—
175	1	176	Robbery	213	213	—
73	—	73	Theft from the person	40	40	—
201	3	204	When armed	186	185	1
1,122	1	1,123	BREAKING AND ENTERING	1,276	1,275	1
922	1	923	And committing	1,042	1,041	1
5	—	5	Found in dwelling house	2	2	—
195	—	195	With intent	232	232	—
245	2	247	PRISON BREACH	148	147	1
40	—	40	Breaking	12	12	—
198	2	200	Escape	132	131	1
7	—	7	Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	4	—
433	4	437	THEFT	542	537	5
2	—	2	By person required to account	2	2	—
3	—	3	From mail	4	4	—
428	4	432	Theft	534	529	5
—	—	—	Theft of stray cattle	2	2	—
135	1	136	HAVE STOLEN GOODS	143	143	—
135	1	136	Having in possession	143	143	—

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 1 — MALES &amp; FEMALES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED BY OFFENCE

Admissions			OFFENCE	Discharges		
Male	Female	Total		Total	Male	Female
321	11	332	<b>FRAUDS</b>	280	274	6
2	—	2	Criminal Breach of trust	1	1	—
1	—	1	Drawing document without authority	1	1	—
4	—	4	Exchequer bill paper in possession	2	2	—
72	1	73	False pretences	84	83	1
1	—	1	False prospectus, etc.	—	—	—
37	—	37	Forgery	18	16	2
52	2	54	Fraud	46	44	2
1	—	1	Fraudulently obtaining food and lodging	1	1	—
1	—	1	Personation with intent	1	1	—
—	—	—	Possession of instruments to commit forgery	1	1	—
150	8	158	Uttering forged documents	125	124	1
16	—	16	<b>PROSTITUTION AND PROCURING</b>	18	18	—
16	—	16	Procuring women for illicit sexual prostitution	18	18	—
68	—	68	<b>OFFENSIVE WEAPONS</b>	18	18	—
47	—	47	Explosive with intent to cause an explosion	1	1	—
1	—	1	Pointing firearms	—	—	—
6	—	6	Possessing explosive without lawful excuse	2	2	—
—	—	—	Firearms elsewhere than in a dwelling house without a permit	1	1	—
12	—	12	Possession of weapon	11	11	—
2	—	2	Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle	3	3	—
166	19	185	<b>OTHER CRIMINAL CODE</b>	130	129	1
1	—	1	Abduction of girl or woman under 16 years of age	2	2	—
—	—	—	Abduction of girl or woman 16 years of age and over	2	2	—
1	4	5	Abortion	2	1	1
55	15	70	Arson and other fires	15	15	—
—	—	—	Attempt to commit an indictable offence	9	9	—
3	—	3	Bigamy	4	4	—
—	—	—	Breach of recognizance	1	1	—
2	—	2	Bribery of officers	—	—	—
17	—	17	Conspiracy to commit an offence	12	12	—
1	—	1	Criminal negligence	—	—	—
15	—	15	Damage to property	13	13	—
—	—	—	Disguise with intent	2	2	—
1	—	1	Disposal of property to defraud creditors	—	—	—
2	—	2	Duty of person to provide necessities	—	—	—
6	—	6	Extortion	3	3	—
1	—	1	Fabricating evidence	—	—	—
1	—	1	False statements in extra judicial proceedings	—	—	—
2	—	2	Forcible confinement	1	1	—
1	—	1	Indecent acts	—	—	—
1	—	1	Obstructing public or peace officer	1	1	—
4	—	4	Perjury	2	2	—
11	—	11	Possession of counterfeit money	9	9	—
28	—	28	Possession of housebreaking instruments	38	38	—
—	—	—	Possession of instruments for counterfeiting stamps	2	2	—
1	—	1	Procuring feigned marriage	—	—	—
11	—	11	Uttering counterfeit money	11	11	—
1	—	1	Witness giving contradictory evidence	1	1	—
122	39	161	<b>NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT</b>	241	180	61
51	25	76	Possession	154	115	39
71	14	85	Trafficking	87	65	22
24	—	24	<b>OTHER FEDERAL STATUTE</b>	20	20	—
24	—	24	Juvenile Delinquents Act Sec. 33	20	20	—
158	2	160	<b>PAROLE VIOLATOR (1)</b>	52	50	2
11	—	11	<b>HABITUAL CRIMINALS AND DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDERS</b>	10	10	—
7	—	7	<b>TRAFFIC</b>	10	10	—
5	—	5	Criminal negligence causing death	8	8	—
1	—	1	Criminal negligence causing bodily harm	—	—	—
1	—	1	Criminal negligence operating motor vehicle	2	2	—

(1) This total includes parole revocations and parole forfeitures, refer to table 3 for type of offences for forfeitures.

TABLE 2 — ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1963, BY INSTITUTION

	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Institution					Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
						Leclerc	Kingston	Collins Bay						
Inmates on Register March 31/62														
Total .....	7,156	46	750	1,304	458	374	1,107	591		440	505	778	803	
Males .....	7,030	46	750	1,304	458	374	981	591		440	505	778	803	
Females .....	126	—	—	—	—	—	126	—		—	—	—	—	
Admissions														
Received by Direct Admission														
Males .....	3,656	28	386	953	—	—	971	2		—	253	475	588	
Females .....	86	—	2	7	—	—	26	—		—	2	7	42	
Received by Transfer														
Males .....	2,751	—	18	259	436	705	179	540		549	41	10	14	
Females .....	46	—	—	—	—	—	45	—		—	—	—	1	
Total Admissions														
Total .....	6,539	28	406	1,219	436	705	1,221	542		549	296	492	645	
Males .....	6,407	28	404	1,212	436	705	1,150	542		549	294	485	602	
Females .....	132	—	2	7	—	—	71	—		—	2	7	43	
Discharges														
Discharges														
Males .....	3,594	22	430	418	347	325	288	382		272	261	418	431	
Females .....	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	—		—	—	—	—	
By Transfers														
Males .....	2,751	11	4	1,061	142	205	966	36		216	7	42	11	
Females .....	46	—	2	7	—	—	1	—		—	2	7	27	
Total Discharges														
Total .....	6,476	33	436	1,486	489	530	1,340	468		468	270	487	469	
Males .....	6,345	33	434	1,479	489	530	1,254	468		468	268	460	442	
Females .....	131	—	2	7	—	—	86	—		—	2	7	27	
Inmates on Register March 31/63														
Total .....	7,219	41	720	1,037	405	549	988	665		501	531	803	979	
Males .....	7,092	41	720	1,037	405	549	877	665		501	531	803	963	
Females .....	127	—	—	—	—	—	111	—		—	—	—	16	

(1) Includes two parole violator inmates recommitted to Collin's Bay.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 3 — OFFENCE BY SELECTED TYPES OF SENTENCE  
OF MALES ADMITTED<sup>(1)</sup>

Offence	Total Admissions	Sentenced with lash	Selected types of sentence			
			Sentenced with Preventive Detention	As Criminal Sexual Psychopath	As Habitual Criminal	Parole
					Revocation	Forfeiture
Total Admissions .....	3,656	15	4	7	72	86
Murder .....	29	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....	13	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	42	—	—	—	—	—
Rape .....	51	6	—	—	—	(1)
Other sexual offences .....	156	4	4	—	—	(4)
Wounding .....	25	—	—	1	—	(1)
Assaults .....	35	—	—	—	—	(3)
Robbery .....	477	5	—	—	—	(8)
Breaking and entering .....	1,122	—	—	4	—	(35)
Prison breach .....	245	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	433	—	—	—	—	(18)
Have stolen goods .....	135	—	—	1	—	(6)
Frauds .....	321	—	—	—	—	(4)
Prostitution and procuring .....	16	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	68	—	—	—	—	(3)
Other Criminal Code .....	166	—	—	—	—	(2)
Narcotic Control Act .....	122	—	—	1	—	(1)
Other Federal Statutes .....	24	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation(2) .....	158(2)	—	—	—	72	86
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths .....	11	—	—	—	—	11
<b>Traffic</b>						
Criminal negligence — causing death	5	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle .....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Failure to stop at scene of accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Column totals for special types of sentence represent only part of total inmates.

(2) This total includes 72 inmates serving remanet only as shown in the "Parole Revocation" column and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence as shown in the "Parole Forfeiture" column. The figures which appear in brackets in the latter column indicate the offence for which parole was forfeited.

TABLE 4 — OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	Number of Years											Death commuted to life	Life	Preventive Detention
		Under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 6	6 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and over					
Total Admissions .....	3,656	157	1,950	726	240	216	199	90	26	7	5	27	13		
Murder .....	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	22	—		
Attempted Murder .....	13	—	—	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	—	1	—		
Manslaughter .....	42	—	3	1	3	7	14	9	2	1	—	2	—		
Rape .....	51	—	5	10	15	8	10	3	—	—	—	—	—		
Other sexual offences .....	156	—	73	40	11	19	7	5	—	—	—	—	1		
Wounding .....	25	—	11	4	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Assaults .....	35	—	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Robbery .....	477	—	158	108	58	62	49	27	11	4	—	—	—		
Breaking and entering .....	1,122	3	729	260	57	43	29	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Prison breach .....	245	94	98	26	15	8	1	2	1	—	—	—	—		
Theft .....	433	1	338	72	14	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Have stolen goods .....	135	—	94	30	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Frauds .....	321	—	200	77	26	14	3	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Prostitution and procuring ...	16	—	8	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Offensive weapons .....	68	—	15	3	5	5	25	5	10	—	—	—	—		
Other Criminal Code .....	166	—	76	40	5	14	21	10	—	—	—	—	—		
Narcotic Control Act .....	122	—	42	24	11	14	17	14	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Federal Statutes .....	24	—	23	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Parole Violation(1) .....	158	59	39	23	7	6	12	7	1	1	—	2	1		
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths .....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11		
Traffic:															
Criminal negligence — causing death .....	5	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

(1) This total includes 72 inmates serving remanet only and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 5 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS RECORD — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total											
	Total Admissions	With no previous commitments	With previous commitments	Number of Previous Commitments in Adult Institution								
				1	2	3	4	5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	Over 20
Total Admissions . . . . .	3,656	848	2,808	627	501	416	328	219	515	137	40	25
Murder . . . . .	29	11	18	8	2	2	1	2	3	—	—	—
Attempted Murder . . . . .	13	8	5	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter . . . . .	42	24	18	3	4	3	2	1	4	1	—	—
Rape . . . . .	51	23	28	11	7	4	5	1	—	—	—	—
Other sexual offences . . . . .	156	81	75	21	19	19	3	1	9	3	—	—
Wounding . . . . .	25	9	16	3	4	3	—	—	4	—	—	2
Assaults . . . . .	35	12	23	5	4	2	5	2	4	—	1	—
Robbery . . . . .	477	151	326	84	68	44	31	31	55	10	1	2
Breaking and entering . . . . .	1,122	208	914	192	166	121	132	83	170	39	4	7
Prison breach . . . . .	245	36	209	64	50	37	22	14	16	4	2	—
Theft . . . . .	433	111	322	70	43	48	32	25	58	26	13	7
Have stolen goods . . . . .	135	15	120	19	17	23	21	8	27	3	1	1
Frauds . . . . .	321	40	281	32	42	43	31	16	75	30	10	2
Prostitution and procuring . . . . .	16	4	12	4	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	—
Gaming and betting . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons . . . . .	68	41	27	11	5	1	3	1	5	1	—	—
Other Criminal Code . . . . .	166	50	116	35	20	22	8	8	20	1	1	1
Narcotic Control Act . . . . .	122	11	111	4	11	9	12	9	44	14	5	3
Other Federal Statutes . . . . .	24	10	14	3	2	1	3	2	2	—	1	—
Parole Violation(1) . . . . .	158	—	158	53	35	29	13	13	14	1	—	—
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths . . . . .	11	—	11	2	1	—	1	—	3	4	—	—
Traffic:												
Criminal negligence — causing death . . . . .	5	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) This total includes 72 inmates serving remanet only and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence

TABLE 6 — OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions		AGE ON ADMISSION																
			Total under 15																
				15	16	17	18	19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 years and over	Age not stated		
Total Admissions ...	3,656	5	21	36	95	170	205	1080	680	500	330	235	126	137	34	2			
Murder .....	29	—	—	—	3	1	1	5	7	4	2	2	1	2	1	—			
Attempted Murder ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—			
Manslaughter .....	42	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	9	3	8	6	3	3	3	—			
Rape .....	51	—	—	—	—	4	3	25	10	6	1	2	—	—	—	—			
Other sexual offences	156	—	—	—	2	2	3	26	14	22	19	21	20	22	5	—			
Wounding .....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	4	—	3	—	4	—	—			
Assaults .....	35	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	6	5	6	1	1	1	—	—			
Robbery .....	477	—	—	1	16	19	35	163	109	63	37	21	6	6	1	—			
Breaking and entering.	1,122	1	8	13	35	68	75	390	216	138	76	61	16	23	2	—			
Prison breach .....	245	1	2	3	10	25	25	123	27	14	8	3	3	1	—	—			
Theft .....	433	1	8	16	24	23	30	119	67	42	37	28	14	21	3	—			
Have stolen goods ..	135	1	2	—	2	6	6	36	31	23	14	7	4	3	—	—			
Frauds .....	321	—	—	—	1	5	4	42	63	63	46	41	27	22	6	1			
Prostitution and procuring .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	4	2	1	—	—	—			
Gaming and betting...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Offensive weapons ..	68	—	—	—	1	—	1	17	15	13	9	4	3	3	2	—			
Other Criminal Code	166	1	1	1	1	5	8	37	26	41	19	10	6	6	3	1			
Narcotic Control Act	122	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	17	29	21	10	13	14	4	—			
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Federal Statutes ....	24	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	3	3	2	—			
Parole Violation(1) ...	158	—	—	1	—	6	8	43	44	23	18	8	5	1	1	—			
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths ..	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	—			
Traffic:																			
Criminal negligence - causing death .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Criminal negligence - causing bodily harm	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—			
Criminal negligence - operating motor vehicle .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Criminal negligence - Fail to stop at scene of accident ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

(1) This total includes 72 inmates serving remanet only and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 7 — OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS AND RESIDENCE — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	No. of dependents	Total with dependents	Employed Number of Dependents					
				One	Two	Three to Five	Over Five	Not Stated	
Total Admissions .....	3,656	2,637	1,019	202	246	433	107	31	
Total Employed .....	1,087	655	432	82	87	192	58	13	
Murder .....	14	7	7	1	3	3	—	—	
Attempted Murder .....	6	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	
Manslaughter .....	25	10	15	6	3	3	2	1	
Rape .....	34	15	19	4	4	9	2	—	
Other sexual offences .....	97	43	54	6	5	22	21	—	
Wounding .....	11	6	5	—	1	3	1	—	
Assaults .....	11	5	6	1	1	2	2	—	
Robbery .....	130	84	46	10	13	18	2	3	
Breaking and entering .....	254	179	75	19	17	32	5	2	
Prison breach .....	49	39	10	1	6	3	—	—	
Theft .....	133	94	39	6	6	24	3	—	
Have stolen goods .....	40	21	19	4	6	7	2	—	
Frauds .....	113	53	60	13	11	27	7	2	
Prostitution and procuring .....	10	1	9	3	—	3	3	—	
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons .....	5	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	
Other Criminal Code .....	42	25	17	1	3	12	1	—	
Narcotic Control Act .....	15	10	5	2	1	2	—	—	
Other Federal Statutes .....	17	7	10	1	1	5	3	—	
Parole Violation(1) .....	73	44	29	3	6	12	3	5	
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths .....	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	
Traffic:									
Criminal negligence — causing death .....	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed									
Total Unemployed .....	2,569	1,982	587	120	159	241	49	18	
Murder .....	15	13	2	1	—	1	—	—	
Attempted Murder .....	7	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Manslaughter .....	17	11	6	2	1	3	—	—	
Rape .....	17	14	3	—	1	1	1	—	
Other sexual offences .....	59	38	21	2	4	9	6	—	
Wounding .....	14	10	4	—	—	3	1	—	
Assaults .....	24	19	5	1	1	2	1	—	
Robbery .....	347	263	84	18	18	35	10	3	
Breaking and entering .....	868	706	162	30	54	59	14	5	
Prison breach .....	196	166	30	5	6	15	4	—	
Theft .....	300	249	51	8	19	18	3	3	
Have stolen goods .....	95	76	19	4	6	9	—	—	
Frauds .....	208	144	64	15	20	23	2	4	
Prostitution and procuring .....	6	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons .....	63	25	38	6	10	19	2	1	
Other Criminal Code .....	124	72	52	10	10	26	4	2	
Narcotic Control Act .....	104	80	27	15	6	6	—	—	
Other Federal Statutes .....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Violation(1) .....	85	70	15	1	2	12	—	—	
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths .....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Traffic:									
Criminal negligence — causing death .....	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(1) These totals include 72 inmates serving remanet only and 36 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

TABLE 8—OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS—MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	Alcohol				Drugs			
		Alcoholic	Problem Drinker	No Problem	Not Stated	User	Addict	Not Indicated	Not Stated
Total Admissions .....	3,656	333	1,033	2,167	118	97	152	2,888	519
Murder .....	29	2	7	20	—	1	—	26	2
Attempted Murder .....	13	—	4	9	—	—	—	8	5
Manslaughter .....	42	8	17	17	—	1	1	39	1
Rape .....	51	2	14	35	—	—	—	46	5
Other sexual offences .....	156	9	46	101	—	—	—	150	6
Wounding .....	25	6	11	8	—	—	3	21	1
Assaults .....	35	5	21	9	—	2	1	30	2
Robbery .....	477	44	148	285	—	15	7	375	80
Breaking and entering .....	1,122	86	348	677	11	31	23	907	161
Prison breach .....	245	15	77	150	3	7	2	217	19
Theft .....	433	39	117	275	2	6	15	345	67
Have stolen goods .....	135	8	29	93	5	4	3	109	19
Frauds .....	321	68	81	171	1	10	8	287	16
Prostitution and procuring ....	16	2	2	12	—	—	—	14	2
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	68	1	8	13	46	1	—	20	47
Other Criminal Code .....	166	6	41	82	37	2	2	109	53
Opium and									
Narcotic Control Act .....	122	13	11	92	6	13	81	26	2
Other Federal Statutes .....	24	1	4	19	—	1	—	18	5
Parole Violation(1) .....	158	17	45	91	5	3	4	128	23
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths .....	11	1	4	5	1	—	2	8	1
<b>Traffic:</b>									
Criminal negligence — causing death .....	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	3	2
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) This total includes 72 inmates serving remanet only and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 9 — TERM OF SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY —  
MALES ADMITTED

Previous Institutional History	Total Admissions	Term of Sentence (Years)											Death commuted to life	Life	Preventive Detention
		Under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 6	6 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 years and over					
Total Admissions .....	(1) 3,656	157	1,950	726	240	216	199	90	26	7	5	27	13		
First Commitment .....	(2) 848	19	470	135	47	60	61	26	15	2	3	9	1		
Gaol only .....	(3) 793	44	506	119	44	33	26	12	2	2	—	4	1		
Reformatory only .....	(4) 241	15	121	60	19	14	8	1	—	—	—	2	1		
Penitentiary only .....	(5) 257	15	113	54	23	9	17	18	2	1	—	4	1		
Gaol and Reformatory .....	(6) 270	8	160	53	18	15	18	4	1	—	—	1	—		
Gaol and Penitentiary .....	(7) 688	41	322	155	47	45	46	18	4	1	—	4	5		
Reformatory and Penitentiary ..	(8) 183	5	75	57	12	14	10	7	—	1	—	2	—		
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary .....	(9) 376	10	183	93	30	26	21	4	2	—	2	1	4		
Total Previous Penitentiary ..	(10) 1,504	71	693	359	112	94	94	47	8	3	2	11	10		

(Lines 5, 7, 8 and 9)

TABLE 10—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SELECTED TYPES OF SENTENCE—  
MALES ADMITTED<sup>(1)</sup>

Age	Total Admissions	SELECTED TYPE OF SENTENCE				
		Sentenced with Lash	Sentenced with Preventive Detention		PAROLE	
			As Criminal Sexual Psychopath	As Habitual Criminal	Revocation	Forfeiture
Total Admissions	3,656	14	4	7	72	86
Under 15 years ....	5	—	—	—	—	—
15 years .....	21	—	—	—	—	—
16 years .....	36	—	—	—	—	1
17 years .....	95	1	—	—	—	—
18 years .....	170	3	1	—	3	3
19 years .....	205	1	—	—	—	6
20 - 24 years .....	1,080	6	—	—	15	28
25 - 29 years .....	680	3	2	—	23	21
30 - 34 years .....	500	—	1	1	14	9
35 - 39 years .....	330	1	—	2	6	12
40 - 44 years .....	235	—	—	2	6	2
45 - 49 years .....	126	—	—	—	3	2
50 - 59 years .....	137	—	—	1	—	1
60 years and over .	34	—	—	1	—	1
Not stated .....	2	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 11 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—  
MALES ADMITTED

Age	Previous Institutional History									
	Total Admissions	First Commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory & Penitentiary	Gaol, Reform- atory & Peni- tentiary	Total Previous Penitentiary (Col's 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
Total Admissions .	3,656	848	793	241	257	270	688	183	376	1,504
Under 15 years ....	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years .....	21	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years .....	36	33	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
17 years .....	95	69	17	2	7	—	—	—	—	7
18 years .....	170	84	54	6	15	4	6	—	1	22
19 years .....	205	84	79	14	15	3	10	—	—	25
20 - 24 years .....	1,080	227	306	120	103	91	165	36	32	336
25 - 29 years .....	680	101	143	46	51	65	151	49	74	325
30 - 34 years .....	500	87	74	23	28	41	117	44	86	275
35 - 39 years .....	330	43	52	13	11	35	91	20	65	187
40 - 44 years .....	235	32	35	10	10	17	68	15	48	141
45 - 49 years .....	126	25	12	3	4	8	33	4	37	78
50 - 59 years .....	137	32	14	2	7	4	39	11	28	85
60 years and over ..	34	7	3	2	5	1	7	4	5	21
Not stated .....	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2

(1) Column totals for special types of sentence are only part of total inmates.





TABLE 13 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS —  
MALES ADMITTED

	Total Admissions	Alcohol				Drugs			
		Alcoholic	Problem Drinker	No Problem	Not Stated	User	Addict	Not Indicated	Not Stated
Total Admissions ..	3,656	333	1,038	2,167	118	97	152	2,888	519
Under 15 years ....	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	3
15 to 19 years .....	21	—	2	17	2	—	—	12	9
20 to 24 years .....	36	—	1	35	—	—	—	25	11
25 to 29 years .....	95	—	13	81	1	—	—	81	14
30 to 34 years .....	170	2	29	137	2	2	1	132	35
35 to 39 years .....	205	4	38	160	3	5	2	145	53
40 to 44 years .....	1,080	21	306	723	30	27	21	870	162
45 to 49 years .....	680	53	219	380	28	18	30	548	84
50 to 54 years .....	500	68	165	246	21	20	29	393	58
55 to 59 years .....	330	58	124	135	13	10	25	258	37
60 to 64 years .....	235	53	69	110	3	2	18	199	16
65 to 69 years .....	126	36	32	53	5	6	14	92	14
70 to 74 years .....	137	30	30	70	7	4	10	103	20
75 years and over ..	34	8	10	14	2	3	2	27	2
Not stated .....	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 14 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — MALES ADMITTED

## Previous Institutional History

Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six to Ten	Eleven to Fifteen	Sixteen to Twenty	Over Twenty
(Lines 5, 7, 8 and 9)											
Total Admissions .....(1)	3,656	848	627	501	416	328	219	515	137	40	25
First commitment .....(2)	848	848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goal only .....(3)	793	—	341	193	102	75	26	42	6	6	2
Reformatory only .....(4)	241	—	96	62	48	17	9	8	1	—	—
Penitentiary only .....(5)	257	—	189	49	10	8	1	—	—	—	—
Goal and Reformatory .....(6)	270	—	1	47	61	47	32	64	13	4	1
Goal and Penitentiary .....(7)	688	—	—	123	134	104	81	179	49	9	9
Reformatory and Penitentiary .....(8)	183	—	—	27	33	39	30	43	11	—	—
Goal, Reformatory and Penitentiary .....(9)	376	—	—	—	28	38	40	179	57	21	13
Total Previous Penitentiary .....(10)	1,504	—	189	199	205	189	152	401	117	30	22

TABLE 15 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TOTAL TIME SERVED — MALES ADMITTED

## Total Time Served

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	No Previous Commitments	Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	10 years and over
Total Admissions .....	3,656	848	179	133	275	572	407	488	479	275
None .....	848	848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One .....	627	—	152	77	123	218	41	11	5	—
Two .....	501	—	20	48	82	164	115	57	14	1
Three .....	416	—	6	4	47	105	105	110	38	1
Four .....	328	—	1	3	18	58	69	110	63	6
Five .....	219	—	—	1	5	14	29	84	74	12
Six to ten .....	515	—	—	—	—	12	42	106	229	126
Eleven to fifteen .....	137	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	45	80
Sixteen to twenty .....	40	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	28
Over twenty .....	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	21

TABLE 16 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY SCHOOL GRADE — MALES ADMITTED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	Illite- rate	GRADE ATTAINED													Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total Admissions .....	3,656	37	14	48	93	149	228	363	520	737	428	260	102	102	21	34	500
None .....	848	13	4	8	8	27	50	79	102	125	89	43	28	32	5	13	222
One .....	627	5	1	11	16	28	35	77	96	139	60	28	11	13	3	6	98
Two .....	501	3	1	6	12	26	38	56	66	105	62	42	14	9	1	4	36
Three .....	416	3	2	3	10	11	25	30	69	83	63	43	13	12	4	4	41
Four .....	328	3	3	5	8	13	21	36	43	79	45	18	13	8	—	—	33
Five .....	249	4	1	1	8	9	9	16	42	48	31	16	4	3	1	1	25
Six to ten .....	515	1	—	9	21	21	38	54	76	133	56	53	12	14	4	2	21
Eleven to fifteen .....	137	3	1	4	5	10	8	9	18	34	13	11	5	6	3	3	4
Sixteen to twenty .....	40	2	—	—	4	1	3	2	2	8	8	6	1	3	—	—	—
Over twenty .....	25	—	1	1	1	3	1	4	6	3	1	—	1	2	—	1	—



TABLE 17 — NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS — MALES ADMITTED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	Alcohol				Drugs			
		Alcoholic	Problem Drinker	No Problem	Not Stated	User	Addict	Not Indicated	Stated
Total Admissions .....	3,656	333	1,038	2,167	118	97	152	2,888	519
None .....	848	29	135	616	68	7	6	636	199
One .....	627	31	171	406	19	12	8	495	112
Two .....	501	22	169	298	12	14	6	416	65
Three .....	416	31	141	240	4	13	14	352	37
Four .....	328	28	98	195	7	13	16	260	39
Five .....	219	21	89	107	2	11	13	173	22
Six to ten .....	515	98	174	238	5	19	50	414	32
Eleven to fifteen .....	137	47	40	49	1	3	26	97	11
Sixteen to twenty .....	40	15	13	12	—	3	7	30	—
Over twenty .....	25	11	8	6	—	2	6	15	2

TABLE 18 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY — MALES

Type of Discharge	Penitentiary											
	Total Discharges	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Leclerc	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total Discharges .....	3,594	22	430	418	325	347	288	382	272	261	418	431
Death .....	17	—	—	3	1	—	4	1	2	2	—	4
Deportation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence .....	2,739	17	333	362	197	195	256	287	219	189	346	338
Release on court order .....	23	—	1	2	—	5	1	—	—	1	12	1
Release to provincial authorities .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Parole .....	786	4	95	45	120	146	26	93	51	67	57	82
Unconditional release .....	26	1	1	6	7	1	1	1	—	2	1	5

TABLE 19 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED — MALES

Type of Discharge	Years Served									
	Total Discharges	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total Discharges .....	3,594	178	2,365	620	257	78	83	10	2	1
Death .....	17	7	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Deportation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence .....	2,739	75	1,834	524	219	52	34	1	—	—
Release on Court order .....	23	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Release to provincial authorities .....	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole .....	786	74	508	85	36	23	48	9	2	1
Unconditional Release .....	26	—	14	8	1	2	1	—	—	—

TABLE 20 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED — MALES DISCHARGED

		Sentence Expired									
Offence		Total Discharges	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total Discharge .....		3,594	178	2,365	620	257	78	83	10	2	—
Total Expiration .....		2,739	75	1,834	524	219	52	34	1	—	—
Murder .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....		15	—	—	2	5	1	6	1	—	—
Rape .....		15	—	7	3	2	1	2	—	—	—
Other sexual offences .....		104	2	58	31	13	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....		11	—	7	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Assaults .....		32	1	28	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....		283	—	133	72	50	17	11	—	—	—
Breaking and entering .....		1,016	2	709	216	74	11	4	—	—	—
Prison breach .....		132	32	83	13	3	—	1	—	—	—
Theft .....		442	5	364	56	15	1	1	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....		119	—	93	17	6	3	—	—	—	—
Frauds .....		228	2	161	54	11	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....		10	—	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....		16	1	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....		102	—	62	19	17	3	1	—	—	—
Narcotic Control Act .....		152	—	92	21	18	15	6	—	—	—
Other Federal Statutes .....		17	—	13	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....		42	30	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic:											
Criminal negligence — causing death .....		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....		2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence—operating motor vehicle .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fail to stop at scene of accident .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paroled											
Total Paroled .....		786	74	508	85	36	23	48	9	2	1
Murder .....		9	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	—
Attempted Murder .....		4	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....		38	1	6	9	6	4	10	1	—	1
Rape .....		36	2	25	3	2	1	1	2	—	—
Other sexual offences .....		41	7	19	11	—	2	1	1	—	—
Wounding .....		8	1	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Assaults .....		6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....		168	12	102	23	16	4	9	2	—	—
Breaking and entering .....		233	28	169	23	5	3	5	—	—	—
Prison breach .....		10	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....		82	9	69	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....		22	1	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds .....		41	5	33	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....		8	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....		2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....		25	4	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Narcotic Control Act .....		25	—	10	3	3	4	5	—	—	—
Other Federal Statutes .....		3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....		8	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Habitual criminals & Dangerous Sexual Offender .....		10	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—
Traffic:											
Criminal negligence — causing death .....		7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence—operating motor vehicle .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fail to stop at scene of accident .....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total other discharges .....		69	29	23	11	2	3	1	—	—	—

TABLE 21 — OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	Under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total Admissions .....	86	3	57	12	5	9
Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	3	—	—	1	1	1
Sexual offences .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....	4	—	2	2	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	4	—	4	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Frauds .....	11	—	10	—	1	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	19	—	17	1	1	—
Narcotic Control Act .....	39	—	21	8	2	8
Other Federal Statutes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....	2	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE 22 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY									
	Total Admissions	First Commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiary
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total admissions .....	86	25	25	8	4	6	12	1	5	22
Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	4	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Have stolen goods .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Frauds .....	11	1	3	1	—	3	1	1	1	3
Prostitution and procuring .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	19	15	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Narcotic Control Act .....	39	3	16	5	1	2	9	—	3	13
Other Federal Statutes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 23 — OFFENCE BY AGE — FEMALES ADMITTED

		AGE ON ADMISSION														
Offence	Total Admissions	Under							20	25	30	35	40	45	50	years Not Sta- ted
		15	15	16	17	18	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	and		
		yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	over		
Total admissions .....	86	—	—	—	1	2	1	16	18	15	10	4	7	11	1	
Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Attempted murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manslaughter .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Sexual offences .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wounding .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Assaults .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Robbery .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Breaking and entering .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prison breach .....	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Theft .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
Have stolen goods .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Frauds .....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	3	—	
Prostitution and procuring .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Criminal Code .....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	5	6	1	
Narcotic Control Act .....	39	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	11	11	4	1	1	—	—	
Other Federal Statutes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Violation .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	

TABLE 24 — OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Marital Status					
	Total Admissions	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total admissions .....	85	25	38	4	5	14
Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	3	1	1	1	—	—
Sexual offences .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....	4	2	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	1	1	—	—	—	2
Prison breach .....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	4	3	1	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Frauds .....	11	3	5	1	—	2
Prostitution and procuring .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	19	1	15	1	2	—
Narcotic Control Act .....	39	12	15	—	3	9
Other Federal Statutes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....	2	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE 25 — OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS —  
FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	Alcoholic	Alcohol					Drugs	
			Problem Drinker	No Problem	Not Stated	User	Addict	Not Indicated	Not Stated
Grade Attained									
Total admissions .....	86	—	12	51	23	4	38	18	26
Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
Sexual offences .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....	4	—	1	2	1	1	—	3	—
Breaking and entering .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Prison breach .....	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Theft .....	4	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	2
Have stolen goods .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Frauds .....	11	—	4	7	—	1	1	6	3
Prostitution and procuring ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	19	—	—	3	16	—	—	2	17
Narcotic Control Act .....	39	—	4	31	4	1	26	2	—
Other Federal Statutes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

TABLE 26—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SCHOOL GRADE—FEMALES ADMITTED

Age	Total Admissions	Illiterate	GRADE ATTAINED													Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total admissions ...	86	1	—	—	1	1	1	5	10	14	14	9	1	5	2	2	20
Under 15 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 years .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 years .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 years .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20 - 24 years .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	3	4	1	2	—	—	—
25 - 29 years .....	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	1
30 - 34 years .....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	—	2	1	—	3
35 - 39 years .....	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
40 - 44 years .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
45 - 49 years .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
50 - 59 years .....	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
60 years and over .....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1



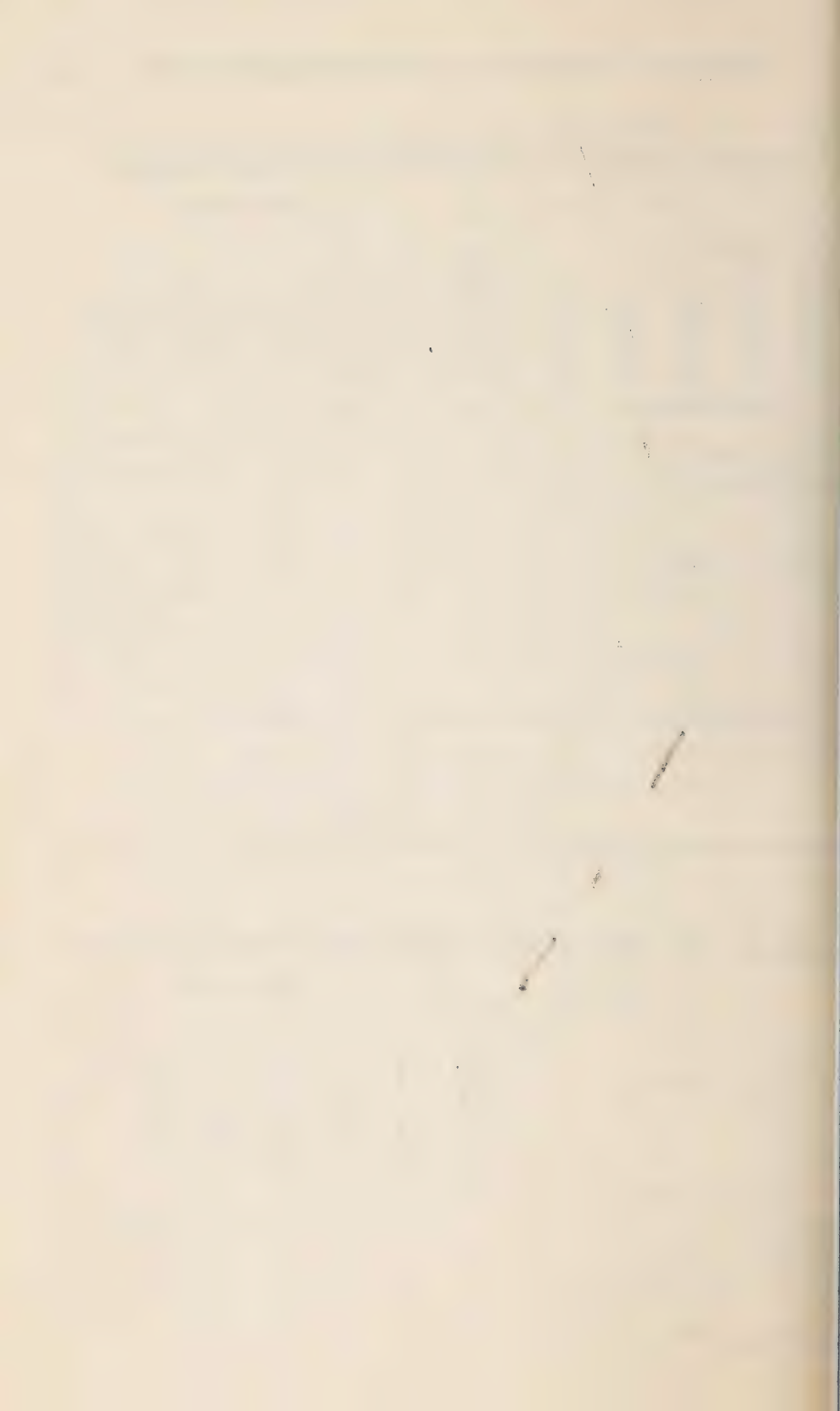
TABLE 29 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED — FEMALES DISCHARGED

Offence	Total Discharges	TIME SERVED					
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total discharges .....	85	3	53	19	7	1	2
Murder .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Attempted Murder .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	3	—	1	1	—	—	1
Sexual offences .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	5	—	4	1	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds .....	6	1	5	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Narcotic Control Act .....	61	—	38	15	7	1	—
Other Federal Statutes .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

TABLE 30—TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED—FEMALES DISCHARGED

Type of Discharge	Total Discharges	TIME SERVED					
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total discharges .....	85	3	53	19	7	1	2
Death .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Deportation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence .....	73	1	49	16	7	—	—
Release on Court order .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Release to provincial authorities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole .....	11	1	4	3	—	1	2
Unconditional release .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other reasons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—











CANADA

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For the Fiscal Year Ended  
MARCH 31, 1964





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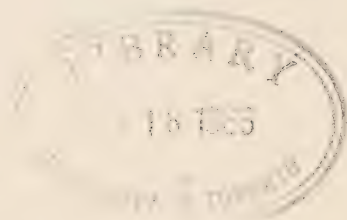
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To His Excellency Major General Georges Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,  
Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964 made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

GUY FAVREAU

Minister of Justice

To the Honourable Guy Favreau, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice  
Sir,

In accordance with Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964 together with appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.J. MacLEOD,

Commissioner.

Ottawa, October 30, 1964

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Government  
Publications

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
**COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES**  
for the  
FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

I — INTRODUCTORY

In the year 1963-64 the Penitentiary Service proceeded toward a more complete integration of all areas of custody and training. This year has marked a steady advancement in reinforcing the foundations of the true correctional process, the primary objective of which is to return inmates to society as better citizens.

A very large task of rewriting Policy Directives and Divisional Instructions over a wide field was undertaken, and many new directives and instructions were issued during the year. A very significant aspect of the new approach to inmate training was the adoption of a uniform policy towards discipline in all institutions: discipline was integrated within the overall program and took a preventive rather than punitive character. This resulted in a more understanding approach to inmates. All staff members felt more free to establish closer relationships with inmates. This is essential for the correctional process. There are indications that inmates are responding positively to this new approach and accept the facilities provided by the training program.

A conference was held for the Deputy Wardens and their Assistants, both for custody and for training, leading further to the integration of both functions. The staff at Headquarters participated in the organization of a Senior Officers' Course and acted as examiners. Material for the production of the first training films to be used by the Penitentiary Service was prepared by the Division of Inmate Training. These films will not only lead to better training methods for new staff, but will also contribute to the final standardization of procedures and practices throughout the institutions.

Custodial staff in all main institutions, but one, has been re-deployed in the form of squads, resulting in greater operational efficiency, better training methods and reduced administration problems.

The security of the institutions has been improved generally. Although some escapes have taken place, even from maximum security institutions, the protection of society was maintained throughout the year. Inmate morale was good, and the lack of tension, unrest, leading to disturbances is attributed to the better human relationship towards inmates exercised by the staff.

A review has been made of all security and restraining equipment and, as a result, obsolete firearms were discarded and replaced by modern weapons in small arms and gas equipment; a survey was made of control equipment, such as, metal detectors, mattress scanners and the like, with a view to adopting such devices in the maximum security conditions. Restraining equipment was reviewed and standardized, and the Service has now no instrument or appliance that serves as a punishment. Only such equipment is retained as is needed for the protection of society or the inmate himself. Security dogs were introduced during

the year for perimeter surveillance during the nights. None of the dogs is used in connection with inmates. The dogs do not come in contact with inmates, indeed are not even seen by the inmates—in other words inmates are not guarded by dogs. The natural instinct of the dog is only used to facilitate human supervision during the hours when the “prison is closed”.

The year has seen the introduction of better allocation of inmates to the three types of institutions: maximum, medium and minimum security. Studies were undertaken for the introduction of a more effective classification system based not only on the security risks, but built over the needs of inmates for training and rehabilitation, and integrating the requirements of institutional care and parole under the same criteria.

The management of inmates in the institutions saw several minor improvements. We were able to remove restrictions on transporting inmates to their proper destination on discharge. In the past, the inmate was delivered, on discharge, to the place where he was sentenced although in many cases that place might have been far away from his usual residence and that of his relatives and friends. Considerable use has been made of the new authority granted under the Penitentiary Act for temporary absence from the institutions; many inmates have been able to secure employment through an early visit to the employer, many others were prevented from spending idle holidays immediately on release; still many others have benefited from visiting sick or dying relatives or attending important family occasions. Such humane measures introduced to the custody of inmates have had considerable effect on the behaviour and attitudes of inmates even those who did not benefit directly from the privilege. There was a marked improvement in the general inmate morale.

The removal of restrictions on visits and correspondence have had beneficial results especially on young offenders and young adults. Close contact of inmates with families has proven as one of the best methods of resocializing the offender.

The program for reception training has been prepared and even implemented in a few institutions on a preliminary basis without additional staff. The value of this program is of primary importance to the proper correctional process. Reception training shapes the future of a great many inmates and it eliminates the undesirable influence of seasoned prisoners upon first offenders.

In respect of the release of inmates from institutional care—apart from the usual close co-operation with the Parole Service, two pilot projects were conducted in the field of more effective communication between institutions and parole officials.

After-care agencies across the country have increased their help and assistance in the rehabilitation of discharged inmates. A conference was held with the representatives of all after-care agencies, and it was decided to make such meetings an annual affair, in view of its value towards better organization and greater efficiency of assistance rendered to inmates prior to release and after release.

In summary, it was a year of continuing improvements; the staff at Headquarters has been working under the pressure of considerable work-loads, and the expansion of the Inmate Training Program that has taken place throughout the Service is due to a great extent to the initiative and ingenuity of the institutional officials who are to be commended for their effort made under adverse conditions of limited facilities in the old institutions.



*II — INMATE TRAINING DIVISION*

## CLASSIFICATION &amp; PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The situation described in the previous report has not changed appreciably as regards recruitment of professionally qualified staff. Half of the establishment for psychologists remains vacant and group counselling is at a standstill in most institutions due to the lack of adequate professional supervision. The ratio of one classification officer to 150 inmates has been lowered in the case of most maximum security institutions and as a result, a more thorough assessment of inmates can be carried out.

A training conference on interviewing techniques was held, and for the first time in the history of the Service, a conference of psychologists took place. There was also a conference of classification officers. Psychological testing of staff applicants has continued to be an important function of the institutional psychologists.

**INTERVIEWS**

Admissions .....	7966
Institutional Classification Boards .....	5080
Area Classification Boards .....	7118
Reclassification Boards .....	5465
Discharge and Pre-release .....	5505
Counselling and personnel .....	39096
Interviews with Officers .....	4885
Interviews with Staff Applicants .....	155
Interviews with Visitors .....	1527
Interviews with Agency representatives .....	4238

**REPORTS**

Admission reports .....	6150
Progress reports .....	6542
Pre-release and Discharge reports .....	5331
Special Reports for National Parole Service .....	1608
Referrals to Psychiatrist .....	1119
Reports on Staff Applicants .....	375

**CORRESPONDENCE**

Inter-Departmental and outside contacts .....	19520
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**MEETINGS**

Classification, grading, etc. ....	1907
Alcoholics Anonymous .....	1088
Group Counselling sessions .....	166
Others .....	279

**PSYCHOLOGY****1. Tests**

a) To inmates:		
i) Intelligence: Group .....	2874	
Individual .....	81	
ii) Personality .....	2121	
iii) Interests and Aptitudes .....	1022	
b) To Staff and Staff applicants:		
i) Intelligence Group .....	793	
Individual .....	66	
ii) Personality .....	474	
iii) Interests and Aptitudes .....	35	
	<b>TOTAL</b> .....	7466
2 Interviews .....	4038	
Reports .....	3220	



**STAFF ESTABLISHMENT**

Number of Supervisors of Classification .....	6 (a)
Number of Psychologists .....	21 (b)
Number of Classification Officers .....	36 (c)
Number of Classification Assistants .....	26 (c)

(a) 4 vacancies (b) 10 vacancies (c) 1 vacancy (d) 3 vacancies

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

The results of vocational training during the year under report can be considered as satisfactory, although several courses were delayed for periods of up to two months because of turnover of staff and pending selection and training of new appointees. The difficulty of obtaining well qualified persons to fill vacancies continues, as also does that of retaining the better qualified and more experienced members.

As reported last year the concept of vocational training continues to broaden, and there is an obvious need for increased activity in our efforts to keep abreast of changing times and conditions in the outside world; many old trades and skills are decreasing in importance or disappearing completely, and are being replaced by new ones or greatly changed versions of the old; the service trades generally have shown a tremendous increase in importance, and definite action has been taken in many institutions to align our system with this trend; the result of much of this activity will be evident in next year's report.

In brief, our endeavour is to provide a well-balanced program of training in skilled trades, semi-skilled trades, occupations, and operations that are suited to the needs, aptitudes and abilities of all classes of the inmate population, and that will meet the trends and demands of the outside labour market.

**FULL TIME TRADE SCHOOL COURSES**

The formally organized courses continued to operate as in the past, with emphasis on training in skilled trades to provincial standards and requirements. Acceptance by provincial Departments of Labour of graduates of such training has increased, and it is evident that any trainee who qualifies and is well recommended is given every possible assistance before and after release. Table 1 following gives details of the numbers of trainees engaged in full time training during the year.

**TABLE I**

*Figures relating to full-time vocational trainees.*

(a) Trainee enrollment on April 1, 1963 .....	352
(b) Trainees enrolled during fiscal year .....	685
(c) Total under training during fiscal year .....	1051
(d) Graduates during fiscal year .....	438
(e) Ceased training at own request .....	54
(f) Ceased training for other reasons .....	113
(g) Total ceased training .....	167
(h) Trainees released before graduation .....	61
(i) Trainee enrollment on March 31, 1964 .....	416

**ON-THE-JOB TRAINING**

The more informal on-the-job training again produced good results, with several graduates qualifying for provincial certificates of qualification. Much

training is provided by this method in a variety of occupations and operations in addition to certain phases of skilled and semi-skilled trades. Table II below, because of the numbers indicated is evidence of the popularity with many of this method of self-improvement, and is an indication of its effectiveness in providing opportunity for a large segment of the inmate population.

TABLE II

*Figures relating to on-the-job training.*

(a) Trainee enrollment on April 1, 1963 .....	392
(b) Trainees enrolled during year .....	584
(c) Total under training during year .....	918
(d) Trainee enrollment on March 31, 1964 .....	290

### CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATION

Although perhaps not impressive in numbers, the list in Table III of Certificates of Qualification (by outside authorities) obtained by inmates is clear indication of the progress that is possible within our system, and in the case of many an inmate represents a triumph over personal difficulties as well as an almost complete lack of interest or preparation before incarceration.

TABLE III

*Certification as qualified tradesman according to provincial or prevailing Standards.*

(a) Journeyman status:

(1) Auto Body Repair	5
(2) Barbering	9
(3) Electrical	9
(4) Motor Vehicle Repair	6
(5) Painting and Decorating	1
(6) Plumbing	11
(7) Refrigeration	1
(8) Welding	1

(b) Partial credits:

(1) Bricklaying	1
(2) Motor Vehicle Repair	8
(3) Plumbing	9
(4) Stationary Engineering	8

### SITUATION REPORT

- (a) The situation at the end of the fiscal year is not greatly changed from the previous one insofar as provision for full-time trade school courses is concerned, but this does not represent any reduction in effort to provide for the needs of the greater inmate population. More emphasis has been placed this year on provision for expansion of on-the-job, pre-employment, and service trades types of training, from which concrete results can be expected next year. The situation on full-time formal courses as of March 31, 1964, is given in Table IV following, which shows by trades and institutions the full-time trade school courses now in operation.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE IV

	Dorchester Penitentiary	Federal Training Centre	Collin's Bay Penitentiary	Prison for Women	Manitoba Penitentiary	Saskatchewan Penitentiary	British Columbia Penitentiary	William Head Institution
Barbering		X						
Body & Fender Repair		X						
Bricklaying	X	X	X		X			X
Business Practice				X				
Cabinet making		X						
Carpentry	X	X	X			X	X	X
Drafting		X					X	
Electrical		X	X					X
Electronics		X				X		
General Shop Training	X				X			
Home Economics				X				
Machine Shop Practice		X	X					
Motor Vehicle Repair		X	X		X	X	X	
Painting and Decorating						X		
Plastering		X						
Plumbing & Steamfitting	X	X	X			X		
Service Station Attendant						X		
Sheetmetal Work		X	X					
Tile Setting		X						
Upholstering	X							
Welding		X	X					
	5	15	8	2	3	6	3	3

Total Trades — 21

Total Courses — 45



(b) The situation in regard to on-the-job training is in the course of becoming more clearly defined, but a concise tabulation at this stage could be more misleading than meaningful, and is therefore omitted; it is sufficient to state for the present that on-the-job training is provided in every institution, and in the following trades or areas of employment in addition to those mentioned in Table IV.

- Bookbinding
- First Aid
- Forestry
- Food Service
- Stationary Engineering
- Laundry Operation
- Printing
- Shoe Manufacture and Repair
- Pre-employment Training in Wood and Metal Trades

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### HOBBYCRAFT

Hobbycraft continues to play an important role as a leisure time activity of many inmates, and reports from institutions indicate that at least one-third of all inmates engaged in some form of hobbycraft. The effort is continuing throughout the Service to obtain the best results of personal achievement, interest, and satisfaction, as well as use of latent talent, creative ability, and constructive effort. The financial rewards obtained from the sales of finished articles are not to be denied, and have assisted many ex-inmates after release; this aspect, however, is not allowed to overshadow the many others that are much more important during incarceration, and that would turn what could well be idle time spent in useless effort—or worse—into valuable hours of achievement and personal development.

Analysis of institutional reports for the fiscal year show that:

- (a) 2615 individual hobbies were actively pursued;
- (b) metal tooling was the most popular hobby;
- (c) petit-point was second in popularity;
- (d) leathercraft and painting occupied third and fourth places respectively;
- (e) in the first eight places as judged by numbers of participants—but far behind those mentioned in popularity—were:

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (5) Woodwork       | (6) Gemcraft  |
| (7) Cushion Making | (8) Fly tying |

Comparing this fiscal year with the 1962-63 it is evident that leathercraft, metal tooling, petit-point, and painting are continuing to be the hobbies in which most inmates engage, and from most points of view this situation is very satisfactory. The endeavour in the years to come is proposed to continue to be one of emphasis on the best use of hobbycraft as handicrafts and personal development media of permanent benefit to the individual inmate.

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### EDUCATION

In the area of staff training, the duties and qualifications of all educational personnel were revised and generally upgraded in connection with the implementation of the new program of correctional education. The requirements of the



educational program are steadily rising, and for an effective correctional program the penitentiary teachers should be considered more on the high school level than on the elementary level. Considerable time was devoted to the share in personnel work at Headquarters; and qualifying examination tests have been designed for educational instructors, librarians, recreation officers. Examination papers from 40 competitions were corrected and the technical suitability of the applicant assessed. These qualifying examinations are designed for the uniformity of qualifications required of the educational staff across the country; and they also introduce a measure of equitable treatment for the applicants, as compared between the institutions.

Considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in retaining and recruiting sufficient qualified personnel to staff our schools. Recommendations have been made for an upward revision of salary for teaching staff which if acted upon should enable us to compete on a more favourable basis with salaries paid to teachers outside the Service.

Evidence of the academic needs of our inmate body becomes readily apparent from the statistics submitted by the institutions which show the average academic level of the men in our prisons is between the grade 5 and 6 level.

36% of the men enrolled in the schools were classified as being at the illiterate or semi-illiterate level. A considerable effort was made to improve this situation by our educational staffs with the result that approximately half of this group were reported at year's end to have made reasonably good progress.

Statistics for the year also indicate that academic classes organized and conducted on a full time basis were more successful in terms of "drop outs" than those held as a part-time or evening activity. Only 1/3 of those assigned to full time day classes fail to complete their courses while almost half of the men participating in part-time classes were listed as "drop outs". With respect to evening classes attendance to some extent reflects the effort of the competition offered by the evening recreational program. At year's end 294 men were attending full time day classes while 301 were listed as attending part-time day or evening classes.

Classes designed to upgrade the academic standing of those interested in vocational and trade training are an important part of the academic program. The increasing demand for higher academic standards for candidates seeking admission into the various trades continues to provide an incentive for men to attend academic courses.

Because of the nature of the student body the staffs of our institutional schools must offer a widely diversified program. The discrepancies which exist in age, ability and academic background make it essential to provide a curriculum of considerable scope and variety. With only limited staff available to meet these needs the importance of the contribution made by the citizen participation program in our institutions is evident. Educational lectures, public speaking courses, first aid instructions, classes in prospecting, forestry and mining were offered on 29 occasions in the various institutions across the country. We are indebted to those individual and associations that made these programs possible.

On the basis of courses completed, the effectiveness of Penitentiary schools is marked in the two institutions: the Federal Training Centre and in Manitoba Penitentiary. The former has the staff of four teachers, and the latter is making use of community resources, under the citizens participation program. The number of inmates on the school registered at the year's end is also the highest for these two institutions.

In addition to the day to day teaching activities conducted by our educational staffs other important functions under the direction of the Educational Supervisor were carried out. Educational tests were given to new-comers, examinations supervised, reports pertaining to the progress of students were submitted to the Classification Department and a large number of interviews were granted in which educational guidance and counselling were offered on an individual basis.

Correspondence Courses continued to make an important contribution to our academic program. The Department of Veterans Affairs and Departments of Education of Provincial Governments provided courses for many of our men. 474 such courses were completed during the year.

### LIBRARIES

The operation of institutional libraries continues as one of the major factors in the correctional process. Books, periodical and magazines are widely read, and numerous inmates subscribe to the newspapers at their own expense. The extent to which library books have been put into use is illustrated in the following table:

*Table "F" — Library Stock and Circulation of Books: (main institutions only)*

INSTITUTION	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TECHNICAL and SCHOOL TEXTS		TOTAL	
	In Stock	Circulation	In Stock	Circulation	In Stock	Circulation	In Stock	Circulation
DORCHESTER	2,133	12,685	819	1,625	5,745	1,805	8,697	16,115
ST. VINCENT	2,248	3,475	2,053	385	1,224	247	5,525	4,107
F. T. C.	4,866	20,500	3,725	8,955	2,805	1,300	11,396	32,055
LECLERC	826	3,242	1,424	3,950			2,250	7,192
KINGSTON	3,149	8,300	3,840	4,200	2,927	2,300	9,942	14,800
COLLIN'S BAY	2,461	16,695	1,891	3,120	6,848	1,611	11,200	21,816
PRISON FOR WOMEN	2,563	1,354	640	618	952		4,160	1,972
JOYCEVILLE	1,427	4,000	525	3,000	538	700	2,490	7,700
MANITOBA	2,355	8,343	974	2,852	2,474	1,853	5,803	13,048
SASKATCHEWAN	1,892	8,815	2,646	8,568	4,373	627	8,911	18,010
BRITISH COLUMBIA	4,198	9,263	1,519	2,619	2,845	892	8,562	13,066
TOTAL BOOKS in stock:	30,123		20,056		30,731		78,936	
TOTAL BOOKS circulation:		96,072		39,312		12,627		145,881

The turnover of books during the year, amounting on the average 3-4 times for fiction books, is not an adequate measure of the usefulness of any library, but the comparison of figures given by individual institutions in different parts of the country may indicate local trends or interests.

In the minimum security institutions, not included in the above table, open type libraries are in operation, and no records are available as to the extent of which books are used by inmates. Approximately 5,000 catalogued books are available to inmates in fifteen camps and satellites, in addition to uncounted books donated by local communities. In minimum security conditions there is a greater freedom in the supply of books, as the risk of passing contraband items is not so prominent, and inmates have the advantage of obtaining books from public libraries as well.

In one institution, the Farm Annex in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, the reading needs of inmates are satisfied through the services of a "book-mobile" from the regional public library. The travelling librarian on twice-monthly visits advises inmates on the choice of reading material and discussions are held over the reading interests of inmates. Over 800 books were borrowed during the year in this camp, housing approximately 80 inmates.

### RECREATION

The expansion and development of recreational programmes in our institutions is proceeding with the underlying philosophy in mind that there should be a programme and facilities for outdoor and indoor physical and educational recreation, sports, games, television, reading, arts and crafts to the extent and degree that is permitted by requirements of custody and security.

In all of the main institutions, the recreational programme is under the direction of a Recreational Supervisor assisted by a Recreational Officer. The evening recreational programme continues in operation in all major institutions with one exception. The number of evenings occupied with recreational activities varies from a low 48 in one institution to a high of 365 in another. For the main part, evening recreational programme is functioning efficiently and there have been few troublesome incidents or disturbances during the past year. It is a tribute to those officers involved in direction of the recreational programme that large numbers of men have, during the past year, been able to enjoy the various recreational activities and from association of their fellow men.

Concerts, shows, educational lectures and films are in many institutions, features of the evening programme. It is in this area that satisfying participation is most successful and from the number of such activities that were carried on in our institutions during the past year, it would appear that the general public as a whole welcomes the opportunity to assist the inmates in their attempts to find better and more satisfying ways of utilizing their leisure time. The Service is indebted to all of the individuals, organizations and associations that gave so generously of their time and effort to these projects.

Competitive sports with emphasis on physical activity continue to appeal to large numbers of inmates. These were organized and tournaments and play-offs arranged in the various institutions in athletic activities such as fast ball, soft ball, golf, badminton, hockey, volleyball, basketball, touch rugby and broomball. Field days featuring track and field events continue to be a popular event in the institutions. Weight lifting is participated in by a good number of inmates. Ping pong and horseshoes also continue to be popular past times.



The so-called "quiet games" appeal to many of the men, bridge, chess and checkers are played and tournaments arranged in many of the major institutions.

Television and movies are enjoyed in all of the institutions with large numbers of men interested viewers. As is to be expected, these activities reach their peak during the winter months and during periods of inclement weather.

### MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

Recreation in minimum security institutions continues to function efficiently and expand and develop in scope. It is in the minimum security setting that the citizenship participation programme has a real opportunity to flourish. That these institutions are making use of this opportunity is evident when we see that on a total of 413 occasions, persons came into the institutions to engage in sports and games of one type or another. On 72 occasions, persons visited the institutions for entertainment purposes, that is, to provide shows, varied concerts, musicals etc., for the men.

### RELIGION

Full time Protestant and R.C. Chaplains ministered to the spiritual needs of inmates incarcerated in our main institutions. 5674 men went on record as being either members or adherents of the R.C. or Protestant religion. Of the above total 3335 claimed affiliation with the R.C. faith while some 2344 others were registered as Protestants. It is interesting to note with respect to church attendance including missions membership in bible classes, celebration of holy days etc., that approximately 1/3 of the men were active participants.

The spiritual needs of men in the minimum security establishments were met by the employment of part time protestant and R.C. chaplains. A notable improvement in providing suitable accommodation for religious activities was achieved in the farm annexes, during the past year. During the current year plans were laid for providing more suitable facilities for religious services in the satellite institutions.

The function of penitentiary chaplaincy extended considerably beyond the primary role of religious ministrations. The chaplains have a full share in the correctional and social work, dispensing guidance and counselling in family affairs and after-release problems, as illustrated by the following table:

*Counselling and Social Work  
by Penitentiary (Full-time) Chaplains  
(Main Institutions Only)*

	R.C.	Protestant	Total
Initial Interviews	2,130	1,940	4,070
Individual Counselling (spiritual, family and pre-release)	6,960	3,955	10,915
Assistant in family contacts	680	413	1,093
Assistance in letters to relatives	1,990	1,410	3,400



The emphasis placed on the chaplain's approach to correctional work may vary with individuals, but the following abstracts from the institutional reports are typical examples of the pastoral care in penitentiaries.

The R.C. Chaplain at Leclerc Institution reports:

"This year, the annual mission was designed to show to the inmates the true image of Christ as a person who can comprehend their predicament. Sermons and discussions were centered on a theme: "God is Love", with explanations that divine love is projected over all men, whatever their conditions or circumstances. In the gymnasium packed to capacity, the testimony from the congregation has vividly brought up the change of life comparable to moral and spiritual resurrection, after accepting Christ as "the way and the life". The mission was concluded by a solemn mass, attended by inmates, staff members and outside guests, and left a distinctive imprint on the life in the institution, that the living Christ is a real and true concept for the inmates."

The Protestant Chaplain at Kingston Penitentiary has chosen to emphasize the aspects of social work and community participation as equally important factors in drawing the inmates to the Chapel:

"The year has shown that we were able not only to keep our congregation, but to increase their numbers. If we did not lose men to other institutions, the sign at the chapel door "Full House" would be out each Sunday now; and apart from a few simple hymns, the simple direct home-spun philosophy of life seems to be needed most by the inmates, provided it is put over with the heart. It also seems that the function of correctional chaplaincy is to try and create a fellowship atmosphere, a philosophical centre, and try and bring men's drives into line with the social pattern of our time. The Sunday Service is only the background for the main correctional work that goes on day-by-day all through the week."

The activities maintained by this chaplain include the "Chapel of Discussions" sessions conducted with the close co-operation with the institutional psychiatrist, choir and organ practice, a glee-club, guitar club group, an "elbow-grease group" redecorating the chapel, a "way farers' Book Club", a Commonwealth Reading Room (with Bible editions in 14 different languages). The chaplain also issues a weekly publication, the "Clarion", running some 100 copies each week. Members of the diplomatic corps, of the legislature and local citizens were invited to read lessons at Sunday services.

### INMATE RECORDS

The disposition of persons on the register of the Canadian Penitentiary Service are tabulated below. These tables show the comparative Inmate Population as of April 1, 1963, and April 1, 1964.

#### *Institutional Inmate Population*

Newfoundland .....	40
Dorchester .....	547
Farm Annex .....	63
Springhill .....	87
Blue Mountain .....	11
St. Vincent de Paul .....	803
Industrial Annex .....	133
Farm Annex .....	68
Federal Training Centre .....	400

Leclerc .....	414
Valleyfield .....	92
Gatineau .....	38
Kingston (M) .....	855
Joyceville .....	444
Farm Annex .....	56
Collin's Bay .....	442
Farm Annex .....	77
Beaver Creek .....	69
Landry Crossing .....	72
Prison for Women .....	107
Manitoba .....	462
Farm Annex .....	64
Saskatchewan .....	703
Farm Annex .....	77
British Columbia .....	667
William Head .....	125
Agassiz .....	77
Mountain Prison (M) .....	88
Mountain Prison (F) .....	16
Total in Penitentiary .....	7097

*Inmates on Register but not in Penitentiaries*

Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions	
Section 19 .....	75
Courts .....	12
On Bail .....	1
Other Institutions, Hospitals etc. ....	27
Unlawfully at Large .....	6
Pre-release .....	1
	122

Total Inmates on Register April 1, 1963 ..... 7219

*Admissions April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964*

From Courts .....	Males	3816	
	Females	72	
		3888	3888
By Transfers .....	Males	2500	
	Females	51	
		2551	2551
Total Admissions .....	Males	6316	
	Females	123	
		6439	6439

*Releases and Transfers*

Expiration of Sentence .....	2857
Parole .....	544
Unconditional Release .....	9
Court Order .....	32
Death .....	12
Transfers to Provincial Institutions Section 21 (2) .....	2
	3456
Transfers .....	2551
Total Releases and Transfers .....	6007
	6007

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Increase in Inmate Population for fiscal year 1963/64 .....	432
Total Inmates on Register April 1, 1964 .....	<u>7651</u>

*Disposition of Inmate Population March 31, 1964*

	In Penitentiary	On Register
Newfoundland .....	30	30
Dorchester .....	591	795
Farm Annex .....	48	
Springhill .....	100	
Blue Mountain .....	48	
St. Vincent de Paul .....	848	1153
Industrial Annex .....	190	
Farm Annex .....	76	
Federal Training Centre .....	415	420
Leclerc .....	451	586
Valleyfield .....	91	
Gatineau .....	43	
Kingston (M) .....	837	865
Joyceville .....	461	548
Farm Annex .....	87	
Collin's Bay .....	446	678
Farm Annex .....	78	
Beaver Creek .....	78	
Landry Crossing .....	76	
Prison for Women .....	117	121
Manitoba .....	484	589
Farm Annex .....	98	
Saskatchewan .....	690	789
Farm Annex .....	80	
British Columbia .....	735	1077
William Head .....	135	
Agassiz .....	93	
Mountain Prison (M) .....	91	
Mountain Prison (F) .....	13	
	<u>7530</u>	<u>7651</u>

*Inmates on Register but not in Penitentiaries*

Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions, Section 19 .....	69
Courts .....	25
On Bail .....	2
Other Institutions, Hospitals, ect ..	20
Unlawfully at Large .....	5
	<u>121</u>
Total Inmates on Register April 1, 1964 .....	<u>7651</u>

*Escapes from Penitentiaries year ending March 31, 1964*

	Escapes	Recaptures	At Large 31 March 1964
Dorchester .....	5	5	
Dorchester Farm Annex .....	1	1	
Springhill .....	4	4	
Blue Mountain .....	1	1	
St. Vincent de Paul .....	11	11	
Federal Training Centre .....	1		1
Valleyfield .....	2	2	
Gatineau .....	3	3	

Kingston .....	1	1	
Joyceville Farm Annex .....	1	1	
Collin's Bay Farm Annex .....	1	1	
Beaver Creek .....	5	5	
Landry Crossing .....	5	5	
Manitoba .....	3	3	
Manitoba Farm Annex .....	2	2	
Saskatchewan .....	2	1	1
Saskatchewan Farm Annex .....	1	1	
British Columbia .....	2	2	
William Head .....	4	4	
Agassiz .....	3	3	
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 2

Inmates Uulawfully at Large as of March 31, 1964, in addition to the above:

- 1 — Escape from Saskatchewan Penitentiary
- 1 — Escape from Kingston Penitentiary (Now in Custody of U.S.A. Authorities)
- 1 — Eloped from Ontario Sanitorium



### III — ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

#### GENERAL

Personnel procedures continued to be improved. Among others, Directives and Instructions were issued on recruiting standards, the creation of Service-wide and Regional Eligible Lists, and the delegation of appointments for certain junior clerical and custodial levels to Regional Headquarters. These procedures made it possible for institutional vacancies to be filled without undue delay.

Data on "Appointment to Senior Positions" show the extent to which members have been promoted and transferred to other institutions. "Career Planning", envisaged by the Correctional Planning Committee, thus was given more impetus than in any previous year.

Data under "Staff Training" show the scope of both centralized and in-Service training programs. Centralized training will be expanded even further with the opening of the new Correctional Staff College in Kingston, Ontario in June, 1964. Accommodation will be provided for 70 resident trainees at a time compared with the present College Capacity of 24.

A new Staff College at New Westminster, British Columbia under the direction of the Regional Director (Western), will be opened early in the fiscal year for the induction training of recruits for institutions in the Western Region. Residential accommodation will be 24.

In clerical areas, institutions were encouraged to develop "Work Simplification" studies to systematically eliminate unnecessary work and streamline that remaining to make it move faster and better. Results were encouraging. Institutional Typing and Transcribing Units set up in 1962 improved in efficiency. In many areas, clerical staff coped with increasing workloads without any increase in establishments. Some institutions even operated with fewer clerks. At Headquarters, a central Typing and Transcribing Unit was formed in October 1963, to serve all Divisions, particularly those with work loads on assigned staff. This Unit has been most valuable in helping Divisions cope with stenographic workloads, particularly when assigned staff is absent on sick or annual leave.

Monthly meetings were inaugurated in January 1964 with the President and other National officers of the Civil Service Association of Canada. These were valuable in dispelling misinterpretation of Service Regulations and procedures, in exchanging viewpoints on improving personnel management in the institutions and to correct quickly legitimate staff grievances. The procedure has saved time in correspondence and enabled all concerned to evaluate staff problems more objectively. Many "molehills" were stopped from being built into "mountains".

Discussions were started with Treasury Officials on improved Service salary schedules, particularly for members in professional groups, the industrial trades and custody. "Retirements" reflect a rather high staff turnover compared with earlier years back to 1954-55 (except for 1962-63). Compared to other increasing and better paid employment, most areas of prison work at present pay levels do not attract in sufficient numbers the high standard of officer the Service required. This is particularly so when we compete for manpower with metropolitan police forces, the building trades and industry. It is hoped salaries for classes where recruitment lags will be adequately increased to attract and hold staff required for new institutions now building and to meet staff turnover needs in present institutions.

## APPOINTMENTS TO SENIOR POSITIONS

The following appointments were made to senior positions of Penitentiary Service Headquarters, effective the dates shown:

J.R.G. Surprenant, Regional Director,  
Regional Headquarters (Quebec) to  
Director of Liaison Services, effective  
1 August, 1963.

D.J. Halfhide, Superintendent, Beaver Creek  
Correctional Camp, to Administrative Officer, effective  
26 August, 1963.

I.B. Simpson, appointed Administrative Officer,  
Facilities Planning Officer, effective  
1 January, 1964.

There were no separations from senior positions at Headquarters during 1963-64.

During the year, several changes were made in the incumbents of the senior positions in the institutions:

*DORCHESTER Penitentiary:*

J.S.O. LeBlanc, promoted and transferred from  
Classification Officer, Dorchester to  
Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training),  
Leclerc Institution, effective 1 April, 1963.

*SPRINGHILL Institution:*

P.G.K. Watkins, Assistant Steward, promoted  
and transferred from Springhill to Steward,  
Dorchester, effective 13 May, 1963.

*DORCHESTER Farm Camp:*

J.A.C. Bourque, promoted and transferred from  
Camp Classification Officer, Dorchester Farm  
Camp to Classification Officer, Dorchester Penitentiary  
effective 3 June, 1963.

*ST. VINCENT DE PAUL Penitentiary*

J.C. Bouchard, promoted from Classification  
Officer to Assistant Deputy Warden  
effective April 1, 1963.

J.H.J.P. St. Cyr, promoted and transferred  
from Supervisor of Industries, St. Vincent  
de Paul Penitentiary, to Superintendent,  
St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex,  
effective April 16, 1963.

J.N.L. Chene promoted and transferred from  
Senior Assistant Steward, St. Vincent de Paul  
Penitentiary, to Supervisor of Services,  
St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective  
17 June, 1963.

J.G.V. Frereault promoted and transferred from Assistant Works Officer, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, to Works Officer, St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective July 1, 1963.

D.O.H.L. Langlois promoted and transferred from Instructor Carpenter, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to Industrial Supervisor, St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective 1 July, 1963.

P.J. Williams promoted from Classification Officer to Psychologist effective 22 July, 1963.

J.P. Dallaire promoted from Classification Officer to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training) effective 19 August, 1963.

L.J.N. Chausse promoted and transferred from Classification Assistant to Classification Officer, St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective 1 August, 1963.

G. Lemire promoted from Classification Assistant to Classification Officer, effective 12 February, 1963.

#### *FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE*

J.J.P. Garipey promoted from Classification Officer R.O. 6 to Classification Officer R.O. 7, effective 1 May, 1963.

J.H.F.E. Bastien promoted from Education Supervisor to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training) effective 15 April, 1963.

#### *LECLERC Institution*

J. Rabellino promoted from Assistant Storekeeper, to Storekeeper, effective 5 August, 1963.

J.P. Dugas, promoted from Assistant Accountant to Accountant, effective 15 July, 1963.

J.R.C. Brunet promoted and transferred from Accountant, Leclerc Institution, to Finance & Services Supervisor, Regional Headquarters (Quebec), effective 15 June, 1963.

J.D. Laurin promoted and transferred from Keeper, Leclerc Institution, to Assistant Superintendent, St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective August 12, 1963.

#### *VALLEYFIELD Institution*

D.R.J.M.D. Monette, Classification Officer transferred from Valleyfield Institution to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, effective 1 September, 1963.



*KINGSTON Penitentiary*

R. Wylie promoted from Keeper to Supervisor of Services, effective 1 April, 1963.

W.J. Clark promoted from Personnel Officer (P.O.3) to Personnel Officer (P.O.4) effective 1 May, 1963.

H.N. Milne promoted and transferred from Steward Kingston Penitentiary to Supervisor, Food Services, Regional Headquarters (Ontario) effective 1 July, 1963.

J.D.M. Murphy promoted from Educational Supervisor to Classification Officer, effective 24 June, 1963.

R.J. Munro promoted and transferred from Assistant Industrial Supervisor, Kingston Penitentiary to Quality Control Officer, Regional Headquarters (Ontario) effective October 1, 1963.

D.A. Andrews promoted from Classification Assistant to Psychologist effective October 14, 1963.

C.F. Dickens promoted from Senior Assistant Steward to Steward effective 19 August, 1963.

G.D. McLean promoted and transferred from Assistant Storekeeper, Kingston Penitentiary to Storekeeper, Joyceville Institution effective 21 October, 1963.

*BEAVER CREEK Correctional Camp*

B.G. Fox promoted and transferred from Camp Classification Officer to Classification Officer, Joyceville Institution, effective 24 June, 1963.

D.J. Halfhide, Assistant Warden, transferred to Administrative Officer, Head Office, Ottawa, effective 26 August, 1963.

*LANDRY CROSSING Correctional Camp*

C.W. Chitty promoted and transferred from Administrative and Supply Officer to Assistant Warden, Beaver Creek Correctional Camp, effective 2 December, 1963.

*JOYCEVILLE Institution*

A.T. Field promoted and transferred from Classification Assistant to Classification Officer, Collin's Bay Penitentiary, effective 24 June, 1963.

J.G. Stanford promoted and transferred from Accountant to Supervisor, Finance & Services, Regional Headquarters (Ontario) effective 1 July, 1963.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

K.J. Atkins promoted from Storekeeper to Assistant Warden (Services & Supply), effective 12 August, 1963.

J.R. Douey, Educational Supervisor, transferred from Joyceville to Kingston Penitentiary, effective 1 October, 1963.

J.S. Gabourie promoted from Assistant Accountant to Accountant effective 8 July, 1963.

*MANITOBA Penitentiary*

A. Shirtliffe, promoted from Teacher to Educational Supervisor, effective 1 April, 1963.

Dr. N. Bowden, Physician (Full-time) promoted from Medical Officer 1 to Medical Officer 2, effective 1 April, 1963.

J.J. Conner, Engineer (I-9) promoted to Engineer (I-10) effective 1 October, 1963.

J.S.I. Linklater, promoted and transferred from Keeper to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) Saskatchewan Penitentiary, effective 3 February, 1964.

*BRITISH COLUMBIA Penitentiary*

T.J. Ellis promoted from Training Officer to Assistant Deputy Warden effective 13 May, 1963.

Dr. P.L. DesLauriers promoted from Psychologist (R.O.8) to Psychologist (R.O.9) effective 1 April, 1963.

W.J. Fleck promoted from Educational Supervisor to Assistant Deputy Warden, effective 1 October, 1963.

L.S. Helmer promoted and transferred from Classification Assistant to Classification Officer effective 1 November, 1963.

J.S. Clawson promoted and transferred from Instructor Mason to Works Officer, Agassiz Correctional Camp, effective 16 February, 1964.

J. Norfield, promoted and transferred from Assistant Deputy Warden to Deputy Warden, Saskatchewan Penitentiary, effective 1 May, 1963.

*WILLIAM HEAD Institution*

J.T. Craig promoted from Works Officer (I-6) to Works Officer (I-7) effective 1 April, 1963.

*Agassiz Correctional Camp*

J. Moloney promoted and transferred from Superintendent to Deputy Warden, British Columbia Penitentiary effective 13, May, 1963.

G.D. Frew, promoted and transferred from Works Officer (I-7) to Works Officer (I-9) Matsqui Institution, effective 1 February, 1964.

Officers appointed to senior positions on the staff of the Institutions were:

*Dorchester Penitentiary*

Mrs. D.L. Bailey appointed to Classification Officer, effective 1 April, 1963.

D.E. Mabey appointed Psychologist effective 24 June 1963.

*St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary*

R.J. Babineau appointed Classification Officer, effective 13 May, 1963, and transferred to Valleyfield Institution, effective September 1, 1963.

F.J.N. Raynault appointed Psychologist effective 22 May, 1963.

P.G.L.G.M.J. Goulem appointed Classification Officer, effective 15 May, 1963.

J.L.A. Tiffault appointed Psychologist effective 3 July, 1963. Resigned effective 1 April, 1964.

J.R.F. Gamache appointed Engineer Grade 2 effective 6 January, 1964.

*Regional Headquarters (Quebec)*

J.B. Martineau appointed Regional Director, effective 1 August, 1963.

J.A. Rollin appointed Works Supervisor, effective 6 September, 1963.

*Leclerc Institution*

E.J. Neal appointed Steward effective 19 August, 1963.

Rev. J.W. McCarthy, appointed Part-time Protestant Chaplain, effective 1 October, 1963.

*Kingston Penitentiary*

Rev. J.A. Nickels appointed full-time Protestant Chaplain, effective 3 June, 1963.

D.R. McGregor, appointed Classification Officer effective 6 August, 1963.

*Regional Headquarters (Ontario)*

C.T. Young appointed Works Supervisor effective 1 August, 1963, and resigned effective 5 March, 1964.

*Collin's Bay Penitentiary*

M.A. Clarke appointed Classification Officer,  
effective 27 May, 1963.

*Joyceville Institution*

U. Teichman, appointed Classification Officer  
effective 3 June, 1963.

*Manitoba Penitentiary*

S.B. Wiley appointed Vocational Training  
Instructor, effective 9 May, 1963.

W.J. Shynkaruk appointed Education Supervisor  
effective 22 July, 1963.

*British Columbia Penitentiary*

H.M. Simpson appointed Psychologist  
effective 28 October, 1963.

## STAFF ADMINISTRATION

*Appointments in the Penitentiaries*

During the year 1963-64 there were 401 appointments of which 56 were veterans with overseas active service. 241 Guard applicants and 11 Matrons were taken on strength compared to 205 Guards and 17 Matrons in 1962-63.

By institutions, these appointments were:

	Custodial Officers	Administrative & Executive	Total
Dorchester Penitentiary	6	11	17
Springhill Institution	—	1	1
Blue Mountain Correctional Institution	—	2	2
Dorchester Farm Annex	—	—	—
Regional Headquarters (Quebec)	—	4	4
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	74	20	94
St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex	1	6	7
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Annex	—	—	—
Special Detention Unit (Quebec)	—	1	1
Federal Training Centre	11	10	21
Valleyfield Institution	—	1	1
Leclerc Institution	32	21	53
Gatineau Correctional Camp	—	1	1
Correctional Staff College (Quebec)	—	—	—
Regional Headquarters (Ontario)	—	2	2
Kingston Penitentiary	38	7	45
Prison for Women	9	3	12
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	13	8	21
Collin's Bay Farm Annex	—	—	—
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp	—	3	3
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp	—	—	—
Joyceville Institution	17	5	22
Joyceville Farm Annex	—	—	—
Correctional Staff College (Ontario)	—	—	—
Manitoba Penitentiary	8	15	23
Manitoba Farm Annex	—	—	—
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	12	13	25
Saskatchewan Farm Annex	—	—	—
British Columbia Penitentiary	24	14	38

William Head Institution .....	2	1	3
Agassiz Correctional Camp .....	—	—	—
Mountain Prison .....	(3	—	5
	(2 Matrons		
Total .....	252	149	401

20 Guard Grade 1 (P.A.3)	promoted to Administrative positions
1 Guard Messenger (P.A.3)	to Guard Grade 2 (P.A.5)
4 Guard Grade 2 (P.A.5)	to Keeper (P.O.1)
1 Guard Grade 2 (P.A.5)	to Laundry Manager (P.A.2)
6 Keeper (P.O.1)	to Keeper (P.O.2)
1 Keeper (P.O.1)	to Staff Training Officer (P.O.2)
1 Keeper (P.O.2)	to Supervisor of Services (P.O.4)
1 Keeper (P.O.1)	to Assistant Superintendent (P.O.7)
1 Keeper (P.O.1)	to Assistant Deputy Warden (P.O.8)

### New Positions

83 new positions were authorized by Treasury Board, of which 70 were for the custodial staff and 13 for the executive and administrative staff.

These were distributed as follows:

	Custodial	Administrative & Executive	Total
Dorchester Penitentiary .....	10	—	10
Leclerc Institution .....	12	—	12
Correctional Staff College (Quebec) .....	—	6	6
Kingston Penitentiary .....	28	—	28
Correctional Staff College (Ontario) .....	—	4	4
Regional Headquarters (Western) .....	—	3	3
Saskatchewan Penitentiary .....	10	—	10
British Columbia Penitentiary .....	10	—	10
Total .....	70	13	83

### STAFF TRAINING

The training of Penitentiary Staff members had to be expanded due to the opening of new institutions, the turnover of staff and the implementation of a new program of inmate training activities.

A comprehensive staff training plan for all levels of responsibility was submitted to the Treasury Board and approved as follows:

- (i) *Line-Staff*: a 3-month course of initial induction for all newly appointed custodial officers.
- (ii) *Junior Supervisory*: a program of in-service training designed to develop officers employed as Guards Grade II, instructors, and junior level of supervisory responsibilities.
- (iii) *Junior Management*: a program designed to develop officers to Assistant Section Heads' levels.
- (iv) *Middle Management*: a program designed to develop officers at the level of Section Head, i.e., Squad Leaders, Supervisor of Vocational Training, Education, Classification, Recreation, Institutional Service, etc.
- (v) *Senior Management*: a program designed to develop Divisional Heads, i.e., Superintendents, Assistant Wardens and Assistant Deputy Wardens.
- (vi) *Executive*: a program designed to develop Deputy Wardens and Wardens.



To implement this program, additional training locations and facilities had to be provided.

- (a) *Western Region*: The residences of the British Columbia Penitentiary Warden and Deputy Warden, which have recently been vacated, will be used for the training of all Western Region personnel. Modifications and alterations are presently being made and it is contemplated that this new staff college will be operative in May 1964.
- (b) *Ontario Region*: The existing staff college had to be expanded. A new building providing living-in accommodation for 70 officers, and facilities to train, including local personnel, up to 90 officers, is presently being constructed.
- (c) *Quebec Region*: Plans for future expansion are being studied.

### *Induction Training of Custodial Officers:*

In the motion agreed to in the House of Commons on June 5, 1963, and the sessional paper 74A, tabled, one recommendation was:

"Directives have been issued concerning in-staff training at the institutions but their disturbed state has precluded taking officers away from their regular duties to take necessary training. It is the intention this year to request, at the time of the Establishment Review, certain positions to be known as Training Positions to be added to each institutions establishment. This will enable all newly-joined officers to have at least three months training prior to going on duty."

Consequently, 120 training positions, over and above the institutional staff establishments have been requested to the Treasury Board. The approval of these positions in January 1964, has made it necessary to train instructors.

Considering that three instructors are needed to train efficiently on a squad of 24 new guards, the following number of instructors had to be provided:

Quebec (Correctional Staff College)	— 6 instructors for 2 squads.
Ontario (Correctional Staff College)	— 6 instructors for 2 squads.
Western (Correctional Staff College)	— 3 instructors for 1 squad.

The training of suitable candidates started on January 19, 1964, and it is expected that by April 13, 1964, qualified officers will be appointed to fill these positions.

This course is being conducted in three phases:

*Phase 1 — Correctional Staff College (Ont.) Jan. 19 — Feb. 14, 1964.*

This phase was of four weeks duration. It covered teaching technique which included, — Effective Speaking, Tips for Effective Writing, Report Writing Essentials, The Lesson Plan & Teaching Methods, Training Aids — Film Projections, etc., The Principles of Learning, Introduction of Testing Conference & Syndicate Techniques, etc.

*Phase 2 — Canadian Provost Corps School Camp Borden, Ont. February 16 — March 13, 1964.*

This phase was of four weeks duration. The following subjects were taught by military instructors: Rifle, Pistol, Range Work, Gas, Riot Drills, Wireless, Foot Drill, Physical training, Police holds and Defendo.

Course candidates were given opportunity to practice teaching techniques in these subjects during this phase of training.

*Phase 3 — Correctional Staff College (Ont.) March 16 —*

This last part of the course will be a pilot course in the recruit subjects that these candidates are to teach and will be of four weeks duration. This will enable them to gain practical experience in lesson planning, precis writing, mutual instruction etc.

The following Centralized Training Activities were conducted during 1963-64:  
(a) **Quebec Correctional Staff College**

Name of Course	No. of Courses	Duration Weeks	Total Attendance
Induction Course	5	5	82
Paperwork & Systems Management	1	4	24
Correctional Officers Course	1	5	13
Methods of Instruction	1	3	17
Interviewing Techniques	1	1	15
<b>Conferences &amp; Seminars</b>			
Conference on Inmate Training	1	1	17
Seminar for Camp Superintendents	1	1	20
Wardens' Conference	1	1	24
Conference of Representatives of Inmate Welfare Association	1	1	26
Conference of Storekeepers and Accountants	1	1	29
Deputy Wardens' Conference	1	1	30
Psychologists' Conference	1	1	12
Conference — Social Welfare and Classification Officers	1	1	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>322</b>

(b) **Ontario Correctional Staff College**

Name of Course	No. of Courses	Duration Weeks	Total Attendance
Basic Administration	4	4	85
Basic Instruction Training	2	1	20
Basic Relations Training	1	1	9
Methods of Instruction	1	3	24
Induction Training Instructors	1	12	18
Staff Training Officers Workshop	1	4	10

**Conferences**

Wardens' Conference	1	1	24
Classification Officers Conference	1	1	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>12</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>215</u>

(c) Outside instructors participated in the success of the courses at the Correctional Staff Colleges and we are very grateful for the assistance given by the following services and organizations:

Canadian Provost Corps School (Camp Borden)  
 Federal Department of Labour  
 Department of Youth (Montreal)  
 Unemployment Insurance Commission  
 National Parole Board  
 National Film Board  
 St. John Ambulance  
 Civil Service Commission

(d) College facilities have been made available to the Elizabeth Fry, the John Howard and the National Parole Board for regular evening meetings, Annual conventions and other meetings. Accommodation has been provided for out-of-town members of the John Howard Society attending the meetings. The above meetings do not constitute a part of regular officer training courses at the College.

Through the co-ordination of the Staff Training Officers' appointed in 1962/63, the following courses have been conducted at the institutions:

*Institutional In-Service Training**(a) Initial Orientation*

395 newly appointed Penitentiary Officers were given approximately 40 hours each of initial orientation under the supervision of the Staff Training Officers. This period is designed to introduce the recruit to the overall organization of the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

This course was conducted at every institution to the following position levels:

Guards	241
Instructors	32
Clerks	30
Others	92
<b>Total</b>	<u>395</u>

*(b) Induction Training*

344 officers, once initial orientation completed, were given Induction Training Courses. This phase is designed to introduce the officer to his basic duties within the penitentiary. It ends with the probationary period or the initial 6 months of employment. This phase of training was conducted at each institution to the following position levels:

Guards	264
Instructors	23
Clerks	14
Others	43
<b>Total</b>	<u>344</u>



(c) *Continuous Training*

Follow-up courses were organized to improve job performance, develop personal qualities, interpret and keep officers abreast with Policy Directives and Divisional Staff Instructions. There courses included the following training:

<i>Course</i>	
Inmate Training Activities	
Basic Instruction Courses	
Basic Relations Courses	
Dog Handlers	
Methods of Instruction	
Projectionist Training	
First Aid	

A total participation to the above-mentioned gives the following statistics:

Guards	532
Instructors	139
Clerks	54
Others	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>

Staff Conferences were also held by senior officers at every institution to an average of 40 hours per year.

(d) *Safety Training*

Training in fire fighting, accident prevention, riot training, and self-defence through the mediums of films, lectures, drills, etc. were conducted at the institutions throughout the year to a total of 932 officers.

(e) *Extra-Curricular Training*

Special studies were undertaken by officers who seek to develop a higher position level during their careers in the Service. These studies were designed to improve their academic level, knowledge and specialization in certain fields to meet qualification standards. These courses were made possible through the collaboration of several outside agencies, universities, Armed Forces, and Departments of Federal and Provincial Governments.

The following statistics are a summary of the activities in this phase of training:

Theory of Office Management .....	110
Provincial Apprenticeship Trade Courses .....	06
Work Study .....	04
Communications and Human Relations .....	04
University .....	03
Engineering .....	05
Adult Education .....	01
Fire Conference and School .....	03
Group Dynamics .....	02
English .....	01
Forestry .....	02
Criminology .....	05
Public Speaking .....	05
Correspondence Courses .....	14
Academic .....	04



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Teachers College .....	01
Programmed Instruction .....	01
Self-Defence .....	08
Languages .....	14
Business Administration .....	03
Miscellaneous Courses .....	11
Total .....	<u>207</u>

## IV — FINANCE AND SERVICE DIVISION

*Institutional Services**HOUSEKEEPING*

Both spring and fall, detailed direction is given to all institutions to conduct a general clean-up campaign of all parts of the Reserve. This program is producing very satisfactory housekeeping conditions generally and materially assists in our continuous pest control problem.

Janitorial "controled-training" for inmates is planned to prepare those engaged in this important work for employment upon release as janitors, as well as to derive the advantages of institutions maintained to a high standard of cleanliness and hygiene on a scheduled work basis.

As part of their "in-service" training, a campaign to make all penitentiary officers conscious of their responsibility to contribute to good housekeeping practices is planned.

Plans for modern penal living accommodation and fireproof functional furniture have been made for proposed new institutions. A continuing effort is taking place to improve inmate accommodation in the existing institutions.

*Laundry*

During the year the institutional laundries processed 2,826,331 pounds (dry weight) of laundry. In addition, facilities are provided in most institutions for the inmates to launder their personal clothing.

Obsolete laundry machinery has mainly been replaced by efficient modern machinery.

The policy continues to arrange attendance of laundry personnel at training courses operated by supply firms or laundry administration organizations with the object of keeping them abreast of modern trends, machinery and supplies.

*Change Room*

The institutional change rooms serve the purpose of regularly issuing clean replacement clothing to inmates to don after their shower.

Clothing received at the change room from the laundry is examined and any necessary repairs are carried out before it is returned to use. All inmate prison socks are knit here on manually operated knitting machines. When the foot of a sock becomes worn out the sock is not discarded but a new foot is re-knit to the leg and the sock returned to use. During the year 35,845 new socks were knit and 22,407 re-footed. Mattress and pillow ticks, bed sheets, pillow cases, clothing labels and other related sewing functions are undertaken by the change rooms.

*Uniform Clothing*

The change over from Khaki to blue uniforms for officers continued and it is hoped that it will have been completed before the end of 1964-65.

## PURCHASING AND STORES

The Purchasing Section received 5,190 requisitions and issued, 11,916 orders during the year.

An analysis of the Penitentiary Stores operations, using work simplification techniques, was undertaken with the assistance of the Analysis Division of the Civil Service Commission. The objectives of this project were to standardize procedures and develop Storekeeping standards within the service.

A Storekeepers' Conference was held at the Correctional Staff College (Quebec) in November 1963 where a review of storekeeping procedures was undertaken. A standard activity and task list was prepared which would be common to all institutional stores.

A Regional Warehouse was opened in the Ontario Region to service all institutions in the Region.

## FOOD SERVICES

The food services in the Penitentiary Service continue to be excellent from the standpoint of efficiency, nutrition and the preparation of good food. Legitimate complaints are almost unheard of.

The continued rise in the cost of foodstuffs has caused some concern. Many new recipes have been drafted from which low cost nutritional and appetizing meals can be prepared in an effort to maintain the standard and at the same time to keep the costs at reasonable level.

Successful efforts have been made to reduce the serving time of meals in the old institutions to ensure that inmates' food is served hot. A new servery was installed in the dome of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary which has cut the serving time by twenty minutes for each meal.

Regional Food Services Officers were appointed in Quebec and Ontario to co-ordinate the food service activities in these two regions. These appointments have served further to improve the standard and have also had the effect of greater standardization in food preparation methods and waste control.

All stewards were provided with a recipe card system and new recipes are on trial constantly. Preliminary discussions were held with Army officials with a view to having penitentiary stewards take courses at the Catering School of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. It is expected that the participation in these courses will start in 1964-65.

Plans were advanced to organize a training programme for inmates in all aspects of food preparation and serving.

The equipment in the Food service Departments in Canadian Correctional Institutions is second to none. During 1963-64 Penitentiary Industries manufactured for our kitchens equipment to the value of \$17,600.00. During the same period \$134,000.00 worth of equipment was purchased from outside sources.

The average daily cost for rations during the year is as follows:

- |                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| (a) Inmates (Three meals) | \$ .7382 |
| (b) Officers (One meal)   | \$ .3463 |

The total cost of food consumed at all institutions was \$2,024,150.00



**ENGINEERING AND WORKS**

1. Operation and maintenance in the Works aspects of the Institutions, is undergoing considerable improvement as a result of decentralization of authority and supervision. Some staff re-organization has been effected and procedures are being improved with particular emphasis on establishing Maintenance Programs in a more effective manner. Although Public Works Department has now the responsibility for carrying out major construction work by contract, there is, nevertheless, a continuing program of alterations and improvements to existing institutions being carried out through the use of inmate labour. Summarized is a statement of expenditure for operation, maintenance, construction and equipment related to Institutional Works Programs for 1963/64:

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

1963/64

Electric Light and Power .....	\$258,114.00
Fuel for Plants and Heating .....	\$673,503.00
Water —	
Municipal Payments — Treatment .....	\$ 17,307.00
Machinery and Equipment (Eng. Items) .....	\$ 31,979.00
Construction Equipment .....	\$ 14,058.00
	<hr/>
	\$994,961.00

**MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS**

1963/64

**Expenditure for Materials — Works by Inmates**

Buildings, Walls and Ducts .....	\$147,618.00
Houses and Tenements .....	\$ 17,377.00
Service Lines .....	\$ 29,311.00
Machinery & Equipment (Eng. Items) .....	\$ 55,197.00
Construction Machinery .....	\$ 25,094.00
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts,	
Bridges, Wharves & Sidings .....	\$ 11,928.00
	<hr/>
	\$286,525.00

**Expenditure for Construction by Inmates**

New Construction, Existing Institutions .....	\$167,134.00
Alterations, Remodelling and Additions	
to Existing Buildings, Walls & Ducts .....	\$113,518.00
Installation and Replacement of Service	
Lines (Water Sewage, Electrical, Steam) .....	\$ 90,335.00
Landscaping, Roads, Exercise Areas, .....	
Fencing, etc. ....	\$ 26,532.00
Installation of Radio, Telephone and	
Alarm Systems .....	\$ 15,528.00
Alterations, Additions to Power Plants .....	\$ 10,434.00
Fire Protection Facilities .....	\$ 5,901.00
Improvements to Existing Correctional	
Camp Facilities .....	\$ 19,531.00
Reconstruction of Buildings & Services —	
St. Vincent de Paul .....	\$219,347.00
Establishment of Blue Mountain Correctional	
Institution .....	\$ 48,323.00
Industrial Shop Development .....	\$ 84,634.00
	<hr/>
	\$801,226.00

**Other Capital Expenditures**

Acquisition of Land,	
Dorchester Penitentiary .....	\$ 5,862.00
Sanitary Trunk Sewer	
Collin's Bay Penitentiary .....	\$ 33,184.00
Installation of Electrical Power Line	
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp .....	\$ 13,574.00
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment .....	\$ 93,101.00
Total Expenditure — Works Program .....	\$2,228,433.00



With the establishment of Regional Offices in Ontario and Quebec, Regional Works Officers were appointed during 1963-64, to decentralize supervision and reduce referrals to Headquarters. While it is still too early to assess the overall effectiveness of these organizational changes, we have sufficient evidence in initial operations to be quite optimistic. Delegation of financial authority to Directors and Institutional Heads, which came into effect as of 1 April, 1964, will materially assist in improving Works administration.

A 20% increase in maintenance expenditures as compared with a five year average reflects the concerted efforts by institutional staffs to reduce a backlog of work, and to maintain institutions in the best way possible. Age of some of the facilities, serious over-crowding and the lack of co-operation from the inmates, renders optimum results hard to achieve, but conditions are continually improving.

Construction work by inmate labour resulted in many additional and improved facilities which will assist in carrying out the changing programs of inmate training and in the effective operation of the institutions. Typical examples in this respect, were improvements to the dairy barn and milk house Dorechester; a new barbering school at Federal Training Centre; lumber and oil storage buildings at Leclerc Institution; new facilities for inmate reception and for clerical accommodation at Kingston Penitentiary; construction of a root house, a greenhouse and other farm improvements at Joyceville; a Regional warehouse building and R.C. Chapel at Collin's Bay; new facilities for classification staff and administrative office area, Manitoba; construction of a new poultry house at Saskatchewan and extensive alterations to the main kitchen and officers' mess at British Columbia.

Reconstruction and re-development of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary constituted the largest item of expenditure for work by the Service at \$219,347.00. Prevailing rate tradesmen were employed in addition to the regular staff in order that the work could be completed. It was found to be more expedient and economical to carry out some of the necessary work in that way rather than include it with the major construction work being completed simultaneously by contract under Department of Public Works supervision.

During 1963-64, the Department of Public Works let building construction contracts for a Medium Security Institution at Cowansville, Quebec, for a Special Institution for the confinement and treatment of Drug Addicts, near Abbotsford, British Columbia, and for a Correctional Staff College at Kingston, Ontario. Other expenditures for new institutional development included in the statement below are related to the preparation of plans and specifications, some exploratory engineering and site purchases.

#### **Establishment of New Institutions (Department of Public Works)**

##### **NOVA SCOTIA**

Maritime Young Offenders' Institution, Springhill ..... \$ 92,744.00

##### **QUEBEC**

Cowansville Medium Security Institution ..... \$846,498.00

Special Detention Unit ..... \$ 26,039.00

Maximum Security Institution ..... \$ 26,039.00

##### **ONTARIO**

Warkworth Medium Security Institution ..... \$103,451.00

Maximum Security Institution ..... \$264,513.00

Correctional Staff College ..... \$251,366.00

##### **ALBERTA**

Drumheller Young Offenders' Institution ..... \$ 79,282.00

##### **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Matsqui Drug Addict Institution ..... \$1,053,582.00

Total ..... \$2,744,418.00

Contract work at existing institutions for which the Department of Public Works were responsible for design and construction, follows:

(a) Reconstruction of Buildings & Services St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	\$838,778.00
(b) Reconstruction of West Wall, Kingston Penitentiary .....	\$154,890.00
(c) Cell Accommodation Improvements Prison for Women, Kingston .....	\$ 47,050.00
(d) Water Filtration Plant & Pump House Joyceville Institution .....	\$ 93,315.00
(e) Conversion of No. 1 Boiler, to Oil Manitoba Penitentiary .....	\$ 25,467.00
(f) Re-roofing Cell Blocks, Saskatchewan Penitentiary .....	\$ 12,872.00
(g) Addition to Cell Block B-7 (Segregation Area) British Columbia Penitentiary .....	\$215,780.00
(h) Replacement of 8" Sewer Line British Columbia Penitentiary .....	\$ 11,765.00
(i) Cubicle Dormitory Accommodation William Head Institution .....	\$ 2,376.00
Total .....	<u>\$1,402,293.00</u>

### AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

The production from farms and canneries for 1963-64 is listed hereunder:

Food Products		Production
Fruit	(lb)	11.080
Vegetables	(lb)	2,065.705
Potatoes	(lb)	912.182
Pork	(lb)	432.166
Beef	(lb)	411.107
Milk	(gal)	270.289
Cream	(lb)	53.612
Eggs	(doz)	126.422
Poultry	(lb)	15.865
Canneries		
Canned Vegetables	(gal)	52.026
Canned Fruit	(gal)	20.346
Jelly and Jam	(lb)	66.841
Livestock Feed		
Hay	(tons)	2.046
Straw	(tons)	1.267
Roots	(tons)	20
Silage-corn	(tons)	1.066
Silage-grass	(tons)	765
Grain	(bus)	43.157
Green Feed	(tons)	380
By Products		
Hides	(lb)	48.637
Soap	(lb)	2.000
Fat and Bones	(lb)	100.356
Miscellaneous		
Plants	(no.)	592.000
Rations mixed	(tons)	1.418

## FINANCIAL SERVICES

Comparative statements of financial receipts and disbursements are tabulated below:

## Comparative Statement of Disbursements

	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62
Salaries	13,750,218	13,105,818	11,634,750
Allowances	—	—	2,278
Gratuity to Retiring Officers	15,315	—	40,746
Officers' Uniforms	207,162	214,031	183,566
Officers' Duty Meals	178,647	161,710	165,612
Office Stationery & Supplies	41,674	41,704	37,139
Equipment & Furnishings	21,308	31,408	23,390
Other Administrative Charges	236,219	132,997	133,248
	<u>14,450,543</u>	<u>13,687,668</u>	<u>12,220,729</u>
Maintenance of Inmates	3,758,130	3,574,426	3,058,368
Discharge Expenses	145,774	144,467	108,330
Operating Expenses	1,608,435	1,612,649	1,501,653
Repair & Upkeep of Buildings Works & Equipment	455,932	375,740	340,324
Total Operation & Maintenance	<u>20,418,814</u>	<u>19,394,950</u>	<u>17,229,404</u>
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works	5,000,659	3,249,327	3,939,427
Acquisition of Equipment	951,024	1,191,566	1,142,311
Livestock Purchases	477*	128,661	121,836
Total Capital	<u>5,952,160</u>	<u>4,569,554</u>	<u>5,203,574</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>26,370,974</u>	<u>23,964,504</u>	<u>22,432,980</u>

\* The acquisition of livestock is now financed through a Revolving Fund.

## Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Institution

	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62
Head Office Planning	53,962	22,600	43,250
Newfoundland	91,325	95,290	84,637
Dorchester Penitentiary & Subsidiaries	2,543,148	2,558,384	2,590,261
Young Offenders Institution, Springhill, N.S.	92,744	38,672	—
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary & Subsidiaries	4,336,163	3,860,636	3,753,604
* Federal Training Centre	1,489,511	1,692,988	1,771,681
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries	1,870,461	1,576,700	1,418,051
Correctional Staff College, Quebec	28,500	27,016	16,604
Regional Headquarters, Quebec	43,942	9,695	—
Quebec Medium Security Institution, Cowansville	846,498	188,973	2,431
New Quebec Young Offenders Institution	—	77,354	—
Quebec Special Detention Unit	26,039	—	—
Quebec Maximum Security Institution	26,943	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,664,263	2,565,775	2,481,837
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,204,250	2,289,231	2,583,331
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries	1,697,611	1,914,286	1,618,221
Correctional Staff College, Ontario	321,401	62,514	75,041
Regional Headquarters, Ontario	63,857	7,255	—



Ontario Medium Security Institution	103,451	71,180	—
Ontario Maximum Security Institution	264,513	—	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	1,738,273	1,617,247	1,843,332
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	1,950,532	1,924,934	1,989,449
Drumheller Institution	79,282	95,089	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,798,723	2,795,950	2,161,224
Matsqui Institution	1,053,582	472,735	—
	<u>26,370,974</u>	<u>23,964,504</u>	<u>22,432,980</u>

\* Subsidiaries 1962-63 have been transferred to control of Leclerc Institution.

Comparative Statement of Revenue	Total	1963-64	Total	1962-63
		Sale of Farm Produce		Sale of Farm Produce
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	109,308	53,227	120,050	47,606
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary & Subsidiaries	70,752	59,731	126,378	59,192
*Federal Training Centre	1,384	—	871	—
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries	423	210	37,672	523
Correctional Staff College Quebec	—	—	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	148,929	1,908	69,377	10,067
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	70,991	62,811	71,087	55,647
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries	105,740	98,752	115,755	107,002
Correctional Staff College, Ontario	845	—	900	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	75,421	41,214	104,294	34,641
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	51,035	45,458	57,636	49,812
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	107,191	107	47,911	1,738
	<u>742,019</u>	<u>363,418</u>	<u>751,931</u>	<u>366,228</u>

\* Subsidiaries 1962-63 have been transferred to control of Leclerc Institution.



## V — MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The medical services have during the past year continued to provide all necessary care and treatment required for the penitentiary inmate population. It has been necessary to devote more time to such work due to an increasing population and to the distance, which in some instances, physicians have to travel.

There has been a slight decrease in the demands for medical services on the part of the members of the staff either at the physician's office or at home; this however is offset to a great extent by more frequent visits to officers who have been hospitalized, this is probably related to the existence of the various Provincial Hospital Insurance Schemes. For the first time in years there has been a decrease in the number of accidents sustained by officers while on duty; this can be attributed to the greater efficiency of the Accident Preventive Committees.

The number of inmates either mentally or physically handicapped at the time of admission to the penitentiary have increased to almost twice, that of the previous year. The same observation can be made for those requiring more extensive study for diagnostic purposes or for special treatment facilities this either at the time of admission or within a month, and this partly accounts for the increase in the number of inmates hospitalized at outside hospitals.

Penitentiary hospitals continue to function in a very adequate way in regards to diagnosis and treatment close to the larger centres of population; full use is made of the facilities offered by the various outside hospitals. Institutions removed from the larger centres make use of the facilities offered by the local community hospitals. Medical assistance had to be obtained from outside agencies in order to cope with the emergency brought about by the hunger strike of the Sons of Freedom.

The Psychiatric Services continue to provide diagnosis and treatment for an ever increasing number of inmates, more effective and adequate therapy could be accomplished if more Psychiatrists were available, this is also true of Psychologists, better facilities than those presently available are greatly needed. Inmates certified as being in need of treatment at Provincial Mental Hospitals are admitted more readily than was the case formerly. There has been a decrease in the number of inmates certified as being mentally ill, early recognition of the illness and the availability of treatment are the important factors in preventing the development of psychosis.

Much improvement in dental services has resulted from the employment of dentists who are on a full time basis in three penitentiaries, the development of dental laboratories in three regions has contributed materially to a faster and more efficient service. A greater number of inmates have received dental treatment and dentures as required provided with greater speed.

## STATISTICS

## Medical Services Division — All Federal Penal Institutions

*Staff*

Number of physical examinations for applicants — 970

Number of applicants rejected on physical grounds — 198

Number of officers who requested medical advice and treatment — 1196

Number of officers treated for injuries sustained on duty, as a first aid measure or otherwise — 497

Number of officers who visited the hospital dispensary for treatment purpose — 1871

Number of calls made by physicians to officers' homes — 304  
 Number of calls made by physicians to hospitalized officers — 807  
 Number of accidents to officers reported to the Compensation Board — 246  
 Average number of hours per week spent by physicians in the diagnosis, care and treatment of penitentiary officers — 46.06

### *Inmates*

Number of complete physical examinations performed on inmates — 5795  
 Number of complete physical re-examinations — 2931  
 Number of inmates found to be physically or mentally ill at the time of first examination — 324  
 Number of physically or mentally handicapped (including cases of illness) inmates at the time of admission — 319  
 Number of inmates requiring special diagnostic or treatment facilities at the time of admission or within a month of admission — 1011  
 Average number of inmates attending sick parade per week — 3128  
 Account for marked increase over average attendance — Increase in population and hunger strike  
 Percentage of those attending sick parade found to be suffering from organic lesions — 40  
 Inmates hospitalized at penitentiary hospitals — 3248  
 Inmates hospitalized at outside hospitals — 752  
 Number of patient days at penitentiary hospitals — 21,569  
 Number of patient days at outside hospitals — 8,260  
 Number of inmates treated as out-patients — 95,348  
 Number of hours spent each week for such treatment — 493  
 Incidence of Tuberculosis amongst the inmates — 33  
 Number of cases of major surgery treated at penitentiary hospitals — 372 at outside hospitals — 272  
 Number of cases of minor surgery treated at penitentiary hospitals — 509  
 Number of inmates treated for accidents — 2328  
 Number of times diagnostic apparatus, including X-rays were used — 7930 or more

### *Psychiatric*

Number of inmates coming to interview the Psychiatrist voluntarily — 1105  
 Number sent to the Psychiatrist as referrals — 1930  
 Total number of first interviews — 1739  
 Total number of second or more interviews — 3072  
 Number of psychotherapeutic interviews — 1167  
 Number of inmates involved in Group Therapy — 88  
 Number of inmates treated by Electrotherapy — 88  
 Number of inmates kept in the Psychiatric Ward — 267  
 Number of inmates kept in the penitentiaries after request for admission to Provincial Mental Hospitals had been made — 4  
 Percentages of inmates improved as a result of psychiatric treatment from the standpoint of adjustment to the penitentiary — 54  
 released to society — 39

Number of inmates certified as being mentally ill within three months following admission — 4  
 in the course of their sentence — 51

### *Dental*

Average number of inmates on dental parade each week — 2106

Number of treatments administered — 10,535

Number of full and partial dentures manufactured and repaired — 3514

### Deaths

Number of deaths amongst inmates — 12

Number of deaths reported to the Coroner — 10

Number of deaths occurring in General Hospitals — 7

### Causes of death —

Asphyxia by strangulation (suicide)

Bronchial pneumonia immediate cause of death attributed to starvation

Carcinoma

Carcinoma of gall bladder

Cerebral hemorrhage

Coronary thrombosis

Internal hemorrhages, cerebral lacerations caused by firearms

Myocardial Infarctus and Coronary Atherosclerosis

Pulmonary oedema

Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Two died while in Mental Hospital

Number of Inmates Blood Donors to the Red Cross — 6672

The sanitary and hygienic conditions in the majority of Federal Penitentiaries are satisfactory, in others they are influenced by the age of the building and the overcrowding which will be reduced in the future through new construction.

Smaller institutions which were adequate from that standpoint require attention particularly if the population increases.

### MEDICAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1963-64

INSTITUTION	Medical and Dental Services	Maintenance of Insane	Medical & Dental Sups.	Optical Supplies	TOTAL
Springhill	1,035	—	462	21	1,518
Dorchester Main	27,201	6,563	4,411	1,243	39,418
Dorchester Farm	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Mountain Inst.	2,142	—	9	—	2,151
St. Vincent de Paul Main	53,986	26,875	18,591	1,731	101,183
St. Vincent de Paul Farm	—	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent de Paul Sat. #1	—	—	—	—	—
Regional H.Q. Quebec	—	—	—	—	—
Leclerc	34,094	—	6,722	1,204	42,020
Gatineau	6,390	—	169	65	6,624
Valleyfield	613	—	550	—	1,163
Federal Training Centre	34,218	—	4,120	326	38,664
Kingston	47,638	10,075	11,447	2,188	71,348
Prison for Women	14,555	292	1,385	169	16,401
Collin's Bay Main	5,993	—	2,404	332	8,729
Collin's Bay Farm	—	—	—	—	—
Landry Crossing Camp	5,340	—	869	84	6,293
Beaver Creek Camp	2,185	—	593	47	2,825
Joyceville Main	6,365	—	2,674	311	9,350
Joyceville Farm	—	—	2	—	2
Manitoba Main	14,387	3,012	5,862	643	23,904
Manitoba Farm	1,219	—	—	16	1,235
Saskatchewan Main	29,308	27,200	5,600	667	62,775
Saskatchewan Farm	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	50,427	13,800	8,696	804	73,727
William Head	8,707	—	676	76	9,459
Agassiz	4,452	—	200	2	4,654
Mountain Prison	12,646	—	1,746	173	14,565

\$ 362,901    \$ 87,817    \$ 77,188    \$ 10,102    \$ 538,008



VI — INDUSTRIAL DIVISION  
GENERAL

From the standpoint of policy and the planning of future industrial activities, the past year was one of detailed review of past practices and operations, penetrating examination and consideration of several reports, directives, recommendations and suggestions and the preliminary drafting of new industrial plans and policies with the object of developing industrial employment facilities and activities, in existing and oncoming institutions, which will form an integral and compatible phase of the correctional training of inmates. This undertaking which embraces consideration of the Penitentiary Act and Regulations, the development of Regional Headquarters across the Service, Commissioner's Policy Directives and Instructions respecting the employment and training of inmates, the operating requirements of the Penitentiary Service, reports produced by the Civil Service Commission and a firm of professional management consultants and other factors is proving to be an exercise of considerable depth and complexity. However by the year end it was apparent that an acceptable plan of action, covering the next four to five years, would soon be formulated.

From the operational standpoint, existing industrial work-shops continued to provide useful employment for approximately twenty-five percent of the inmate population in the production of clothing, footwear and other equipment for the Penitentiary Service plus selected types of goods for other Government departments at the Federal, Provincial and Municipal levels. Due to delays in the reoccupation of workshops at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and certain delays in financing the purchase of raw materials, the clothing and shoe factories in most institutions were again hard pressed to complete delivery of the Penitentiary Service clothing and footwear requirements. A number of the St. Vincent de Paul workshops, destroyed in the 1962 disturbance, were reopened late in the year and others will be re-occupied early in the new year.

Pending the development and approval of a sound plan for future industrial activities, no staff changes or industrial buildings were approved, however a number of buildings approved in previous years were completed and occupied. Significant alterations were also made to existing facilities and modern equipment valued at approximately one hundred thousand dollars was acquired and taken into use.

Negotiations were continued with Government departments at the Federal, Provincial and Municipal levels respecting the development of additional outlets for the disposal of manufactured products. While all phases of sales development did not progress as desired, satisfactory progress was made with certain Federal departments and with various cities, school boards and certain other publicly supported organizations. Notable progress was again made in the design, manufacture and sale of physical training equipment, and the market for this equipment appears to be quite promising. In the case of the major item in this line, the "Canadian" Foldaway Climber, orders exceeded manufacturing capacities.

The delegation to field representatives, some two years ago, of certain responsibilities for local market exploration and development has been quite successful as this has helped to expedite service to local customers and to reduce paper work. This was supplemented in the past year by the delegation of authority to accept and process small orders on a local basis without referral to Headquarters. At the year end this plan appeared to be producing desired results and serious consideration was being given to further delegation of responsibilities and authority on Regional basis.



The provision of complimentary product design services to penitentiary industries customers was again quite successful in promoting acceptance of penitentiary manufactured products. The program of standardizing "Penitentiary use" equipment used in existing institutions was completed and good progress was made on the design of new items of equipment for use in new institutions. An attempt to have overload of design work produced commercially proved to be unsuccessful.

The policy of centralized advance manufacture of commodities, for use by the Penitentiary Service in existing institutions, was abandoned due to large variations between predicted and actual requirements and a shortage of liquid capital in the industries revolving fund. At the year end, however, plans were well advanced with respect to the advance manufacture of commodities which will be required for oncoming institutions.

With the object of developing and maintaining high standards of product quality in industrial workshops, a program of "Product Inspection and Quality Control" was approved for introduction on a Regional basis. While this program is well under way in the Ontario Region, due to difficulties in attracting suitably qualified staff, this program is, as yet, inactive in the Quebec Region. It is expected that this program will get under way in the Western Region during the coming year.

Significant progress was made in the repair of motor vehicles for other Government departments. By the year end, the possibility that this service may soon gain much wider acceptance was apparent.

Initial experiments were conducted at Saskatchewan and Kingston to test the advisability of using fibre glass and reinforced plastic materials in the Penitentiary manufacture of certain industrial products. If successful these experiments could lead to significant industrial developments in the manufacture of fire ranges cupolas, park benches, boats, chair components and many other articles.

In September 1963 the Canvas Shop building in Manitoba Penitentiary was partially destroyed by fire. This shop was engaged in the repair of Post Office mail bags and it was necessary to suspend operations temporarily, pending development of alternate temporary accommodations. By the year end the original building had been refurnished and this industry had resumed normal operations.

### INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

The average number of inmates assigned to industrial employment during the year under review was 1,916.

### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Penitentiary returns show that the total value of industrial workshop production for the past year was \$1,854,552 an increase of \$236,152 or 14.5% over the value of production in these workshops in 1962-63. Approximately 37.4% of all industrial work performed in the year under review, was for the Penitentiary Service. This is a decrease of 11.9% from last year when 49.3% of all industrial work was for Penitentiary use. For other Government Departments, 536 industrial orders were issued and the value of the work performed on these orders was \$1,129,977.

According to the Chief Treasury Officer's records, the revenue derived from the sale of industrial manufactured products totalled \$245,564.

TABLE I — TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary	Own Institution	Other Pen- itentiaries	Govt. Depts. and other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	Total
Kingston	27,865	89,817	482,662	3,019	603,363
St. Vincent de Paul	16,515	10,697	43,253	398	70,863
Dorchester	48,273	66,919	41,457	3,365	160,014
Manitoba	21,990	36,865	45,978	1,290	106,123
British Columbia	12,430	61,420	67,876	4,696	146,422
Saskatchewan	40,113	14,824	12,807	4,749	72,493
Collin's Bay	12,265	23,719	3,621	6,063	45,668
Joyceville	9,785	32,057	45,187	790	87,819
Leclerc	12,679	65,577	325,453	2,088	405,797
Valleyfield	2,535	40,841	20,774	3,810	67,960
Springhill	—	17,350	17,153	—	34,503
Prison for Women	802	28,069	—	—	28,871
St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex	523	285	23,756	90	24,654
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205,775</b>	<b>488,440</b>	<b>1,129,977</b>	<b>30,358</b>	<b>1,854,550</b>

TABLE II — VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Govt. Depts.	TOTAL
Broom and Brush	14,694	766,309	781,003
Canvas	64,967	155,984	220,951
Metal Working	18,291	10,013	28,304
Printing and Bookbinding	114,399	4,586	118,985
Shoe	24,031	2,837	26,868
Stone and Concrete Products	415,144	3,929	419,073
Tailoring	36,712	200,824	237,536
Woodworking	5,979	15,827	21,806
Miscellaneous	—	—	—

## VII — LIAISON SERVICES DIVISION

1. As a result of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Penal System (1938), the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the principles and procedures in the Remission Service of the Department of Justice of Canada (1956) and of the Correctional Planning Committee (1960), a Directorate of Liaison Services was created within the Service.

2. J.R.G. Surprenant, formerly Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and also Regional Director of Penitentiaries (Quebec Region), was appointed Director of Liaison Services with effect on August 1st, 1963.

3. The Director of Liaison Services is responsible for the following:

To collect, collate and disseminate factual information on matters affecting the affairs of the Penitentiary Service;

To co-ordinate the compilation, editing and publishing of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries;

The collection, collation and presentation of information required in answer to questions tabled in the House of Commons, including the presentation of documentation for returns to be tabled in House to satisfy the Motions agreed to by the House and the Senate and to draft the appropriate correspondence in French or English as required;

The collection, collation and presentation of information to be transmitted to the Minister and senior departmental officials, via the Service Weekly Situation Report;

The handling of inquiries from the public in general and from provincial or federal governments' agencies;

Liaison with the Canadian Government Emergency Measures Organization and the Canadian Government Participation 1967 Exhibition Agency;

The organization of Canada Savings Bonds Sales Campaigns and of Community Chest Appeals;

The perusal of government publications such as the House of Commons Debates, Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, Debates of the Senate, Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate, and all Bills for matters affecting the Penitentiary Service;

To co-ordinate and control the publication and issue of Commissioner's Policy Directives and Divisional Instructions;

To appear and lecture at public meetings as designated;

The collection of data and preparation of papers in support of departmental policy;

To analyze public opinion trends on penal affairs and to initiate public information campaigns;

To prepare and issue releases to communications media;

To operate a press-clipping service;

To perform as editor and publisher of the Federal Corrections Review in both English and French languages;



To plan, organize and control the exhibits sponsored at conventions, congresses, national provincial or regional exhibitions;

To authorize and control the visit of institutions by the press corps, organized groups or individuals other than inmate visitors, and to plan and conduct visits to institutions by Members of Parliament or distinguished visitors of foreign origin;

To organize and supervise press conferences called by the Commissioner;

To maintain mailing lists of daily and weekly newspapers, radio stations, television stations, national and international correctional agencies and of individuals; personality indexes and photograph files as required;

To maintain liaison with the Office of the Minister of Justice on matters relating to public relations;

To maintain liaison with the International Society of Criminology, the Canadian Welfare Council and the Canadian Corrections Association with reference to the Service participation to congresses or conventions;

To make recommendations for the designation of Headquarters' members of the Service as guest speakers at public meetings;

To submit annual budgetary estimates of funds and equipment required for the efficient operation of the Liaison Services and to administer the Service

The translation in French of all documents related to in the description of the above-mentioned duties;

Other duties of varied nature as may be detailed by the Commissioner.



## VIII — CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH DIVISION

During the fiscal year 1963-64\* the Directorate of Correctional Research was primarily concerned with:

- (i) continuing review of the penitentiary statistical reporting programme;
- (ii) development of a directive on Service research policy;
- (iii) establishment of a research reference library in the Ottawa headquarters;
- (iv) assembly and production of précis for staff training purposes, especially on the constitution and government of Canada and on the origin and development of the penitentiary system in Canada;
- (v) continuing review in the field of forms improvement and control;
- (vi) continuing participation as a member of the Welfare Research Advisory Committee of the Department of National Health and Welfare;
- (vii) continuing participation as a member of the Canadian Corrections Association's committee on records and intercommunication;
- (viii) sundry individual projects involving intensive fact finding study in relation to administrative problems of the Service and for the information of operational heads within the Service;
- (ix) liaison with divisional directors, institutional heads and representatives of outside agencies as to feasibility and potential value of making certain kinds of information available for research purposes.

The director, accompanied by a representative of the Judicial Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, visited the head offices of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections at Camp Hill near Harrisburg and of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons in Washington, D.C. Great courtesy was extended at both offices, where detailed explanations of the statistical reporting systems were provided. The information thus obtained is now proving highly useful in the study of our own future statistical needs and procedures.

Considerable interest is being shown in the use of recidivism statistics as an aid to evaluation of programme. Heads of the Federal Training Centre and the Prison for Women have, in particular, organized some pilot studies of this nature.

Arrangements were being made at fiscal year-end to augment the staff of the correctional research directorate by the appointment of a research officer.

## STATISTICAL TABLES

Statistics giving detailed information covering characteristics of inmates in Canadian penitentiaries were first issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in connection with the decennial census of 1931. Collection of statistics on inmates by the Bureau was placed on an annual basis at the request of the Penitentiary Service in 1937. A series of statistical tables on inmates admitted and discharged has been prepared by the Judicial Section each year since 1937-38.

There has been considerable variation over the years in the number and content of the tables. The trend is now in the direction of eliminating such tables as have the least significance or reliability, possibly substituting therefore such other material as can profitably and practicably be produced. For example, the

Judicial Section of the Bureau is planning to maintain a perpetual "census deck" of punched cards from which it is hoped to extract data on the remaining inmate population to supplement current data on admissions and discharges.

The appended tables for 1963-64 do not differ to any great extent in subject matter from those of the previous year. Some re-arrangement and editorial improvement will, however, be noted. Further refinement in future reports is intended. Table 14 (Age on admission by Admitting Penitentiary) is new this year.

### *Index to Statistical Tables*

			Table No.	
			Males	Females
<b>Inmates admitted and discharged</b>			*	*
Sex of offender	by	Fiscal Years, 1960-64	1	1
Sex of offender	by	Penitentiary institution	2	2
Offence	by	Sex of offender		
<b>Inmates admitted</b>				
Offence	by	Selected types of sentence	3	-
Offence	by	Term of sentence	4	22
Offence	by	Previous record	5	-
Offence	by	Previous institutional history	-	23
Offence	by	Age on admission	6	24
Offence	by	Marital status	-	25
Offence	by	Employment status & dependents	7	-
Offence	by	Use of alcohol and drugs	8	26
Term of sentence	by	Previous institutional history	9	-
Age on admission	by	Selected types of sentence	10	-
Age on admission	by	Previous institutional history	11	-
Age on admission	by	School grade	12	27
Age on admission	by	Use of alcohol and drugs	13	-
Age on admission	by	Admitting penitentiary	15	28
Previous commitments	by	Previous institutional history	16	29
Previous commitments	by	Total time served	17	-
Previous commitments	by	School grade	18	-
Previous commitments	by	Use of alcohol and drugs	A	A
Marital status	by	Employment status (Total Inmates)	B	B
Dependents	by	Employment status (Total Inmates)		
<b>Inmates discharged</b>				
Type of discharge	by	Penitentiary	19	-
Type of discharge	by	Time served	20	30
Offence	by	Time served	21	31

### *Observations on Statistical Data*

It is interesting to note that the total penitentiary population of 7,651 inmates on register as of March 31, 1964, was just about double that of 1939 (3,803 inmates). It was approximately quadruple the corresponding number in 1920 (1,931 inmates) and ten times that of 1870 (756 inmates). As at the end of every fiscal year since 1943-44 with the exception of 1951-52 and 1956-57, the inmate population at the end of this year was greater than at the close of any previous fiscal year.

As was the case in the year 1962-63, the number of inmates (3,888) admitted to penitentiaries by direct reception in 1963-64 exceeded the number admitted in any previous fiscal year. A decrease from 86 to 72 in the number of females admitted was out-weighed by an increase from 3,656 males admitted in 1962-63 to 3,816 in 1963-64. The over-all increase in direct receptions from last year was 3.9 per cent.

(\* Comparative bar-chart)

The following admission and year-end population data will reveal not only the steady growth of numbers in custody but also the annual and regional fluctuations in rates of input over the past decade:

	On Register	Total Adm	NFD	DP	SVPP	KP	MAN	SASK	BC
1953-54	5120	2448	9	262	889	499	145	300	344
1954-55	5507	2388	12	264	787	591	133	321	280
1955-56	5508	2406	17	271	757	580	152	290	339
1956-57	5432	2309	23	250	725	623	122	239	327
1957-58	5770	2975	7	323	1033	685	178	316	433
1958-59	6295	3045	14	395	910	739	200	355	432
1959-60	6344	3403	18	384	1352	811	171	310	357
1960-61	6738	3338	25	411	1096	833	198	412	363
1961-62	7156	3396	29	385	989	958	244	404	387
1962-63	7219	3742	28	388	960	999	255	482	630
1963-64	7651	3888	41	401	1177	990	299	428	552

Admissions in 1963-64 for the offence of murder rose from 29 to 41. Manslaughter admissions increased from 45 to 48.

Offences against the person including the offence of murder, murder attempt, manslaughter, rape, rape attempt, other sexual offences, wounding and assaults, accounted for 434 admissions as compared with 354 in 1962-63.

Offences against property including robbery, breaking and entering, theft, having stolen goods, forgery and fraud accounted for a 9 per cent increase in admissions over the previous year, rising from 2509 to 2735.

There were 170 admissions for prison breach in 1963-64, whereas there had been 247 in the previous year. Escape, one of the offences in that category decreased from 200 to 138.

Admissions for offences involving offensive weapons (firearms and explosives) showed a decrease from 68 in 1962-63 to 35 in 1963-64.

### *Employment Status*

Of the 3,888 inmates admitted in 1963-64, one-third (33.4%) were employed prior to commitment and nearly two-thirds (62.1%) had been unemployed. The remaining (4.5%) were retired or had never worked.

About two-thirds of the single offenders and just over half of the married offenders had been unemployed, while nearly half (48.1%) of those with three to five dependents were unemployed.

### *Religious Faiths*

Of the 3,816 males admitted to penitentiaries in 1963-64, 2,202 or almost 58% were Roman Catholic, 439 Anglican, 402 United Church, 123 Baptist and 81 Presbyterian. Of the balance, 59 reported no religion or atheist. Of the 72 females admitted during the year, 26 were Roman Catholic, 12 United Church, 11 Anglican, 6 Baptist and 2 Presbyterian. One female inmate was reported as having no religion.



*Country of Birth*

3,580 of the males and 69 of the females who were admitted in this fiscal year were born in Canada. 41 males and 1 female were born in the United States, while 62 males and 2 females were natives of the United Kingdom. There were 11 males of Hungarian origin and 80 from other European countries. 9 were born in Asiatic and 2 in African countries.

*Murder*

All of the 41 persons who were admitted to penitentiaries during the year for the offence of murder were males. Of these 41, seven were convicted for capital murder and the other 34 for non-capital murder.



PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1960-1964

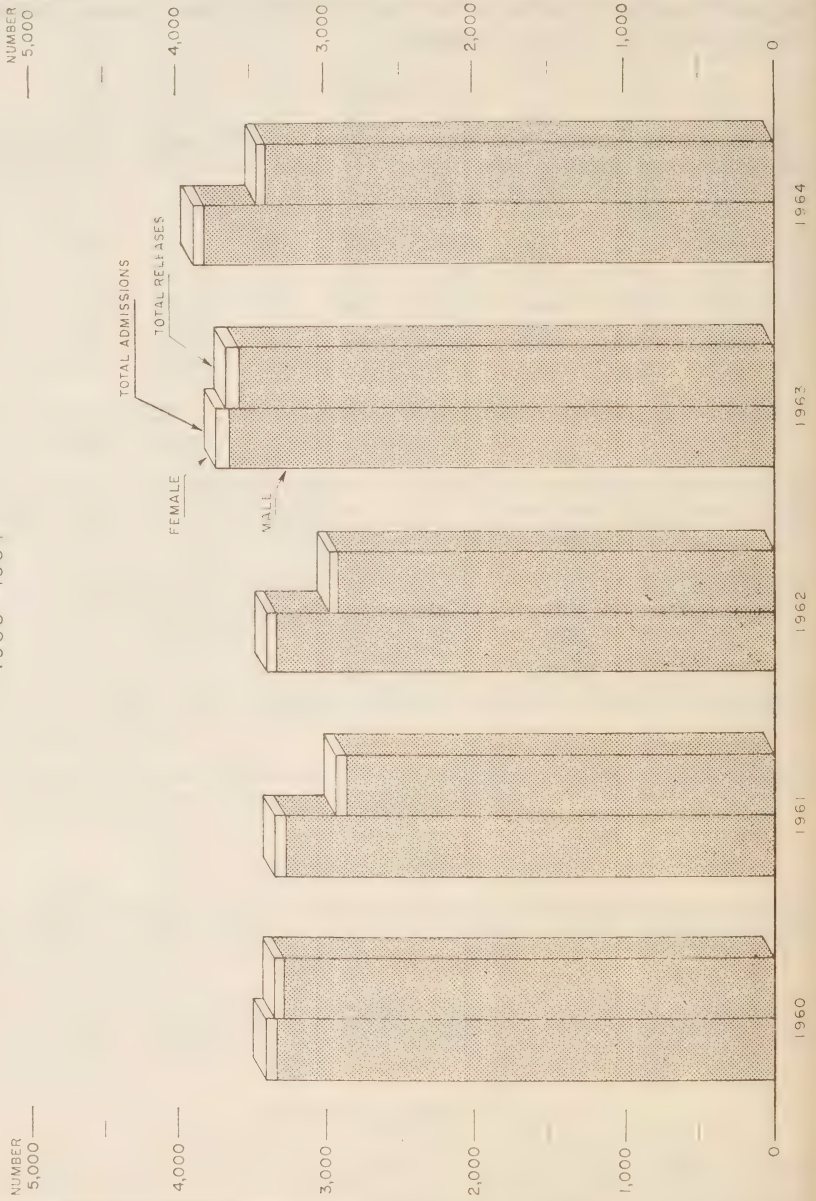


TABLE 1 — SEX OF OFFENDERS BY PENITENTIARY INSTITUTION —  
INMATES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1964

INSTITUTION												
	Total Inmates	New- found- land	Dor- ches- ter	St. Vincent de Paul	Fed. Tram. Centre	Le- King- ston	Prison for Women	Col- lins Bay	Joyce- ville	Man- to- ba	Nask- atche- wan	British Columbia
Inmates on Register March 31, 1963												
Males .....	7002	41	720	1037	405	549	877	665	501	531	803	963
Females .....	127	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	16
Total .....	7219	41	720	1037	405	549	877	665	501	531	803	979
Admissions												
By direct reception												
Males .....	3316	41	389	1172	—	—	969	—	—	294	418	524
Females .....	72	3	5	5	—	—	21	—	—	5	10	28
Total .....	3888	41	401	1177	—	—	969	—	—	299	428	552
By inter-institutional transfer												
Males .....	2500	—	89	298	458	497	147	453	456	65	20	17
Females .....	51	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	2551	—	89	298	458	497	147	453	456	65	20	17
Discharges												
By release from custody												
Males .....	3391	23	386	424	249	325	254	382	253	282	423	390
Females .....	65	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	3
Total .....	3456	23	386	424	249	325	254	382	253	282	423	393
By inter-institutional transfer												
Males .....	2500	29	26	930	194	135	874	58	156	19	29	50
Females .....	51	3	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	28
Total .....	2551	29	29	935	194	135	874	58	156	24	39	78
Inmates on Register March 31, 1964												
Males .....	7517	30	795	1153	420	586	865	678	548	589	789	1064
Females .....	131	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	13
Total .....	7651	30	795	1153	420	586	865	678	548	589	789	1077

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 2 — MALES &amp; FEMALES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED BY OFFENCE

—ADMISSIONS—			OFFENCE	—DISCHARGES—		
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
41		41	MURDER	8		8
7		7	ATTEMPTED MURDER	6		6
44	4	48	MANSLAUGHTER	52	1	53
67		67	RAPE	38		38
9		9	RAPE, ATTEMPT TO COMMIT	6		6
			OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES			
17		17	Acts of Gross indecency	16		16
7		7	Buggery	5		5
35		35	Incest	29	1	30
74		74	Indecent assault on female	54		54
13		13	Indecent assault on male	16		16
1		1	Seduction — age between 16 & 18			
22		22	Sexual intercourse with female under 14 years of age	16		16
2		2	Sexual intercourse with female 14 to 16 years of age	6		6
			Sexual intercourse with insane/feeble minded person	1		1
171		171	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES, TOTAL	143	1	144
			WOUNDING			
4		4	Shooting with intent	1		1
1		1	With intent to choke suffocate or strangle			
37	2	39	With intent to wound maim or disfigure	27		27
4		4	With intent to endanger life or prevent arrest	4		4
46	2	48	WOUNDING, TOTAL	32		32
			ASSAULTS			
6		6	Assault on a public officer while engaged in his duty	7		7
2		2	Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence	6		6
			Assault with intent to resist			
1		1	or prevent lawful arrest or detention	1		1
29		29	Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise	28		28
5		5	Common assault	6		6
43		43	ASSAULTS, TOTAL	48		48
			ROBBERY			
35		35	Assault with intent	20		20
120	2	122	Robbery	147	3	150
134	4	138	Theft from the person	60		60
245		245	When armed	236	3	239
534	6	540	ROBBERY, TOTAL	463	6	469
			BREAKING AND ENTERING			
1,063	1	1,064	And committing	967	1	968
6		6	Found in dwelling house	4		4
164	1	165	With intent	160		160
1,233	2	1,235	BREAKING AND ENTERING, TOTAL	1,131	1	1,132
			PRISON BREACH			
24		24	Breaking	22		22
135	3	138	Escape	142	2	144
8		8	Unlawfully at large under sentence	5		5
167	3	170	PRISON BREACH, TOTAL	169	2	171
			THEFT			
5		5	By person required to account	3		3
4		4	From mail	4		4
423	5	427	Theft	451	7	458
431	5	436	THEFT, TOTAL	458	7	465
			HAVE STOLEN GOODS			
192	2	194	Having in possession	150	1	151
192	2	194	HAVE STOLEN GOODS, TOTAL	150	1	150
			FRAUDS			
			Criminal breach of trust	1		1
4		4	Exchequer bill paper in possession	2	1	3
101	1	102	False pretences	63	1	64

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

51

Males	Females	Total	OFFENCE	Males	Females	Total
4		4	Obtaining credit by a false pretence	6		6
1		1	False prospectus etc.	1		1
			Obtaining execution of valuable security by false pretence with intent to defraud	1		1
23		23	Forgery	24		24
46	1	47	Fraud	49	2	51
144	2	146	Uttering forged documents	131	6	137
3		3	Unlawful possession of mineral or precious metal			
326	4	330	FRAUDS, TOTAL	278	10	288
PROSTITUTION AND PROCURING						
	1	1	Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse			
1		1	Keeping common bawdy house	1		1
7	1	8	Procuring women for illicit sexual prostitution	9		9
6		6	Male person living on avails of prostitution	6		6
14	2	16	PROSTITUTION AND PROCURING, TOTAL	16		16
OFFENSIVE WEAPONS						
8		8	Placing explosive with intent to cause an explosion			
2		2	Possessing explosive without lawful excuse	3		3
			Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession	1		1
15	1	16	Possession of weapon	14		14
9		9	Possession of short barrel shot gun or rifle	5		5
34	1	35	OFFENSIVE WEAPONS, TOTAL	23		23
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE						
1		1	Abduction of girl or woman under 16 years of age	2		2
1		1	Abduction of girl or woman 16 years of age and over	2		2
2	2	4	Abortion	3	5	8
13		13	Arson and other fires	22	2	25
			Attempt to commit an indictable offence	4		4
1		1	Bigamy	2		2
			Bribery of officers			
3		3	Obstructing public or peace officer	2		2
11		11	Conspiracy to commit an offence	10		10
			Criminal negligence	1		1
1		1	Conveying things into prison	1		1
18	1	19	Damage to property	14		14
1		1	Dangerous driving			
10		10	Extortion	7		7
1		1	Forcible confinement	2		2
			Indecent acts	1		1
1		1	Interfering with dead human body			
			Kidnapping with intent	1		1
1		1	Misappropriation of money	1		1
10		10	Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life	2		2
			Perjury	4		4
			Procuring feigned marriage	1		1
3		3	Possession of counterfeit money	18		18
42		42	Possession of housebreaking instruments	35		35
8	1	9	Uttering counterfeit money	11		11
			Witness giving contradictory evidence	1		1
5		5	Public mischief	1		1
134	4	138	OTHER CRIMINAL CODE, TOTAL	148	8	156
NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT						
64	31	95	Possession	49	17	66
36	5	41	Trafficking	44	6	50
100	36	136	NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT, TOTAL	93	23	116
OTHER FEDERAL STATUTE						
20		20	Juvenile delinquents act, Sec. 33	31	1	32
20		20	OTHER FEDERAL STATUTE, TOTAL	31	1	32
169	1	170	PAROLE VIOLATOR 1	85	4	89
13		13	HABITUAL CRIMINALS AND DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDERS	3		3
TRAFFIC						
CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE						
13		13	Causing death	8		8
6		6	Causing bodily harm	2		2
1		1	Operating motor vehicle			
1		1	Failing to stop at scene of accident			
21		21	TRAFFIC, TOTAL	10		10
3,816	72	3,888	TOTAL INMATES	3,391	65	3,456



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 3 — OFFENCE BY SELECTED TYPES OF SENTENCE  
— MALES ADMITTED (1)

Offence	Total Admissions	With Lash	With		Revoc- ation	Parole Forfeit- ure
			Dangerous Sexual Offenders	Detention Criminal		
Murder .....	41	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder .....	7	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	44	—	—	—	—	—
Rape .....	76	10	—	—	—	—
Other sexual offences .....	171	3	3	—	—	(2)
Wounding .....	46	—	—	—	—	(2)
Assaults .....	43	—	—	—	—	(1)
Robbery .....	534	5	—	—	—	(4)
Breaking and entering .....	1,233	—	—	5	—	(28)
Prison breach .....	167	—	—	—	—	(1)
Theft .....	431	—	—	3	—	(12)
Have stolen goods .....	192	—	—	—	—	(5)
Frauds .....	326	—	—	1	—	(5)
Prostitution and procuring .....	14	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	34	—	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code .....	134	—	—	—	—	(3)
Narcotic control act .....	100	—	—	1	—	—
Other federal statutes .....	20	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violation (2) .....	169	—	—	—	106	63
Habitual criminals & Dangerous sexual offenders .....	13	—	3	10	—	—
Traffic						
Criminal negligence —						
Causing death .....	13	—	—	—	—	—
Causing bodily harm .....	6	—	—	—	—	—
Operating motor vehicle .....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL INMATES</b> .....	<b>3,816</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>63</b>

(1) Column totals for special types of sentence represent only part of total inmates.

(2) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only as shown in the "Parole Revocation" column and 63 inmates serving remanet and sentence as shown in the "Parole Forfeiture" column. The figures which appear in brackets in the latter column indicate the offence for which parole was forfeited.

TABLE 4 — OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE — MALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	NUMBER OF YEARS											Preventive Detention
	Total admissions	Under 2 years	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 6	6 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and over	Death to life	Life
Murder .....	41	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	5	36
Attempted murder .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	44	—	14	16	4	5	11	10	5	1	—	—
Rape .....	76	—	81	41	21	17	7	4	—	5	—	—
Other sexual offences .....	171	—	13	41	11	8	4	2	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	46	—	40	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	43	1	40	1	47	105	49	38	6	4	—	—
Robbery .....	534	—	177	108	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	1,233	4	801	300	66	43	12	7	—	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	167	101	89	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	431	—	339	63	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	192	—	131	45	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds .....	326	—	218	70	17	18	3	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	14	—	6	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	34	—	27	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code .....	134	—	86	26	7	8	6	1	—	—	—	—
Narcotic control act .....	100	—	45	19	3	7	6	9	4	1	—	—
Other federal statutes .....	20	—	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violation (1) .....	169	84	38	17	9	5	5	1	1	—	—	6
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders .....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
<b>Traffic</b>												
Criminal negligence —												
Causing death .....	13	—	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing bodily harm .....	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating motor vehicle .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL INMATES</b> .....	3,816	190	2,109	756	247	249	116	77	17	12	5	42

(1) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only and 63 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

TABLE 5 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS RECORD — MALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total Admissions	No previous commitments	With previous commitments	Number of previous commitments in adult institutions										Over 20
				1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20			
Murder .....	41	21	20	9	6	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder .....	7	3	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	44	33	11	5	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Rape .....	76	48	28	9	5	4	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other sexual offences .....	171	85	86	34	18	11	5	8	9	—	1	—	—	—
Wounding .....	46	13	33	3	7	6	4	4	7	2	—	—	—	—
Assaults .....	43	7	36	4	6	9	3	3	8	3	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....	534	175	359	102	63	56	47	30	51	7	1	2	—	2
Breaking and entering .....	1,233	185	1,048	200	205	157	132	94	195	45	10	10	—	—
Prison breach .....	167	40	127	36	37	20	12	6	14	2	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	431	96	335	61	51	41	37	33	72	24	3	8	—	8
Have stolen goods .....	192	32	160	23	26	27	30	15	33	5	1	—	—	—
Frauds .....	326	47	279	32	45	36	30	26	80	22	6	2	—	2
Prostitution and procuring .....	14	3	11	2	3	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	34	14	20	6	3	4	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code .....	134	38	96	24	21	11	17	5	15	—	2	1	—	1
Narcotic control act .....	100	10	90	3	4	6	9	15	36	9	5	3	—	3
Other federal statutes .....	20	6	14	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Parole violation (1) .....	169	1	168	62	40	21	23	7	12	3	—	—	—	—
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders .....	13	—	13	—	—	1	—	2	3	4	1	2	—	2
Trafic														
Criminal negligence —														
Causing death .....	13	6	7	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Causing bodily harm .....	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Operating motor vehicle .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident .....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	868	2,948	626	547	419	365	250	549	128	35	29	—	—

(1) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only and 63 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

TABLE 6 — OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION — MALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	Age on Admission														50-59	60 & over
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60 & over		
Murder .....	41	—	—	1	2	2	1	10	8	5	4	3	4	—	1	—	—
Attempted murder .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter .....	44	—	—	1	3	3	10	34	15	7	8	3	1	3	1	—	—
Rape .....	76	—	—	—	1	2	4	22	25	17	24	27	18	26	5	—	—
Other sexual offences .....	171	—	—	—	1	2	2	13	8	9	5	1	2	1	3	—	—
Wounding .....	46	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	7	9	5	—	—	3	1	—	—
Assaults .....	43	—	—	—	—	—	2	30	205	104	65	31	21	3	1	—	—
Robbery .....	334	—	—	5	15	47	78	94	419	250	133	89	44	31	21	4	—
Breaking and entering .....	1,283	1	3	16	50	78	14	13	82	24	11	6	2	—	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	167	—	—	5	10	14	27	29	130	63	38	56	29	19	13	1	—
Theft .....	461	1	3	7	15	3	8	13	58	44	29	20	6	4	7	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	192	—	—	1	1	6	8	43	67	59	52	36	23	24	6	—	—
Frauds .....	326	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	10	6	6	5	1	1	2	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	34	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	30	30	16	15	10	4	2	—	—
Other criminal code .....	134	—	—	3	4	2	1	5	17	17	21	15	8	8	7	—	—
Narcotic control act .....	100	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	2	3	6	1	3	—	—
Other federal statutes .....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violation (1) .....	169	—	—	—	—	2	6	51	46	25	17	11	2	8	1	—	—
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders .....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	3	2	—	—	—

## Traffic

Criminal negligence —																	
Causing death .....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Causing bodily harm .....	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Operating motor vehicle .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falling to stop at scene of accident .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	3	6	39	107	261	227	1,149	729	465	368	221	137	129	35		

(1) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only and 83 inmates serving remanet and sentence.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 7 — OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS —  
MALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admis- sions	EMPLOYED		Number of Dependents					Not stated
		Without Depend- ents	With Depend- ents	One	Two	Three- five	Over five		
Murder .....	21	10	11	2	3	4	2	—	
Attempted murder .....	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Manslaughter .....	24	13	11	—	4	5	2	—	
Rape .....	57	37	20	1	10	7	1	1	
Other sexual offences .....	119	57	62	3	5	24	29	1	
Wounding .....	19	8	11	2	3	4	1	1	
Assaults .....	13	7	6	1	2	3	—	—	
Robbery .....	133	98	35	11	7	16	1	—	
Breaking and entering .....	315	231	84	17	22	38	6	1	
Prison breach .....	32	22	10	1	5	2	2	—	
Theft .....	160	110	50	13	13	17	5	2	
Have stolen goods .....	63	33	30	6	8	12	4	—	
Frauds .....	128	65	63	8	18	31	6	—	
Prostitution and procuring .....	4	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	
Offensive weapons .....	15	9	6	—	2	4	—	—	
Other criminal code .....	52	30	22	1	5	10	5	—	
Narcotic control act .....	20	15	5	3	—	—	2	—	
Other federal statutes .....	13	7	6	—	—	3	2	1	
Parole violation (1) .....	81	56	25	5	3	13	4	—	
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	

## Traffic

Criminal negligence —								
Causing death .....	8	3	5	2	1	1	1	—
Causing bodily harm .....	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Operating motor vehicle .....								
Failing to stop at scene of accident .....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total employed .....	1,286	819	467	76	114	196	74	7

## UNEMPLOYED

Murder .....	20	19	1	—	—	1	—	—
Attempted murder .....	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
Manslaughter .....	20	15	5	2	—	3	—	—
Rape .....	19	16	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other sexual offences .....	52	31	21	2	1	10	6	2
Wounding .....	27	20	7	1	1	2	1	2
Assaults .....	30	22	8	—	2	4	2	—
Robbery .....	401	310	91	21	28	35	4	3
Breaking and entering .....	918	772	146	37	47	52	8	2
Prison breach .....	135	120	15	6	4	5	—	—
Theft .....	271	222	49	10	14	21	2	2
Have stolen goods .....	129	91	38	4	12	21	1	—
Frauds .....	198	137	61	12	17	25	3	4
Prostitution and procuring .....	10	8	2	1	—	1	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	19	14	5	1	2	2	—	—
Other criminal code .....	82	64	18	6	6	5	1	—
Narcotic control act .....	80	59	21	11	3	6	1	—
Other federal statutes .....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violation (1) .....	88	69	19	2	7	6	3	1
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders .....	11	9	2	—	1	1	—	—

## Traffic

Criminal negligence —								
Causing death .....	5	4	1	—	—	1	—	—
Causing bodily harm .....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating motor vehicle .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident .....								
Total unemployed .....	2,330	2,016	514	116	148	202	32	16

TOTAL INMATES .....

	3,816	2,835	981	192	262	398	106	23
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(1) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only and 63 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

TABLE 8 — OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS — MALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	ALCOHOL			DRUGS		
		Alcoholic	Problem drinker	No problem	Not stated	User	Addict
Murder .....	41	3	14	23	1	4	—
Attempted murder .....	7	2	—	5	—	—	35
Man-slaughter .....	44	4	19	19	2	—	6
Rape .....	76	5	22	47	2	—	34
Other sexual offences .....	171	28	53	90	—	1	67
Wounding .....	46	6	19	20	1	4	152
Assaults .....	43	4	25	14	—	3	37
Robbery .....	534	37	138	355	4	—	7
Breaking and entering .....	1,233	118	349	753	13	11	406
Prison breach .....	167	10	52	103	2	36	1,084
Theft .....	431	51	117	258	5	6	2
Have stolen goods .....	192	10	55	121	6	9	153
Frauds .....	326	57	100	168	1	6	354
Prostitution and procuring .....	14	—	3	11	—	5	156
Offensive weapons .....	34	2	5	27	—	—	297
Other criminal code .....	134	8	27	98	1	1	12
Narcotic control act .....	100	3	12	81	4	2	33
Other federal statutes .....	20	3	4	13	—	1	116
Parole violation (1) .....	169	16	48	104	1	8	20
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders .....	13	2	6	5	—	3	14
						1	134
						6	6

## Traffic

Criminal negligence —							
Causing death .....	13	1	4	8	—	—	13
Causing bodily harm .....	6	—	1	5	—	—	6
Operating motor vehicle .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Failing to stop at scene of accident .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	370	1,074	2,329	43	90	3,237
						141	339

(1) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only and 63 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 9 — TERM OF SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY —  
MALES ADMITTED

NUMBER OF YEARS — SENTENCED

PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	Total admissions	NUMBER OF YEARS — SENTENCED										Death to life	Life	Prev. deter.
		under 2 years	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 6	6 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and over				
First commitment .....	(1) 868	25	462	150	59	80	39	21	2	8	1	21	—	—
Gaol only .....	(2) 755	23	523	114	36	29	12	12	1	1	—	4	—	—
Reformatory only .....	(3) 275	31	159	33	12	23	5	5	3	—	1	3	—	—
Penitentiary only .....	(4) 281	37	108	73	17	18	10	2	8	—	2	6	—	—
Gaol and reformatory .....	(5) 330	13	213	68	14	12	6	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Gaol and penitentiary .....	(6) 675	37	325	155	60	42	20	21	1	3	—	4	7	—
Reformatory and penitentiary .....	(7) 206	13	98	44	21	16	6	4	1	—	—	—	3	—
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary ..	(8) 426	11	221	99	28	29	18	10	1	—	1	2	6	—
Total previous penitentiary (Lines 4, 6, 7 and 8) .....	1,588	98	752	371	126	105	54	37	11	3	3	12	16	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	190	2,109	736	247	249	116	77	17	12	5	42	16	—

TABLE 10 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY SELECTED TYPES OF SENTENCE —  
MALES ADMITTED (1)

AGE	Total admissions	With lash	With Preventive Detention		Parole	Revocation	Forfeiture
			Dangerous sexual offenders	Habitual criminals			
Under 15 years .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years .....	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 years .....	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 years .....	201	3	—	—	—	—	2
19 years .....	227	1	—	—	4	—	2
20 — 24 years .....	1,149	8	—	—	28	—	23
25 — 29 years .....	729	4	—	2	26	—	20
30 — 34 years .....	465	1	1	1	19	—	6
35 — 39 years .....	368	—	1	2	10	—	7
40 — 44 years .....	221	1	1	—	9	—	2
45 — 49 years .....	137	—	—	3	2	—	—
50 — 59 years .....	129	—	—	2	7	—	1
60 years and over .....	35	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	18	3	10	106	—	63

(1) Column totals for special types of sentence are only part of total inmates.

TABLE 11 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY —  
MALES ADMITTED

AGE	Total Admissions	First Commitment (1)	Gaol only (2)	Refor. only (3)	Pen. only (4)	Gaol & refor. (5)	Gaol & pen. (6)	Refor. & pen. (7)	Gaol & Refor. pen. (8)	Total Prev. pen. (Cols. 4, 6, 7, 8)
Under 15 years .....	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
15 years .....	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years .....	39	34	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 years .....	107	75	22	5	3	—	2	—	—	5
18 years .....	201	117	46	15	16	5	2	—	—	18
19 years .....	227	91	72	21	19	10	14	—	—	33
20 — 24 years .....	1,149	218	300	120	106	129	181	59	36	382
25 — 29 years .....	729	110	133	54	68	66	156	48	94	366
30 — 34 years .....	465	67	73	27	21	44	106	34	93	254
35 — 39 years .....	368	48	42	11	19	30	103	28	87	237
40 — 44 years .....	221	39	25	14	15	24	39	16	49	119
45 — 49 years .....	137	27	14	3	5	10	38	11	29	53
50 — 59 years .....	129	29	15	5	8	11	26	7	28	69
60 years and over .....	35	6	7	—	1	1	8	3	9	21
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	868	755	275	281	330	675	206	426	1,588

TABLE 12 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY SCHOOL GRADE — MALES ADMITTED

AGE	Total admissions	Illiterate	SCHOOL GRADE ATTAINED													Above high school	Not stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Under 15 years .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16 years .....	39	—	—	—	2	2	7	9	9	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	1
17 years .....	107	1	—	1	1	3	14	11	21	20	14	6	2	1	—	—	12
18 years .....	201	1	—	1	4	8	15	34	38	56	43	24	15	4	—	1	23
19 years .....	227	1	—	1	1	5	15	34	38	56	28	19	7	2	1	1	18
20 — 24 years .....	1,149	9	4	6	22	45	78	164	177	260	155	86	32	17	1	2	91
25 — 29 years .....	729	7	1	7	20	24	51	86	115	183	85	56	21	21	3	2	47
30 — 34 years .....	465	3	2	9	10	24	34	46	77	95	58	28	23	18	5	6	27
35 — 39 years .....	368	3	2	3	12	19	28	38	50	75	40	36	10	17	2	8	25
40 — 44 years .....	221	3	—	7	9	11	19	21	30	47	15	16	8	18	4	7	6
45 — 49 years .....	137	5	3	1	8	14	5	9	9	29	12	8	7	9	4	5	9
50 — 59 years .....	129	1	3	1	13	9	10	12	5	33	5	8	9	11	—	3	6
60 years and over .....	35	1	—	1	1	2	3	1	—	6	2	—	2	6	—	3	7
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	35	15	38	103	168	285	456	566	882	442	280	125	120	21	37	273

TABLE 13 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS — MALES ADMITTED

AGE	Total admissions	ALCOHOL				DRUGS			
		Alcoholic	Problem drinker	No problem	Not stated	User	Addict	Not indicated	Not stated
Under 15 years .....	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—
15 years .....	6	—	1	5	—	—	—	4	7
16 years .....	39	—	4	34	1	—	—	32	7
17 years .....	107	1	12	94	—	2	—	93	12
18 years .....	201	1	26	171	3	3	—	170	28
19 years .....	227	5	45	171	6	12	2	182	31
20 — 24 years .....	1,149	43	335	761	10	25	12	1,016	96
25 — 29 years .....	729	57	242	422	8	18	31	620	60
30 — 34 years .....	465	72	163	226	4	16	27	396	26
35 — 39 years .....	368	80	104	177	7	5	35	300	28
40 — 44 years .....	221	44	67	109	1	7	14	182	18
45 — 49 years .....	137	39	33	64	1	5	8	113	11
50 — 59 years .....	129	25	38	65	1	2	6	105	16
60 years and over .....	35	3	4	27	1	4	5	22	4
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	370	1,074	2,329	43	99	141	3,237	339

TABLE 14 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY ADMITTING PENITENTIARY — MALES ADMITTED

AGE	Total	New-found land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kings-ton	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Columbia
Under 15 years .....	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
15 years .....	6	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
16 years .....	39	—	12	18	5	2	1	1
17 years .....	107	1	22	54	14	1	9	6
18 years .....	201	1	30	110	18	19	13	10
19 years .....	227	6	31	101	29	17	25	18
20 — 24 years .....	1,149	19	130	380	268	100	134	118
25 — 29 years .....	729	6	83	201	202	45	92	100
30 — 34 years .....	465	1	32	112	155	29	52	84
35 — 39 years .....	368	3	22	85	112	27	43	76
40 — 44 years .....	221	—	12	36	81	27	21	44
45 — 49 years .....	137	2	9	31	39	10	15	30
50 — 59 years .....	129	2	9	27	38	13	9	31
60 years and over .....	35	—	3	11	8	4	4	5
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	41	398	1,172	969	294	418	524



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 15 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS  
BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — MALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY									
	Total admissions	First commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol & Reformatory	Gaol & Penitentiary	Reformatory Penitentiary	Gaol Reformatory Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiary
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(Cols. 4, 6, 7, 8,)
None .....	868	868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One .....	626	—	319	123	182	1	—	1	—	183
Two .....	547	—	192	69	65	60	123	38	—	226
Three .....	419	—	109	43	22	71	128	36	19	205
Four .....	365	—	67	14	6	56	124	44	54	228
Five .....	250	—	33	12	3	45	78	31	43	160
Six to ten .....	549	—	37	12	3	77	165	50	205	423
Eleven to fifteen .....	128	—	2	2	—	10	41	5	65	111
Sixteen to twenty .....	35	—	—	—	—	6	7	1	19	27
Over twenty .....	29	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	16	25
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	868	755	275	281	330	675	206	426	1,568

TABLE 16 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TOTAL TIME SERVED —  
MALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	TOTAL TIME SERVED									
	Total admissions	No previous Commitments	Under 3 mons.	3 and under 6	6 and under 12	1 yr. & under 2 years	2 yrs. & under 3 yrs.	3 yrs. & under 5 yrs.	3 yrs. & under 10 yrs.	10 yrs. and over
None .....	868	868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One .....	626	—	162	91	117	204	34	13	3	1
Two .....	547	—	46	35	102	171	109	61	21	2
Three .....	419	—	3	14	47	109	96	107	36	6
Four .....	365	—	3	4	23	55	81	116	72	10
Five .....	250	—	—	1	4	32	33	90	73	17
Six to ten .....	549	—	—	—	7	28	37	109	247	121
Eleven to fifteen .....	128	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	44	69
Sixteen to twenty .....	35	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	23
Over twenty .....	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	20
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	868	214	145	300	601	393	513	510	269

TABLE 17 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY SCHOOL GRADE —  
MALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	Total admissions	Illiterate	SCHOOL GRADE ATTAINED													Above high school	Not stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
None .....	868	9	2	5	25	33	81	91	130	153	90	65	34	34	8	17	91
One .....	626	6	5	6	13	21	53	86	90	127	71	54	16	14	2	3	54
Two .....	547	4	1	4	8	28	29	70	85	119	75	42	19	12	1	7	43
Three .....	419	4	3	5	6	18	27	56	58	109	59	27	16	10	2	3	16
Four .....	365	2	—	6	9	13	25	41	52	88	42	23	12	15	4	3	30
Five .....	250	2	—	8	9	11	22	31	36	67	24	21	6	4	2	—	7
Six to ten .....	549	6	2	2	16	35	31	63	95	139	61	37	14	20	1	4	23
Eleven to fifteen .....	128	1	1	—	8	5	12	13	15	36	14	6	2	7	1	—	7
Sixteen to twenty .....	35	1	1	—	1	3	2	2	3	8	5	2	3	2	—	—	—
Over twenty .....	29	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	2	6	1	3	3	2	—	—	2
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	35	15	38	103	168	285	456	566	852	442	280	125	120	21	37	273

TABLE 18 — NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS  
BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS — MALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	Total admissions	ALCOHOL				DRUGS			
		Alcoholic	Problem drinker	No problem	Not stated	User	Addict	Not indicated	Not stated
None .....	868	30	160	668	10	10	3	749	106
One .....	626	28	165	421	12	12	5	531	78
Two .....	547	33	145	366	3	13	5	487	42
Three .....	419	31	144	242	2	17	6	376	20
Four .....	365	34	119	207	5	10	16	313	26
Five .....	250	33	94	120	3	6	16	209	19
Six to ten .....	549	117	187	240	5	19	59	432	39
Eleven to fifteen .....	128	36	41	48	3	5	22	94	7
Sixteen to twenty .....	35	16	9	10	—	5	5	25	—
Over twenty .....	29	12	10	7	—	2	4	21	2
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,816	370	1,074	2,329	43	99	141	3,237	339

TABLE 19 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY —  
MALES DISCHARGED

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	Total discharges	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Leclerc	F.T.C.	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	B.C.
Death .....	12	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	3
Expiration of sentence .....	2,799	19	309	378	248	171	236	322	210	229	370	307
Release on court order .....	34	—	1	7	1	2	2	4	1	5	5	6
Release to provincial authorities .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Parole .....	535	4	75	29	76	75	15	55	42	47	43	74
Unconditional release .....	10	—	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,391	23	386	424	325	249	254	382	253	282	423	390

TABLE 20 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY THE TIME SERVED —  
MALES DISCHARGED

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	Total discharges	YEARS SERVED						
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years
Death .....	12	2	6	1	1	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence .....	2,799	83	1,794	597	194	60	67	4
Release on court order .....	34	31	3	—	—	—	—	—
Release to provincial authorities .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole .....	535	49	311	81	41	21	28	4
Unconditional release .....	10	3	4	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,391	169	2,118	682	236	81	95	8

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 21 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED — MALES DISCHARGED

OFFENCE	Total discharges	YEARS SERVED							
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and under 15 years	
		SENTENCE EXPIRED							
Attempted murder .....	5	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	
Manslaughter .....	15	—	3	2	1	2	7	—	
Rape .....	17	—	2	7	3	—	3	—	
Other sexual offences .....	111	—	58	33	11	5	3	1	
Wounding .....	21	—	8	8	4	—	1	—	
Assaults .....	42	1	33	6	—	—	2	—	
Robbery .....	315	—	135	75	53	22	27	3	
Breaking and entering .....	997	6	678	220	71	14	8	—	
Prison breach .....	161	22	113	21	2	1	2	—	
Theft .....	398	7	301	74	16	—	—	—	
Have stolen goods .....	126	1	95	27	2	—	1	—	
Frauds .....	239	—	171	55	10	1	2	—	
Prostitution and procuring .....	13	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons .....	21	—	14	6	1	—	—	—	
Other criminal code .....	123	—	78	29	10	6	—	—	
Narcotic control act .....	78	—	42	16	8	5	7	—	
Other federal statutes .....	27	—	23	4	—	—	—	—	
Parole violation .....	84	46	27	8	—	1	2	—	
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders .....	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	

## Traffic

Criminal negligence —									
Causing death .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

## PAROLED

Murder .....	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
Attempted murder .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Manslaughter .....	36	2	5	6	12	7	4	—	—
Rape .....	27	4	11	4	3	2	2	1	—
Other sexual offences .....	28	—	18	8	1	1	—	—	—
Wounding .....	10	—	6	2	—	—	2	—	—
Assaults .....	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....	141	5	70	27	18	8	11	2	—
Breaking and entering .....	119	16	85	10	4	2	2	—	—
Prison breach .....	8	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	52	9	39	3	1	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	18	5	11	2	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds .....	35	3	26	6	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code .....	24	1	18	5	—	—	—	—	—
Narcotic control act .....	12	—	3	4	1	1	3	—	—
Other federal statutes .....	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violation .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders .....	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—

## Traffic

Criminal negligence —									
Causing death .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

## OTHER DISCHARGES

Total other discharges .....	57	37	13	4	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,391	169	2,116	682	236	31	95	8	—

TABLE 22 — OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE — FEMALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	TERM OF SENTENCE				
		Under 2 yrs	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Manslaughter .....	4	—	2	—	—	2
Wounding .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Robbery .....	6	—	5	1	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	3	3	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	5	—	3	2	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Frauds .....	4	—	4	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Offensive weapons .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other criminal code .....	4	—	4	—	—	—
Narcotic control act .....	36	—	26	6	1	3
Parole violation .....	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	72	4	51	9	1	7

TABLE 23 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — FEMALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	First commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol & Reformatory	Gaol & Penitentiary	Reformatory & Penitentiary	Gaol Reformatory & Penitentiary	Total previous Penitentiary
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(Cols. 4, 6, 7, and 8)
Manslaughter .....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	5	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Have stolen goods .....	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Frauds .....	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prostitution and procuring .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code .....	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Narcotic control act .....	36	1	6	4	—	10	4	—	11	15
Parole violation .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL INMATES .....	72	15	18	8	—	12	6	—	13	19

TABLE 24 — OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION — FEMALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	AGE ON ADMISSION											
		16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60 and over
Manslaughter .....	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding .....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery .....	6	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering .....	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach .....	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
Have stolen goods .....	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Frauds .....	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Offensive weapons .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code .....	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Narcotic control act .....	36	—	—	—	—	7	10	13	2	2	2	—	—
Parole violation .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	72	1	1	1	4	15	14	20	7	4	2	2	1



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TABLE 25 — OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS — FEMALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	MARITAL STATUS					
		Single	Married	Common Law	Widowed	Separated	Divorced
Manslaughter .....	4	—	1	—	1	1	1
Wounding .....	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery .....	6	4	—	1	—	1	—
Breaking and entering .....	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Prison breach .....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Theft .....	5	2	1	1	1	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds .....	4	—	1	—	—	2	1
Prostitution and procuring .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code .....	4	1	—	1	1	—	1
Narcotic control act .....	36	8	8	10	1	7	2
Parole violation .....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	72	21	14	15	4	13	5

TABLE 26 — OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS —  
FEMALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	ALCOHOL			DRUGS			
		Alcoholic	Problem drinker	No problem	User	Addict	Not indicated	Not stated
Manslaughter .....	4	—	2	1	—	—	4	—
Wounding .....	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—
Robbery .....	6	2	2	2	3	1	2	—
Breaking and entering .....	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Prison breach .....	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Theft .....	5	1	—	4	—	—	5	1
Have stolen goods .....	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Frauds .....	4	—	3	1	—	—	3	1
Prostitution and procuring .....	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Offensive weapons .....	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other criminal code .....	4	—	—	3	—	—	4	—
Narcotic control act .....	36	5	1	26	1	34	1	—
Parole violation .....	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	72	9	16	47	4	38	28	2

TABLE 27 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY SCHOOL GRADE — FEMALES ADMITTED

AGE	Total admissions	Illiterate	SCHOOL GRADE ATTAINED											Above high school	Not stated
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
16 years .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 years .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 years .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 years .....	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 24 years .....	15	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	4	1	—	—	—	—
25 - 29 years .....	14	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	3	2	1	1	—	1	—
30 - 34 years .....	20	1	1	—	2	1	3	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	1
35 - 39 years .....	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
40 - 44 years .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
45 - 49 years .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 - 59 years .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
60 years and over .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	72	2	1	2	4	5	14	12	12	11	3	1	2	1	2

TABLE 28 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — FEMALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY									
	Total admissions	First commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol & Reformatory	Gaol & Penitentiary	Reformatory Penitentiary	Gaol Reformatory Penitentiary	Total previous Penitentiary
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(Cols 4, 6, 7, 8.)
None .....	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One .....	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two .....	8	—	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	1
Three .....	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Four .....	10	—	3	1	—	5	1	—	—	1
Five .....	8	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	6
Six to ten .....	13	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	4	7
Eleven to fifteen .....	5	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	3
Sixteen to twenty .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total inmates .....	72	15	18	8	—	12	6	—	13	19

TABLE 29 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TOTAL TIME SERVED — FEMALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	Total admissions	First commitment	TOTAL TIME SERVED						
			Under one year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and over	
None .....	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One .....	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Two .....	8	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—
Three .....	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Four .....	10	—	—	3	5	1	1	—	—
Five .....	8	—	1	—	—	4	3	—	—
Six to ten .....	13	—	1	—	—	4	8	—	—
Eleven to fifteen .....	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1
Sixteen to twenty .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL INMATES .....	72	15	11	12	8	10	14	2	

TABLE 30 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED — FEMALES DISCHARGED

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	Total discharges	YEARS SERVED			
		Under one year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years
Expiration of sentence .....	57	2	45	8	2
Parole .....	3	1	5	1	1
TOTAL INMATES .....	65	3	50	9	3

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 31 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED — FEMALES DISCHARGED

OFFENCE	Total Discharges	YEARS SERVED			
		Under one year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years
Manslaughter .....	1	—	—	—	1
Other sexual offences .....	1	—	1	—	—
Robbery .....	6	—	4	1	1
Breaking and entering .....	1	—	1	—	—
Prison breach .....	2	2	—	—	—
Theft .....	7	—	7	—	—
Have stolen goods .....	1	—	1	—	—
Frauds .....	10	—	7	2	1
Other criminal code .....	8	—	6	2	—
Narcotic control act .....	23	—	21	2	—
Other federal statutes .....	1	—	1	—	—
Parole violation .....	4	1	1	2	—
TOTAL INMATES .....	65	3	50	9	3

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE A: MARITAL STATUS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS — INMATES ADMITTED

*Employment Status of Inmates before Commitment*

MARITAL STATUS	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Never worked, student and retired	
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%
Single .....	2,393	100.0	672	28.1	1,599	66.8	122	5.1
Married .....	975	100.0	444	45.5	497	51.0	34	3.5
Common Law .....	115	100.0	37	32.2	74	64.3	4	3.5
Widowed .....	59	100.0	28	47.5	30	50.8	1	1.7
Separated .....	261	100.0	92	35.2	161	61.7	8	3.1
Divorced .....	81	100.0	25	30.9	51	62.9	5	6.2
Not Stated .....	4	100.0	—	—	3	75.0	1	25.0
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,888	100.0	1,298	33.4	2,415	62.1	175	4.5

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE B: NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS — INMATES ADMITTED

*Employment Status of Inmates before Commitment*

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Never worked, student and retired	
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%
None .....	2,898	100.0	830	28.6	1,927	66.5	141	4.9
One .....	197	100.0	76	38.6	112	56.8	9	4.5
Two .....	264	100.0	115	43.6	142	53.8	7	2.6
Three to five .....	399	100.0	196	49.1	192	48.1	11	2.8
Six to nine .....	107	100.0	74	69.2	29	27.1	4	3.7
Not Stated .....	23	100.0	7	30.4	13	56.5	3	13.1
TOTAL INMATES .....	3,888	100.0	1,298	33.4	2,415	62.1	175	4.5

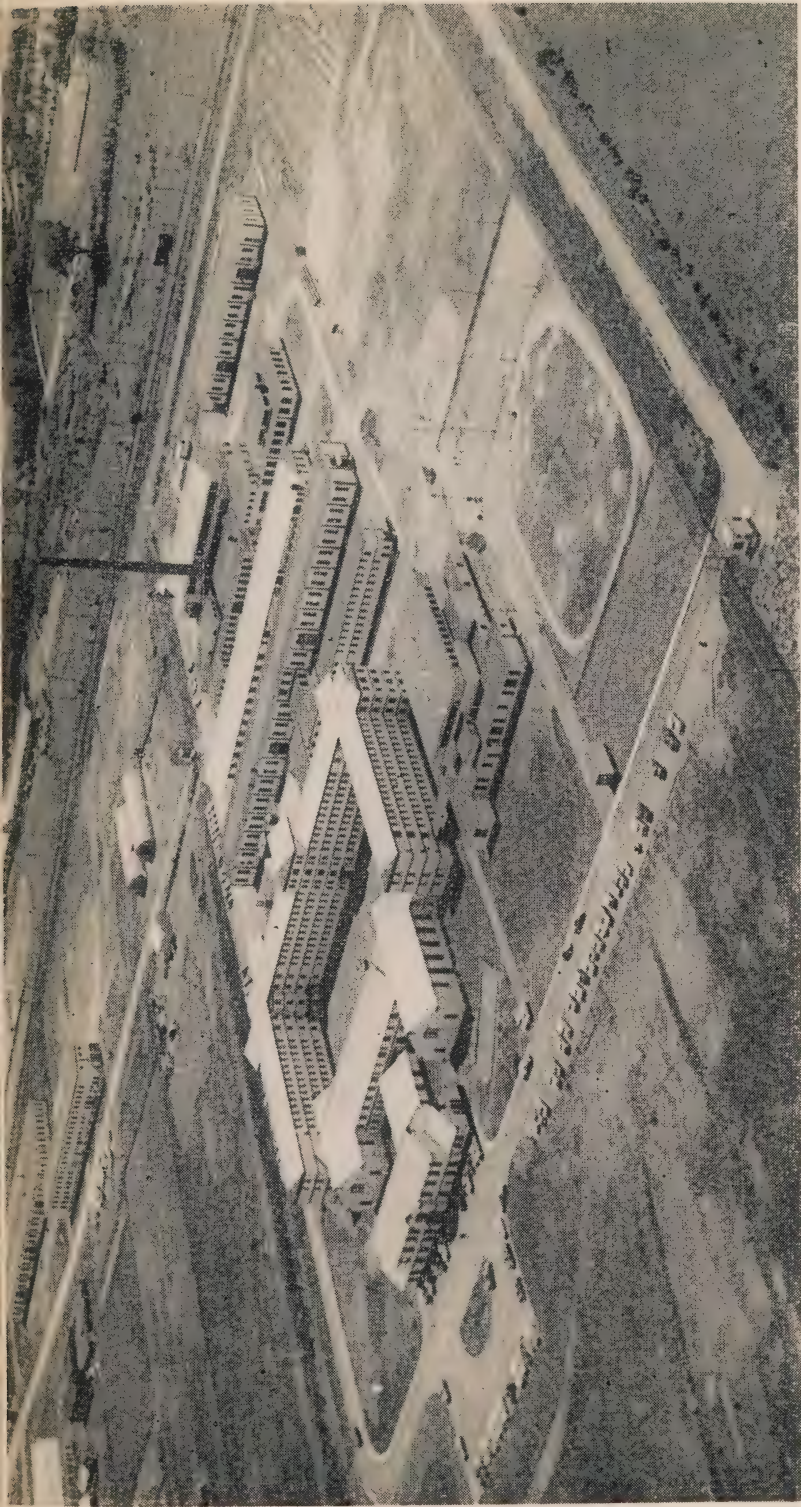




The Dorchester Penitentiary. A Maximum Security Institution with a capacity for 648 inmates. Located at Dorchester, New Brunswick. Similar institutions are also located at St. Vincent de Paul, Province of Quebec, Kingston, Ontario, Stony Mountain, Manitoba, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and New Westminster, British Columbia.



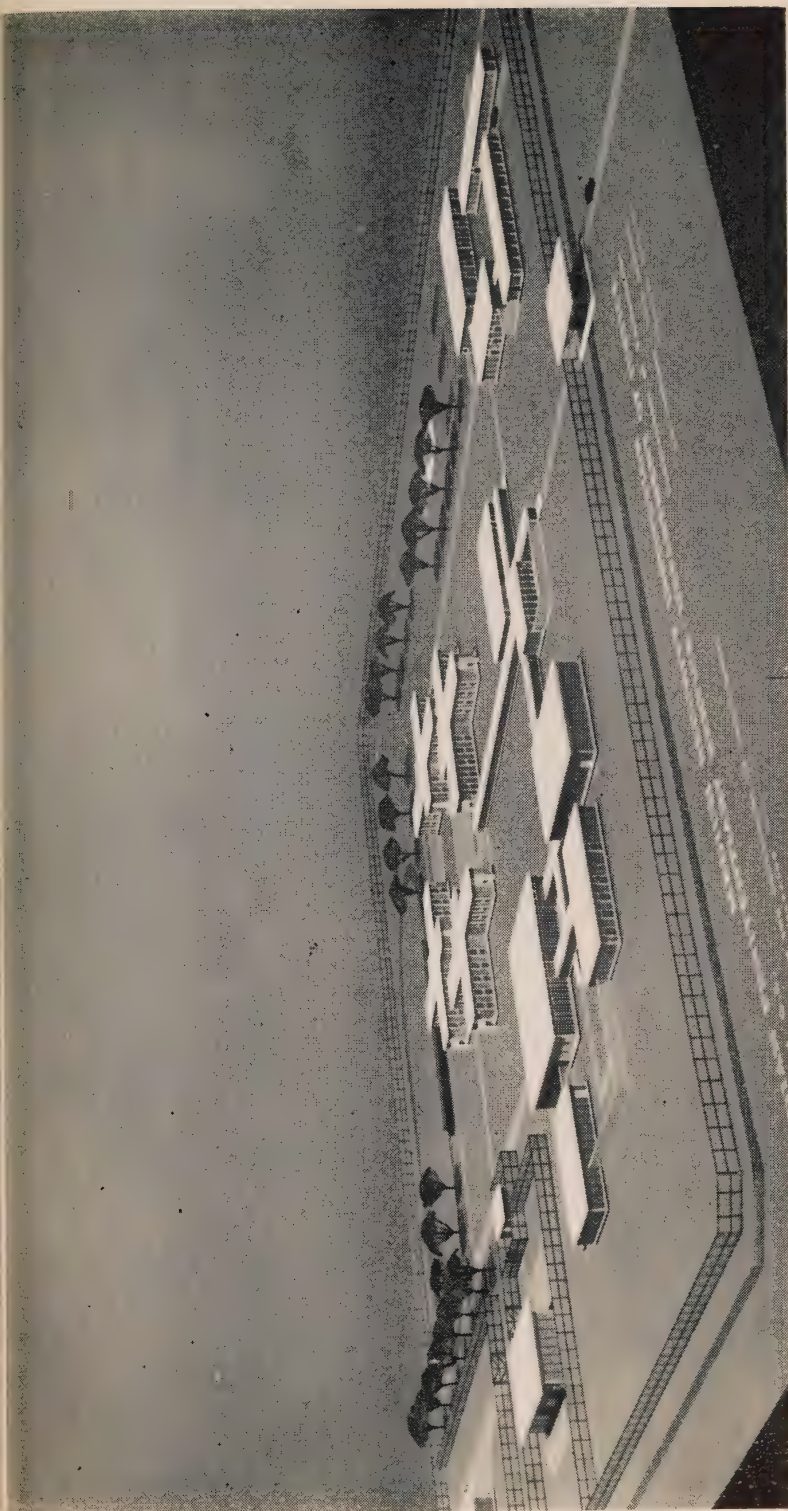




The Leclerc Institution. A Medium Security Institution with a capacity for 514 inmates. Located at St. Vincent de Paul, Province of Québec. Another Medium Security Institution of the same type of construction and capacity is located at Joyceville, Ontario.







The Standard Medium Security Institution of the Canadian Penitentiary Service. This photograph illustrates the buildings comprising a Medium Security Institution of which a number are either under construction or to be constructed at various locations in Canada. Each institution will accommodate 467 inmates. The planning of the institution was based on the concept of 5 "centres", i.e., groups of buildings to which an inmate goes for appropriate purposes at different times during the normal day.







The Correctional Officers' College, Kingston Ontario. This modern building is designed to provide accommodation and training facilities for a maximum of 70 officers under training. The development programme of the Canadian Penitentiary Service provides for the construction of similar training facilities at St. Vincent de Paul, Province of Quebec, in the near future. The Quebec Regional Correctional College will provide training for bilingual personnel.









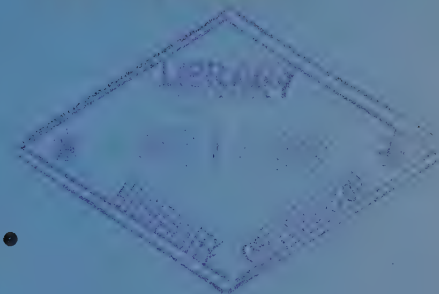


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CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
**COMMISSIONER OF  
PENITENTIARIES**



For the Fiscal Year Ended

MARCH 31, 1965







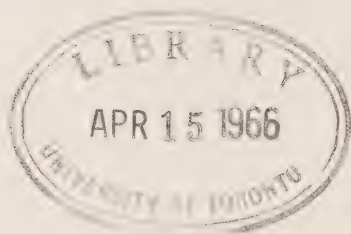
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Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa, Canada  
1965

To His Excellency Major General Georges Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor  
General of Canada.

MY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the Annual Report of the  
Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, made  
by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

LUCIEN CARDIN,  
*Minister of Justice.*



*To the Honourable Lucien Cardin, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice*

SIR,

In accordance with Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31,

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

A. J. MACLEOD,  
*Commissioner.*

Ottawa, November 30, 1965

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES**  
for the  
**FISCAL YEAR 1964-1965**

**I — INTRODUCTORY**

**Recent Developments in the Canadian Penitentiary Service**

**GENERAL**

The aim of this Introduction is to outline briefly the progress that has been made by the Penitentiary Service since 1959. In that year, the Correctional Planning Committee made its report to the Minister of Justice. The recommendations of the report are the blueprint of the program at present being developed in the Penitentiary Service.

Some background information should be given in order that the need for the study by the Correctional Planning Committee can be understood. The Archambault Report (1938), although a noteworthy document, was over twenty years old. The Fauteux Committee Report (1956), dealt with many facets of corrections, but was not detailed in so far as institutional operations were concerned.

**BACKGROUND**

Resistance to change — usually reflecting the state of public opinion — was one of the most notable characteristics of Canada's penal system for many generations. A noteworthy example is Kingston Penitentiary, a visible remnant of an earlier provincial system that was inherited by our federal Justice Department at the time of Confederation. But the bequest was more than just one walled enclosure of buildings. Established in 1835 by the province of Upper Canada to operate on a rigid "silent" disciplinary pattern, Kingston Penitentiary and its regulatory system became the physical and operational prototype for every Canadian penitentiary that was built during the ensuing century. So thoroughly did the pattern of its strong walls, bars, dome, towers and rigid discipline become accepted over the decades as the concept of what any penitentiary ought to be, that there was rarely any serious question of possible alternatives.

Even after the Archambault Royal Commission had pointedly indicated what might better be done, actual progress was slow, hampered mainly by failure to provide a set of diversified institutions widely spread throughout the country, within which there would be the facilities to segregate and attempt to train the inmates for rehabilitation. Attempts to ameliorate conditions were frequently nullified by the constant need to cope with rising populations and the resultant overcrowding that made real classification and segregation impossible. Too often was the presence of anti-social, anti-authoritarian inmates prevented well-meaning, less hardened inmates from pursuing avenues of training and reformation that were held open for them. It was heartbreaking, also, for penitentiary authorities to find, after granting such amenities as canteens, entertainment and sports, inmate publications, improved libraries and the like, that irresponsible ringleaders could stir up a mob of followers to demolish and reduce every decent facility to a pile of ashes and rubble.

**FAUTEUX COMMITTEE**

The Fauteux Committee, appointed by the Minister of Justice in 1953 to advise in matters related to remission of sentence, took the opportunity to propose not only that Canada have a National Parole Board, but also that the federal



government's responsibility in terms of prison operation, should be extended to cover all inmates serving sentences longer than six months.

Pursuant to the National Parole Act, 1958, the new Board was established on 1 January 1959 and the Act was brought into force on 15 February of the same year.

#### 1958 FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

A few months after the Fauteux Committee had submitted its report, the Minister of Justice invited the provincial Attorneys-General to discuss its implications with him at an Ottawa conference in October 1958. A substantial body of agreement was reached, particularly in regard to a method that would implement in a modified way, one of the Committee's main recommendations. Thus the federal government was committed in principle to the eventual take-over of prisons serving one year or more and the provincial governments to the eventual care and custody of those serving six months or less. The "middle ground" between sentences of six months and a year was to be eliminated by statute.

#### MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION

It will be recalled that construction of a new medium security institution had already been in progress for some time at Joyceville, Ontario, and that a decision had been reached in April 1958 to build a similar institution (Leclerc) on the penitentiary reserve at St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q. Joyceville was formally opened in December, 1959, and Leclerc in February, 1961. It was apparent, however, that these facilities would fall short of meeting the needs of an inmate population which was increasing at an alarming rate.

#### PRISON FOR WOMEN

In April, 1955, discussions commenced on a proposal to convert the Kingston Prison for Women to some other and more appropriate use, replacing it with a new and more suitably designed Prison for Women on a portion of the reserve at the Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Agencies interested in the welfare and after-care of female prisoners were consulted in the development of plans. It was on the recommendation that the project was "shelved" a few months later until such time as consultation could occur between federal and provincial authorities on the most satisfactory method of administering the custody and treatment of women for sentences of imprisonment of two years or more. The subject was discussed at the October 1958 federal-provincial conference, at which time it was agreed that such women prisoners should continue to be cared for by the federal government. It was understood that the eventual takeover by federal authorities of the care of prisoners serving one year or more would apply to females as well as males.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Within a month after that conference, the Minister of Justice named a Correctional Planning Committee whose function it was to recommend how the federal government should prepare, not only for the proposed enlargement of its sphere of responsibility, but also for the more effective discharge of its current responsibilities in the field of corrections. One of the first subsequent developments was the establishment of a small minimum security institution, in January, 1959, on the site of a former quarantine station at William Head on Vancouver Island. Within two months another minimum security venture was under way on property leased from the Department of National Defence at Valleyfield, Quebec. Within the year the need to provide economic relief to a disaster-stricken area lent further impetus to the minimum security movement in the Penitentiary Service by making available a conveniently-located site and buildings at Springhill, N.S. In Ontario, selected inmates of Kingston Penitentiary, at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Smithsfield, Ontario, harvested tomatoes for the use of the Service.

Pursuant to changes of incumbency which brought members of the Correctional Planning Committee into office as Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries, the Planning Committee's report became a specific guide for the program in ensuing years. One of the first steps was re-organization of the Service Headquarters into divisions along functional lines and the development of interim policy directives and instructions to give effect to that system of management.

#### AIMS OF THE REFORM PROGRAM

Speaking at the third biennial Canadian Congress of Corrections in Toronto in May 1961, the Minister of Justice outlined the plans that were envisioned, indicating the extent to which some of the objectives had been reached, and emphasizing the urgency of pursuing with vigour what still remained to be done. During the previous two years, he said, the endeavours of the Penitentiary Service had been directed along three main channels.

The first of these was the aim to provide for the inmates of all Canadian penitentiaries a program of training directed positively toward the goal of reforming and rehabilitating as many as possible and fitting them upon discharge to take up their places in free society as law-abiding citizens. The second line of endeavour was to develop the competent staff necessary in the institutions to administer that program of training. The third objective was to establish the institutions wherein the inmate training program already mentioned could be most effectively carried out by the staffs.

#### NEW PENITENTIARY ACT

A new Penitentiary Act, passed by Parliament in June, 1961, and brought into force by proclamation, 1 April 1962, provided statutory authority for the functional plan of organization and for the establishment of a regional system of control that would relieve the central Headquarters of masses of detail concerning the day-to-day operation of individual institutions. It authorized the federal government to agree with any province for the confinement in federal institutions of persons who are sentenced under the criminal law to imprisonment for less than two years. It also changed the method whereby an inmate qualifies for remission of sentence, dividing remission into two types and making provision for the restoration of forfeited statutory remission in proper cases. Authority was given to enable an inmate to be absent from his institution for medical or humanitarian reasons, or to further his rehabilitation with premission from the institutional head in proper cases, and, without special authorization from the Governor in Council as was formerly required. Included among the provisions of the Act was the authority for establishing an Advisory Committee on Penitentiary Industries.

#### PENITENTIARY SERVICE REGULATION

To give practical effect to the provisions of the new Penitentiary Act, an entirely new set of Penitentiary Service Regulations was approved by the Governor in Council and brought into force simultaneously with the Act. These Regulations established four Divisions: Inmate Training, Organization and Administration, Finance and Services, and Industries. The Headquarters of the Service also includes officers charged with the responsibility for Medical Services, Liaison Services, Correctional Research and Facilities Planning. Construction ceased to be a direct responsibility of the Service. In place of the former Architectural and Engineering Division, the Department of Public Works took over the management of such matters, absorbing several suitably-qualified members of the Penitentiary Headquarters.

Included in the Penitentiary Service Regulations are provisions for Staff Disciplinary Boards, a system of appeals and disciplinary awards, and the necessary authorization for staff working conditions closely patterned upon those enjoyed by the Civil Service of Canada proper. Authority is given the Commissioner to give effect to the Act and Regulations through a series of Policy Directives, amplified as may be necessary by Divisional Staff Instructions.



### COMMISSIONER'S POLICY DIRECTIVES AND DIVISIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

In the interval that has elapsed since the Act came into force, a vigorous effort has been made to produce the Directives and Instructions, especially in the realm of Inmate Training. The problem of meeting the bilingual needs of the Service in this respect was eventually solved by attaching to the staff of the Quebec Region office a small cadre of translation personnel who have made substantial progress in production of French editions of these key regulatory documents.

### COMMISSIONER'S POWER TO TRANSFER INMATES

It is perhaps appropriate to note that the new Act, in contrast to the old, makes possible the sentencing or committal of a prisoner to penitentiary without the necessity of naming the specific institution to which sentence is made. This provision, which enables the Commissioner to name the place to which, in the first instance, the prisoner is to be committed, has great potential value in the development of reception centres and of better programs for diagnosis and in planning the correctional training of the individual according to his needs. Likewise the Penitentiary Service Regulations give recognition to the principle that an inmate shall be subjected to the degree and kind of custodial control (security and correctional training that are considered most appropriate for him. Thus the way was opened on a proper lawful basis for the establishment of such minimum and medium security facilities as would assist in solving the oldest and most vexing problem of the Penitentiary Service, namely that of providing the sort of environment within which truly correctional and rehabilitative training could be carried out.

### PROGRESS

A few months before the Act and Regulations came into force, preparatory steps were taken, by way of budgetting, construction, special staff training courses and the like, to ensure the earliest possible start in the provision of additional maximum-security accommodation. The following figures will illustrate the progress that was being made:

	March 1960	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963
In maximum security.....	5800	4700	4800	4300
In medium security.....	200	1600	1700	1700
In minimum security.....	200	300	500	1100
Total (approx.).....	6200	6600	7000	7100

These results were achieved by a series of steps which included:

- The opening of Joyceville and Leclerc as medium security institutions;
- The conversion of Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the Federal Training Centre from maximum to medium security institutions;
- The opening at Springhill of a minimum security institution somewhat similar to those at William Head and Valleyfield;

The opening of minimum security correctional camps at:

- Beaver Creek, near Gravenhurst, Ontario
- Landry Crossing, near Petawawa, Ontario
- Agassiz, near Agassiz, B.C.
- Gatineau Park, near Wakefield, Quebec
- Blue Mountain, near Gagetown, N.B.;

The opening of minimum security annexes adjacent to their parent institutions to perform farm and other necessary work outside the enclosures but on the institutional reserve, namely at:

- Dorchester Penitentiary (Farm Annex)
- St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary (Industrial Annex)
- St. Vincent de Paul (Farm Annex)
- Collin's Bay Penitentiary (Farm Annex)
- Joyceville Institution (Farm Annex)
- Manitoba Penitentiary (Farm Annex)
- Saskatchewan Penitentiary (Farm Annex).

## DOUKHOBOURS

During the same period of time, it was also necessary to construct a special maximum security camp-type institution for the incarceration of persons of the Faithful Sons of Freedom Doukhobour sect who had been sentenced to imprisonment. This facility (Mountain Prison) is located near Agassiz, B.C. As it now contains no female inmates and as there has been a substantial improvement in the degree of cooperation that can be had from the inmate body, it has been possible to combine within this one prison camp some additional facilities that enable it to care for a number of cooperative recidivists for whom no intensive training program is likely to prove beneficial but who can be satisfactorily employed in this setting for the duration of their current imprisonment.

## WARDENS' CONFERENCES

It had been customary for decades to hold periodic conferences of institutional heads, but these have traditionally occurred so far apart as to have little cohesive effect on the Service. Since the reorganization began in 1960, there have been seven such assemblies. A distinct advantage of this pattern of short but reasonably frequent conferences is that it enables the agenda to be concentrated or focussed on a limited range of topics, with much better likelihood of firm decisions and prompt implementation of plans.

## STAFF TRAINING

The promotional opportunities in such a rapidly-expanding Service have been making heavy demands upon the supply of suitable staff. Special courses for senior officers are being conducted. Methods of recruiting and the program of induction training for recruits have been substantially improved. One step in the latter process was a special course to qualify Induction Training Instructors to cope with the anticipated influx of recruits.

It was soon apparent that the single Staff College (at Kingston) would be inadequate to meet the future needs of the Service. Consequently, in June 1961, the Correctional Staff College (Quebec) was opened in a former residential building to provide more adequately for the instruction of staff in both the French and English languages. A similar step was taken at New Westminster in May, 1964. Meanwhile, a splendid new building was being constructed for the Ontario Correctional Staff College. It was formally opened in October, 1964. A new building for the Quebec Staff College will be constructed within the next year.

## REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

The Ontario and Quebec Regional offices were formally constituted with the appointment of Directors in June, 1962. The Western Regional office was set up in April, 1964. Eventually, it is expected that Atlantic and Prairie regions will be organized. There has been substantial and progressive delegation of authority and responsibility by the Commissioner to his Regional Directors, with a view to securing the advantages of decentralization as rapidly as the circumstances will permit.

## 10-YEAR PLAN OF INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A 1963-73 plan of institutional development has been approved in principle by the government for the entire 10-year plan and in detail for the first half of the period. It will, of course, be kept under scrutiny and will be revised from time to time in accordance with such needs as are apparent. Similarly, detailed programs for the reconstruction or replacement of older institutions have been prepared and are subject to periodic revision.

## OPERATIONAL METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Methods and procedures have been the subject of several studies by officers of the Civil Service Commission's Management Analysis Division whose recommendations have resulted in numerous improvements. An important example may be



noted in the matter of office staff: because of a traditional "taboo" about the undesirability of women in the environs of a penitentiary, male clerks and stenographers were formerly employed, often at the expense of the custodial staff from which they were "borrowed". It is now the policy to employ properly-qualified clerical help, irrespective of sex, wherever the circumstances permit. The result has been a sharp improvement in the quality of office work, with savings of thousands of man-hours of effort and with the return of "borrowed" personnel to their proper roles. As a part of the improvement program, stenographic and typing pools have been established where possible in the various units of the Service. Forms and the procedures associated therewith are being examined and improved. Filing systems and Central Registry operations are being revised.

### PENITENTIARY INDUSTRY

The Penitentiary Industries program was studied at some length by a firm of consultants. There has necessarily been a shift of emphasis in the industrial field in recognition that the training needs of the inmate must take priority over the production of goods for economic or other purposes. There has been a moderate degree of headway in the development of suitable markets, not only for the manufactured articles that are required by our own new and existing institutions and by other government departments but also for certain non-profit agencies such as service clubs, churches, educational institutions and recreational groups.

### DRUG ADDICTS INSTITUTION

An important part of the current development program is the construction, now almost completed, of an institution for Narcotic Drug Addicts at Matsqui, near Abbotsford, B.C. Following a series of special narcotic addiction projects involving close cooperation between penitentiary and parole authorities, it is now intended to segregate the criminal addicts from non-addicts, and, within the program of the Matsqui Institution, to conduct experimental research in the field of treatment of addiction. Equally, if not more important is the fact that the removal of the addicts from the general penitentiary population will provide much better opportunity for intensifying the rehabilitative training of the remaining non-addicted inmates, remote from the possibility of their being adversely influenced by the addicts.

### REPLACEMENT OF OLDER INSTITUTIONS

The Penitentiary 10-Year Plan of Institutional Construction should, in the foreseeable future, eliminate the need to use the more ancient of our institutions.

### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

There have been many additional developments, of greater or lesser importance during the past five years. Without attempting any exhaustive enumeration, the following may be worthwhile to note just a few:

#### *Buildings*

Many new buildings have been constructed in existing institutions for specific purposes; they include industrial shops, chapels, exercise halls, power plants and administration building extensions; in the case of the Prison for Women mention should be made of a Home Economics Training Cottage and a combined Auditorium, School and Dormitory Building.

#### *Food Services*

Food services have been improved; specifically, a ration scale similar to that of the Armed Forces was adopted in place of the older "per diem" food procurement pattern. Kitchen facilities have been improved and great stress has been placed on better food preparation and more attractive serving.

### *Staff Uniforms*

The old military-style khaki uniforms have been replaced by a smarter, more comfortable, less soldier-like blue uniform dress for the staff. Tailoring of uniforms, once a prison industry, is now contracted to outside industry, resulting in better fit and, consequently, higher staff morale.

### *Inmate Privileges*

Correspondence and visiting privileges for inmates and their relatives have been extended, both as to the quantity of letters and as to the improved settings in which visits may be made; censorship of mail has been greatly reduced and, in fact, eliminated wherever security considerations permit.

### *Inmate Pay and Training*

The scale of inmate remuneration for industrious application to work has been liberalized. Formal recognition has been given the principle that "work" includes every authorized activity (including academic and vocational education) that contains an element of training that is pointed toward the eventual rehabilitation of the inmate.

### *Recreation*

Evening exercise and other recreational activities to increase the time spent out of cellular confinement have been introduced. All institutions, except St. Vincent de Paul, have evening programs; in the medium and minimum security institutions, these programs extend well into the night.

### *Group Activities*

Group activities of a therapeutic nature have been stimulated and vigorously supported. They include not only religious activities, but those of an equally socializing nature such as the Alcoholics Anonymous, Dale Carnegie, Toastmaster, group-counselling, and similar group programs. The staff as well as interested persons from "outside" agencies take an active part in these programs.

### *Professional Staff*

The proportion of professional staff-members to custodial and administrative staff has been very substantially increased. Included in the professional category are psychologists, social workers, teachers, the clergy, and medical and psychiatric staff.

### *Custody*

Improvements in custodial procedures have been adopted for the sake of greater efficiency and economy. Important developments in this field have been the inauguration of a new squad system of deployment of custodial staff and the introduction of security dogs to assist in yard patrol during the hours of darkness in maximum security institutions.

### *Staff Training Films*

A series of staff training films (having no known counterpart, anywhere in the world) has been produced for the Canadian Penitentiary Service by the National Film Board. They include both motion pictures with sound and a series of film strips with associated text. Editions in both French and English languages are already available for these items. Even before this Service has had an adequate opportunity to assess the true value of these films as reliable training devices, we are being besieged by correctional agencies far and near with requests to be allowed to purchase them.

*Staff Pay Classification*

A firm of consultants is at present studying the pay classifications of staff positions in the Penitentiary Service and a report is expected by January 1966.

*Grants-in-Aid to Outside Agencies*

Substantial grant-in-aid have been continued in annually increasing amounts to the many active agencies in the field of prisoners' welfare and prison aftercare. With cooperation of the same agencies and of the National Parole Board, significant steps have been taken in ensuring the gradual rather than the traumatic, abrupt, return of prisoners to society. Agencies included in the grants distribution now include two which sponsor and operate "Halfway Houses" for prisoners in the post-discharge period.

**REDUCED SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS**

Prior to 1960, practically all penitentiary inmates were kept in maximum security. Since that time, in which the penitentiary population has risen sharply the Penitentiary Service has built fifteen minimum security institutions, which accommodate between 14% and 17% of the total inmate population. This compares favourably with any correctional system in the world. Program has been developed for our four institutions operating in the medium security category and which accommodate 25% of the population. Under construction at the present time are five medium security institutions, which will house at least another 25% of the inmate population. Unless there is an unforeseen rise in the penitentiary population over the next two years, not more than 35% of the inmate population of the penitentiaries will then be in maximum security.

**REGIONAL FACILITIES**

The facilities of a penitentiary region will, when the present approved program is completed, comprise:

- A regional reception centre;
- A medical and psychiatric centre;
- Maximum, medium and minimum security institutions;
- A special detention unit;
- A community release centre.

This will provide the necessary accommodation for the institutional program which, of course, must be supplemented by those of the National Parole Board and the volunteer aftercare agencies of the country.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion it may be said that, since 1959, substantial progress has been made in providing Canada with a first-rate federal Penitentiary System. The program is far from complete. However, after almost 100 years of apathy and neglect concerning penal matters in Canada, it cannot be expected that such a goal could be achieved in five years.

The present program, when completely developed, will provide across Canada properly-located institutions accommodating diverse programs to suit the needs of the many types of persons who are sentenced to imprisonment. These institutions will be operated by a well-trained staff of correctional workers.

The plan for the program is flexible and can be modified to accommodate a worthwhile change in correctional development that may become apparent in the future.



## II — INMATE TRAINING DIVISION

The Director of Inmate Training reports as follows:

### Introduction

#### GENERAL

The training of inmates experienced its share of difficulties during the year, but generally speaking we are able to report that many advances have been made, and that the developments in most areas are encouraging. It was a year during which, for the first time, good progress in a reasonably complete programme of inmate training penetrated deeply into the organization of all institutions. It is now safe to say that this programme is either firmly established or is well on the way towards being established in every institution. During this year it has also been possible to observe more closely the results of classification of institutions by degree of security; although this classification has now been established for some years it is only at this time that the expected results are becoming more apparent. The benefits of segregation by degree of security are now obvious and are expected to become even more obvious in the future.

#### MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

It had been expected that difficulties would arise and that problems of control and supervision would increase in maximum security institutions when large numbers of inmates with better attitudes and motivation were removed to medium and minimum security institutions, but many of the problems and difficulties that were anticipated did not arise. It has been found that the only real necessity in maximum security institutions was for some tightening of security generally, and we are pleased to report that there was no necessity for any loss of the more humane approach that characterizes the Inmate Training Programme of the present time. Indeed, in some ways it has been possible to effect an improved programme in maximum security following the removal of large numbers of the population to other degrees of security, and aspects of the programme that are particularly applicable to maximum security have now become firmly established.

#### OTHER INSTITUTIONS

In medium security institutions the programme of inmate training is nearing completion in its full application, but more time is still necessary to complete its development in certain areas. In minimum security institutions the programme has been expanded and developed to a point where there was ample justification in the case of William Head Institution for its establishment as a permanent minimum security installation with a full programme of training embracing the multi-discipline approach, and further developments on these lines could well be a feature of the future.

#### INMATE TRAINING

The inmate employment situation has improved during the year, and for this there are two main reasons; in maximum and medium security institutions the introduction of pre-employment training, which is comparable to vestibule training in industry, has not only contributed largely to giving inmates greater employment opportunities, but is improving the acquisition of good work habits that are applicable to industry generally. There is also an improved interest on behalf of the inmate workers who are now assigned to shops on the basis of their individual needs rather than because of institutional needs alone. Another factor which favors an improved atmosphere is the reception training given to inmates and the result of the constructive influences of this programme is now being felt; the inmate on reception is properly and immediately informed of the facilities and opportunities that are available to him, and receives a full understanding of the benefits that he



may expect from engagement during incarceration in the total programme of inmate training. The full effect of this initiation training has not yet been obtained, but quite noticeable, and inmates who are properly oriented in such a way can benefit to a much greater extent from their stay in the institution. This initial programme contains information on the social, academic vocational, moral, and cultural training that is available, and an effort is made in every institution to the extent that facilities permit and to the varying degrees possible to make this initial training effective. Some institutions have not yet found it possible to develop this activity to the extent that is desirable, and must await the development of suitable facilities before it can be fully established, but even in such institutions the degree of success is encouraging depending on the use that is made of the limited facilities that are available at the present time.

### CIVILIAN PARTICIPATION

A special feature that has developed considerably in very recent years and has shown a marked increase in the current year is the participation of interested citizens who have come in the hundreds from across the country in their own time and at their own expense to participate actively in various phases of the Inmate Training Programme in most if not all of our institutions. This assistance has been of the greatest value in various endeavours, particularly those in which staff members did not possess the special skill or knowledge that was needed in certain cases. Such public spirited citizens have from time to time engaged in assisting most of the training endeavours in our institutions, including the fields of education, cultural training, vocational training and recreational activities, and without the whole-hearted participation of such persons the total programme would have been much more limited in its application and its effectiveness. The response in this area has been so great that it would be quite impossible to identify and thank all participants individually, but the contribution is deserving of the greatest praise, and it is our sincere hope that such persons will find it possible to assist in the future as they have done so ably in the past. On the part of inmates, it has also been possible for them to render public service to some extent, particularly among those in minimum institutions. The benefit of their actions has been noticed in such areas as the reclaiming of land, assistance with forestry projects, emergency assistance to outside authorities in the events of floods or forest fires, and in donations to Blood Banks through the medium of the Red Cross clinics. Although their efforts might tend at times to be considered unimportant or go unnoticed they do serve to indicate that many inmates are mindful of their duties as citizens, and attempt in their own way whenever possible to give assistance where assistance is needed.

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the field of training for employment it is noteworthy that to a greater extent than ever before the several provincial and other training and labour organizations have recognized the validity of training given to inmates in penitentiaries. Concrete evidence of this recognition has been provided in the form of official certificates of qualification to inmates who, through training and experience in trades or occupations, have earned such awards. It is pleasing to note that every province is now awarding such certificates or granting this type of recognition in tangible form in cases where required standards are met.

### GENERAL TRENDS

A number of general trends have become noticeable during recent years, and of particular interest among these has been the decrease in prison offences of a more serious nature, and the reduction in the number of cases of corporal punishment whether awarded by the Courts or by institutional authorities. Also the number of incidents of violence among inmates which resulted in injury or wounding to each other has reduced, and such incidents in most institutions are less common than

In the past. Another trend of particular interest during the past year has been the decrease in the total population in institutions across the country and in every province. The total population in all institutions at the present time is some hundreds below what could normally be expected. Among a very large segment of present inmate population it is noted that the educational standards of large numbers has increased by as much as two or three school grades on the average in many cases; in this connection it is also heartening to note that there has been a greatly increased interest by inmates in academic school activities as well as in the broader education-programme as a whole; in the past it was quite frequent to note that school facilities would not be filled on many occasions, whereas at the present time most facilities are occupied to the limit, and in many cases waiting lists have been established for others who wish to participate. There is still a great need for improvement in the general educational standards of the majority of inmates but it is apparent that the inmates themselves have become particularly aware of this lack on their part and have become actively interested in seeking improvement. The same type of trend has been noted in the religious programme which, particularly through the efforts of our chaplains, has been expanded to command a much greater interest in religious matters among the inmate populations. Activities in this area have been diversified to include services of special worship, family services, confirmation classes, and outside services attended by inmates from minimum security institutions at local churches. Worthy of special mention in the fields of education and cultural activities has been the interest in Great Books Discussions, which have increased to a marked extent over the past two or three years; also in some institutions drama and music appreciation groups have been formed, and in some cases with the assistance and interest of local citizens the efforts in these areas have been particularly praiseworthy.

Although certain activities have been mentioned specifically in the preceding paragraphs, it is not to be inferred that it is only in these areas that progress has been made and is noticeable; improvement and development has taken place over the whole range and scope of the inmate training programme which continues to develop as a total programme with the many areas being carefully integrated and coordinated to the end that the inmate on release may be fitted to take his place in society as a citizen who is an asset to his community. To achieve this objective demands the very best from a well-rounded and well-developed complete programme, and, while each area is important in its own right, it is only through the total impact of the complete programme that success will be obtained. Our particular aim therefore in the immediate and more distant future is the development and improvement of facilities and activities which have been adequate or non-existent up to the present. As long as any required training activity remains unrecognized or undeveloped it represents a serious lack in any total rehabilitative programme.

### Classification and Psychological Services

Some changes were introduced in the structure of these Services. In areas where Regional Offices were established, the position of Supervisor of Classification at the receiving institution was transferred to the Regional Office, and became that of Assistant Regional Director (Classification). While this provided general supervision for all institutions in the region, it left the large institutions without a supervisor. It is hoped that the situation will be remedied shortly. Some of the classification staff attended post-graduate courses at the Department of Criminology of the University of Montreal.

Psychologists have been transferred to the regional establishment, thus allowing greater flexibility. They are available as consultants to all institutions within the region. Psychological services continue to be plagued by a large number of vacancies. Generally speaking it would appear that the best method of recruiting both classification and psychological staff would be that of offering grants or bursaries to students at the post-graduate level.



Psychologists, especially in the Maritimes, have played an increasingly important part in operational research, assisting Head Office in planning institutions. In the Quebec Region, a psychologist in co-operation with the Assistant Director of Classification, has devised an educational test designed to assess academic level of staff applicants. It is hoped that it will be standardized on English-speaking population so that it can be used in all regions. The research of psychologists is becoming recognized as an important part of their function.

In the Ontario Region, case discussions and lectures have been organized which the psychiatrist, classification officers, psychologists and outside specialists participate. In British Columbia, the classification staff has been receiving training in group counselling from the provincial correctional system.

The classification staff has continued to have a heavy workload in assessing inmates on admission, counselling them while at the institution and preparing them for release. There has been an increasingly large number of interviews with both staff and inmates, and of reports. Liaison with after-care agencies has generally become closer. The Alcoholics Anonymous programme which is under the supervision of the classification staff has functioned in varying degrees of effectiveness in all institutions. It can be said that classification and psychological services has given the best possible services under the existing conditions, as evidenced in the following statistics:

**Table I — Classification Department**

<b>INTERVIEWS:</b> Interviews with inmates:	
On admission.....	7216
Institutional Classification Boards.....	6871
Regional Classification Boards.....	5364
Reclassification Boards.....	10529
Discharge & pre-release.....	6201
Counselling.....	46009
Interviews with Officers.....	5531
Interviews with staff applicants.....	363
Interviews with visitors, relatives.....	2716
Interviews with Agency representatives.....	9011
<b>REPORTS:</b>	
Admission case histories.....	3307
Progress Reports.....	7745
Pre-release and Discharge Reports.....	5579
Special reports.....	1953
Referrals to psychiatrist.....	1791
Reports on staff applicants.....	316
<b>MEETINGS:</b>	
Classification, grading, staff, etc.....	2510
Alcoholics Anonymous.....	1126
Group counselling sessions.....	1822
Regional Classification Boards.....	714

**Table II — Psychological Services**

<b>TESTS:</b>	
(a) to inmates	
(i) intelligence: Group:	2115
Individual:	55
(ii) personality	3379
(iii) interest, aptitudes	616
(b) to staff and applicants	
(i) intelligence: Group:	601
Individual:	60
(ii) personality	602
(iii) interests, aptitudes	188
<b>TOTAL</b>	
<b>7616</b>	

<b>INTERVIEWS.....</b>	<b>4652</b>
<b>REPORTS.....</b>	<b>3358</b>

## Education

We have continued our efforts to make the educational programs in our institutions broadly inclusive and consistent with the view that our potential school body consists chiefly of persons who should be regarded first as adults in need of education and secondarily as offenders in need of reform. Our policy, speaking broadly is that any educational activity is justified if it conduces to an improved mental and emotional outlook on the part of those inmates participating and to that extent reduces the likelihood of further relapses in anti-social ways.

Added emphasis is being placed on the educational program as a vital and integral part of the total therapeutic process along with religion, medical, psychological and psychiatric services, recreation, etc. Progress was made during the past year in gearing an academic program more closely to the total treatment approach.

An upward revision of salaries for academic teachers was obtained during the year and this resulted in improving the staff situation to the extent that we are able to look forward to having a full complement of academic teachers in all our institutions for the coming fall term, for the first time in many years. Increased use was made of Educational Interns during the summer months and they contributed substantially to the effectiveness of the academic program; 10 University students served in this capacity during the fiscal year. Provisions for 18 such interns has been made for the coming year.

Since the vast majority of our inmates are academically undereducated major emphasis on elementary education was essential. The average academic level of inmates in our institutions is at the grade 6 level and approximately 54% of these (738 of the 1207 men attending classes) received instruction at the elementary level.

Liquidating illiteracy continued to be of prime concern and efforts were made to improve our instructional techniques in this vital area. The Haldon Reading Method which has been used successfully in the prisons of England was introduced with encouraging results. The Readers' Digest Reading Scheme is also in the process of being introduced in the classrooms of our institutions. Provision was also made for the teaching of the necessary academic skills which are prerequisites for vocational and on the job training. Two hundred and three new inmates attended full-time classes of this nature.

Classes going beyond the elementary level were also conducted. Instructional course help in subjects leading to matriculation and beyond were offered to 20 inmates, 142 of which attended classes on a full-time basis, with the remaining 14 enrolled as part-time students.

For the first time during the year arrangements were made to provide academic instruction for inmates in minimum security camps. Teachers from neighbouring communities offered academic instruction during the evenings.

Because of the differences which exist in our student body with respect to age, ability and academic background, the adult educational program was of necessity, wide and varied in scope. The role of the Related Training Officers (Education) in developing this important aspect was a vital one. Educational lectures, courses in public speaking, first-aid instruction, musical appreciation groups, prospecting and mining courses continued to interest large numbers of our inmates. These evening activities did much to enrich our overall program and we are indebted to the individuals and organizations that contributed of their time and effort to these endeavours. Thirty-three projects of this nature were offered to some 495 inmates in our institutions during the fiscal year.

Extra-mural courses played an important part in our academic program. The Department of Veterans' Affairs provided courses from the elementary up to and including the senior matriculation level; 462 (D.V.A.) courses were completed during the year.



Provincial Departments of Education and several universities provided correspondence courses for interested inmates. It is felt that if inmates are encouraged to use some of their own time in educational pursuits that it provides a wholesome use of free time. It is also felt that if inmates can be motivated to carry course through to a successful conclusion it will give them some sense of status and inevitably increase their self-respect.

Inmate publications continue to offer an opportunity for expression of literary and artistic talent, of stimulating better understanding and informing outside subscribers of the many and varied activities that take place within the walls of our institutions.

### Libraries

The importance of institutional libraries from the standpoint of wholesome recreation has long been recognized in our institutions. The potential of the library as an agency of education also continues to be developed.

Funds to the extent of \$1.00 per inmate were made available for book purchases during the year and librarians continued to utilize these funds for the purchase of books that will upgrade the general quality of our institutional libraries.

Thirty thousand of the 80,000 books in circulation were fiction; 20,000 non-fiction and the remaining 30,000 were books of an academic and technical nature.

The turnover of fiction books averaged between 3 and 4 times per book per year, non-fiction averaged approximately 3 readers per year, per volume. Since this is an average figure many of the more popular volumes had a much wider circulation than these average figures indicate.

Institutional libraries also purchased some 3,500 current magazines which were circulated among the inmate population.

### Hobbycraft

Hobbycraft activities have been firmly established for over fifteen years as an integral part of the inmate training program; experiences gained during this period demonstrate quite clearly that these activities are here to stay, and have an important place in the development of previously latent and unrecognized skills and talents, and, if properly guided and assisted, can serve to awaken and develop interests to the extent that a previously wasted life may be changed to one of good purpose and productivity.

Hobbycraft was introduced in the year 1949 without any extensive preparation and under severe handicaps which included lack of facilities and qualified staff. Some handicaps have been removed or overcome, but many still remain; present intentions and endeavours are directed towards overcoming the remaining difficulties and using the experiences of the past fifteen years to serve as a guide towards a well-regulated and properly developed program of arts and handicrafts that will not only utilize spare time creatively and pleasurably, but will also contribute a good measure towards the development of skill and knowledge for which there is a demand on the labour market.

Many hobbies in the past have become very popular because of the ready market for finished products such as leather goods, coppercraft, paintings, costume jewelry, and similar articles; some of these activities may serve to stimulate imagination and creativity, but the main interest among many has always been the mercantile aspect. There is no intention to eliminate this aspect, but hobbies which provide the best financial returns are not always those of the greatest benefit to the individual inmate in the end.

The aim for the future is to obtain the services of competent instructors in handicrafts, who given the necessary facilities and supervision will guide the development of an organized training program for interested inmates who are considered likely to benefit from this activity. It has been clearly demonstrated in many places that a program of this nature can and will contribute towards rehabilitation, and to fail to use such a program to the best advantage is a measure that could not be condoned.

## ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS

An analysis and consolidation of institutional reports show that:

- (a) 2728 individual hobbies were actively pursued during the year;
- (b) petit-point was the most popular hobby, being engaged in by 548 hobbists;
- (c) metal-tooling was second in popularity, and was engaged in by 489;
- (d) leathercraft and painting occupied third and fourth places, and were engaged in by 455 and 268 respectively;
- (e) others of the more popular hobbies, and the numbers engaged therein, were as follows:

— Woodwork	256
— Mosaic	229
— Gemcraft	116
— Stuffed Articles	98
— Fly Tying	82
— Knitting	48
— Model Making	46

## CONCLUSION

It is not to be inferred from the above that the order of popularity indicates the order of preference in which hobbies would necessarily be placed as a matter of policy, since selection of hobby is finally made according to individual preference. It is worthy of note, however, that over the more recent years petit-point, leathercraft, metal tooling, and painting continue to be the hobbies in which most inmates engage, and from most points of view this situation can be considered as satisfactory.

## Recreation

The underlying philosophy with respect to recreation continues to be to establish in our institutions facilities for outdoor and indoor physical recreation, sports, games, television, reading, arts and crafts to the extent and degree that is permitted by the requirements of custody and security. The hope is that by constructive use of these facilities in their free time inmates will achieve relaxation, enjoyment and a better degree of physical fitness. It is felt that recreation is the opportunity that provides the inmate with an opportunity to satisfy his physical, social and emotional needs in an atmosphere less rigid and controlled than necessarily exists in other areas of prison life.

Our recreational staff report that those activities calling for group participation, i.e., hockey, softball, bridge tournaments, etc., assist substantially in fostering cooperation, fair play, team spirit and the capacity to accept defeat with good grace.

Competitive sports stressing physical activity appeal to many of the inmates. Football, softball, badminton, track and field, hockey, volleyball, basketball, touch rugby, ping-pong, horseshoes, were part of the planned program. Intra-mural schedules were arranged and on numerous occasions teams from neighbouring communities visited our institutions to engage our inmate teams in hockey, football and basketball.

Bridge, cribbage, chess and checkers continue to be popular recreational pursuits and tournaments arranged by our recreational staffs in these activities met with an enthusiastic response from the inmates.

Television and movies are popular pastimes especially during the winter months and in periods of inclement weather.

Many concerts, shows, lectures and films were presented by interested citizens during evening and week-ends. Their voluntary participation did much to enrich the recreational program and we are grateful to the many persons who gave so freely of their time and talent.



## Religion

The past year has seen continuing emphasis being placed on the religious services, instruction and counselling in the total rehabilitative process.

Full-time R.C. and Protestant Chaplains ministered to the spiritual needs of our men in the main institutions. Part-time Chaplains directed the religious program in the minimum security camps.

3899 men claimed adherence to the R.C. faith and 2911 others identified themselves as adherents to the Protestant faiths. Approximately one-third of the men actively participated in the religious life of the prison communities which included regular attendance at religious services, membership in choirs, Bible classes, discussion groups, and celebration of holy days.

Chaplains interviewed all inmates on admission, offered counselling (spiritual, family and pre-release), contacted families, and generally sought to contribute to the moral and spiritual welfare of the men.

One Chaplain comments: "It is noticeable that there has been a much improved feeling among the inmates in regard to the Chapel and its work over the past year. The goal is to make the Chapel a place of fellowship as well as worship and this is gradually being achieved."

Arrangements were made during the year to provide a period of training for prospective Chaplains. Two such Chaplain Internes will undergo training this coming summer under Senior Chaplains. We hope to expand and develop this type of training next year.

## Vocational Training

Vocational training has recently been defined more clearly and concisely as training in any occupation intended to prepare an inmate for gainful employment, and it is within this concept that the programme continues to develop. There is ample evidence of the value of this training to many inmates, as indicated in the tables supplied below, but the fact that all facilities for vocational training at all institutions are not continually filled to capacity is always a matter for concern, and a reason for extended efforts in guidance and counselling. The problem of motivating the inmate is more often than not a difficult one, and once motivated it is still frequently quite difficult for the individual trainee to achieve acceptable standards of skill and knowledge to compete successfully in the labour market. The successes being achieved from year to year prove that much is being accomplished, but there is much more still remaining to be done.

The task of changing to meet the dictates of a changing world has continued this year, with continued emphasis being placed on service trades and occupations as well as the more common skilled and semi-skilled trades. Plans are also being made to expand facilities for vocational guidance, and for the inception of elementary and basic training preparatory to employment in trade work in any part of an institution; this provides opportunity for the trainee to advance to the level of his full potential by more clearly defined and readily attainable stages of progress.

### FULL-TIME TRADE SCHOOL COURSES

Training for skilled and semi-skilled trades and occupations continues to represent the framework around which the trades training programme revolves, and also represents the best method of reaching our goals in the time available. The aim is that, wherever possible, the trainee should reach the standards that are recognized and set by authorities in the training and labour fields, so that definite status can be obtained for the trainee on release. This aim has been achieved with notable success in some areas, to the extent that the programme after release represents a straight continuation of that commenced during incarceration; a typical example is the Apprenticeship Training in effect at Dorchester Penitentiary, and certain courses in designated trades in other provinces. Table I following indicates numbers of trainees engaged in full-time trade school courses during the year.

**Table 1 — Figures relating to full-time trainees**

1. Trainee enrollment on 1 April 1964.....	415
2. Trainees enrolled during fiscal year.....	732
3. Total under training during fiscal year.....	1147
4. Ceased training at own request.....	81
5. Removed for reasons other than own request.....	88
6. Released before graduation.....	68
7. Completed course and graduated.....	460
8. Completed course but did not graduate.....	25
9. Trainee enrollment on 31 March 1965.....	379

**C-THE-JOB TRAINING**

Many inmates who are not interested in full-time trade school courses, or who are unable to engage in them for some reason, make good progress in the less formal on-the-job type of training. Also, it is not feasible to set up full-time courses in the wide range of trades, occupations and operations that are carried on in institutions, and from which many can profit, and so it becomes necessary to arrange for informal training in the regular work situation. The extent to which our needs are met in this way will be indicated by the figures in Table 2.

**Table 2 — Figures relating to on-the-job training**

1. Trainee enrollment on 1 April 1964.....	326
2. Trainees enrolled during fiscal year.....	572
3. Total under training during fiscal year.....	898
4. Trainee enrollment on 31 March 1965.....	383

**CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATION**

The award of a certificate of trade qualification, or credit of time towards such an award, represents the best form of tangible evidence of acceptable progress in trades training. The numbers who have achieved these most important successes are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3 — Certification of trade qualification according to provincial or prevailing standards**

Trade	Journeyman Status	Partial Credits
Auto Body Repair.....	nil	8
Barbering.....	9	4
Bricklaying.....	nil	9
Carpentry.....	nil	6
Electrician.....	16	1
Plastering.....	3	2
Plumbing.....	2	24
Sheet metal work.....	nil	3
Motor mechanic.....	3	20
Painting.....	4	4
Refrigeration.....	1	nil
Stationary Engineering.....	12	4
Drafting.....	nil	2
	50	87

**SITUATION REPORT**

The most notable improvements that have been made this year relate to training in barbering, food-service, and basic training, and in the preparation for reception of such training in institutions now nearing completion. Barbering is now being taught in most institutions on a full-time instead of part-time basis, and basic training is being provided for greatly increased numbers in preparation for entry into most areas of work in the mechanical, construction, and industrial trades. The situation on full-time formal courses as of March 31, 1965, is given in Table 4 following, which shows by trades and institutions the training courses now in operation.





On-the-job training continues to increase in all institutions, and fills a particular need for inmates who lack the aptitude, ability, time, or interest to engage in full-time formal trade school courses. The aim is that — as far as possible — every inmate shall be provided with some skill and knowledge that will be saleable on the labour market. In addition to the trades mentioned in Table 4, on-the-job training is provided in the following occupations:

- |                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| — Bookbinding         | — Laundry operation           |
| — First Aid           | — Printing                    |
| — Forestry            | — Shoe manufacture and repair |
| — Furniture finishing | — Stationary engineering      |
| — Floriculture        |                               |

### III — ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Director of Organization and Administration reports as follows:

#### STAFF TRAINING

On Friday, October 9, 1964, the Hon. E. J. Benson, Minister of National Revenue, officially opened the new Correctional Staff College (Ontario) at Kingston. The new building provides living-in accommodation for 70 officers and court facilities for training 90 officers at any one time. Somewhat similar accommodation will be provided at St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q., to replace the existing Correctional Staff College (Quebec) facilities, in the next fiscal year 1966-67.

In May, 1964, a Correctional Staff College (Western), located near the British Columbia Penitentiary in New Westminster, B.C., was opened for the purpose of conducting Staff Induction Training Courses, to meet the custodial needs of all federal institutions west of the Ontario-Manitoba border. The Warden and Deputy Warden houses were vacated and, with suitable adjustments, provided the accommodation and training facilities for this new Staff College.

In April, 1964, a Staff Induction Training programme of twelve weeks' duration was initiated. This programme was confined to the training of recruits to meet the custodial needs of all institutions. Custodial recruits for the Atlantic and Ontario Regions were trained at the Correctional Staff College (Ontario); those for Quebec at the Correctional Staff College (Quebec); those for all the Western institutions at the Correctional Staff College (Western). During the year 1964-65, a total of 14 Staff Induction Training Courses were conducted, with 260 members qualifying of an original attendance of 304.

Early in 1965, a Senior Officers' Training Plan was developed to train and assess selected members for possible promotion to senior administrative positions. Following a residential course of theoretical training, candidates are required to undertake a period of practical training within a major institution with the opportunity to understudy senior institutional officers and acquire a broad knowledge of the overall operations of an institution.

A Correctional Officers' Training Plan was developed which will cover the period from the time of enrollment up to and including the level of Correctional Officer 4. This Plan consists of four phases with each phase divided into Probationary, Follow-up, Development and Continuity Training with practical and theoretical training being given and combined, where appropriate, at each step.

During 1964-65 the first six of a series of staff training films were completed by the National Film Board for the Penitentiary Service. Initial showings indicate that these training films are of excellent quality and will be a big advance in the training of staff, not only on the Penitentiary Service philosophy towards inmate rehabilitation but also in the practical day to day application of this philosophy.

During the year, some 1065 officers received follow-up and refresher training in their institutions, such training being conducted by the institutional Staff Training Officers. In addition, 241 officers participated in outside courses at universities and schools or through correspondence courses.

#### PERSONNEL SERVICES

As of 31 March, 1965, the Penitentiary Service strength was 3,223, as compared to 2,959 on 31 March, 1964. A total of 598 appointments were made to institutions across Canada; of these, 63 were in the Atlantic Region; 211 in the Quebec Region; 153 in the Ontario Region and 171 in the Western Region (west of the Ontario-Manitoba border).

The Regional Headquarters (Western) was established on 1 April, 1964, with the appointment of regional staff members on the same date. Twenty-seven other senior positions were filled at the regional and institutional levels involving the promotion and transfer of staff members.

Fifty-five new positions were authorized during the year to be added to existing establishments: these included three positions of Assistant Regional Director (personnel), one for each of the present Regional Headquarters. In addition, positions of Chief Operating Engineer and Works Officer were authorized for each of the new institutions under construction at Springhill, N.S., Cowansville, P.Q., Markworth, Ont., and Matsqui, B.C.

Approval was received for certain selected establishment positions for the Cowansville and Matsqui Institutions to permit the selection of keystaff and the recruitment of sufficient custodial staff to complete their probationary training before the scheduled opening of these institutions and to meet the initial security needs.

A cyclical pay review was completed in February, 1965. As a result of the studies involved in this pay review, the Commissioner recommended to the Treasury Board that a management consultant firm be selected to undertake a study of the new pay classification system and the pay classification of positions at Headquarters and the institutions.



## IV — FINANCE AND SERVICES DIVISION

The Director of Finance and Services reports as follows:

### Introduction

During the period the advantages of the new organization in the Penitentiary Service, which was introduced in 1961, became quite clear, particularly in the Finance and Services Division, both at Penitentiary Service Headquarters and in the field. The various activities of the Finance and Services Division reached the highest point, both in internal cooperation and in respect of the relationship between various divisions. New policies affecting all the activities of the Division were developed and put into operation. These policies had the effect of streamlining and simplifying procedures involved in carrying out the various activities, resulting in an increase in overall efficiency in meeting our obligations as a Service Division.

Specific instances of these improvements and accomplishments are listed in the sectional activity reports hereunder.

### Agricultural Services

In spite of drought conditions at several locations during the early part of the growing season, which seriously reduced the yield of hay, silage and pasture, the production of livestock products and canned goods was increased over the previous year. The production from the farms and canneries for 1964-65 is listed hereunder:

Food Products	Unit	Quantity
Vegetables.....	lb.	1,562,725
Potatoes.....	"	1,227,126
Pork.....	"	440,539
Beef.....	"	483,584
Milk.....	gal.	275,218
Cream.....	lb.	90,645
Eggs.....	doz.	152,261
Poultry.....	lb.	18,851

Canned Products		
Vegetables.....	gal.	46,932
Fruit.....	"	20,856
Juice.....	"	17,208
Jams, Jelly, etc.....	"	15,090
Syrup.....	"	75

Livestock Feed		
Hay.....	ton	1,745
Straw.....	"	1,252
Roots.....	"	98
Corn Silage.....	"	1,032
Grass Silage.....	"	600
Grain.....	"	49,450
Green Feed.....	"	358

By Products		
Hides.....	lb.	50,206
Soap.....	"	600
Fat, Bones, etc.....	"	119,876

Miscellaneous		
Plants.....	no.	432,008
Rations Mixed.....	ton	2,167

Livestock		
Sold to outside concerns.....	head	67

The wholesale value of the vegetables and livestock products has been estimated at \$765,906.00; canned goods were valued at \$100,190.00; in addition \$31,656.00 worth of by products were disposed of to outside concerns; making a total of \$97,752.00.

Dairy Plants at Saskatchewan and St. Vincent de Paul, renovated during the year, are producing milk standardized at 2% butterfat.

The Cannery at Joyceville added three additional commodities to the regular pack.

## Engineering and Works

The more concerted and better organized maintenance programs in the past few years have resulted in a considerable improvement in the general state of repair of the buildings and works at the institutions. Decentralization of authority in respect to maintenance authorization and programming has been completely justified. Although there is as yet little evidence of established preventive maintenance programs, due to the backlog of essential work, it is anticipated that this goal will soon be reached.

A considerable number of alterations and additions to existing facilities were carried out using inmate labour. Most projects undertaken are now related to master development plans which have been established for conversion of existing institutions to meet the demands of improved inmate treatment programs. \$423,000 was set aside for this purpose in the annual budget. The final expenditure totalled \$81,000 and indicates that most of the program was in fact complete. Typical projects in this category include a modern dental laboratory at Leclerc Institution; extensive kitchen renovation at Collin's Bay; new dormitory accommodation at Manitoba; addition to the milk house facilities, Saskatchewan; and improved industrial shop facilities at British Columbia.

The completion of a new modern kitchen and inmate dining building by inmate labour at William Head marks the first major step in the re-development of that Institution. Workmanship on this building has been highly complimented and this has been instrumental in reaching a decision to construct most of the remainder of the institution by inmate labour. Plans will be developed in consultation with the District Architect, D.P.W., and it is intended that the inmate program of the institution will be orientated to a major construction effort.

Progress in Institutional Treatment Programs and the development of varying degrees of security in the older institutions together with the creation of the prison complex of different institutions creates a growing problem in programming maintenance and minor construction. Organizational changes and re-deployment of Works staff has effected some improvement. Separate minimum security work crews serving a complex is a possible answer but such a crew moving in and out of areas occupied by maximum and medium security inmates requires some adjustment in the present principles of segregation. Civilian work crews as an alternate may be considered.

Fire Protection Engineering Surveys carried out in the institutions in 1961-62 in co-operation with the Dominion Fire Commissioner resulted in recommendations for improvements and additions. Works programs in succeeding years have included many projects dealing with those cabinet, fire hydrant, fire escapes and sprinkler installations in accordance with these recommendations. It is intended that such installations will be progressively scheduled until all recommendations have been satisfied. We anticipate that follow-up surveys will soon be arranged to ensure that optimum conditions are being maintained in this respect.

Nineteen institutions entered the N.F.P.A. sponsored Annual Fire Prevention Contest in 1965 and all placed within the top 40 of the 218 Canadian entries. The Federal Training Centre entry places highest of the Penitentiary submissions.

A lack of continuity in staff appointments both in our own Service and D.P.V. has negated considerable effort expended in organizing regional works operation. However, some improvement is evident and it is hoped that we will successfully fill our regional positions in 1965 thus facilitating the essential decentralization of administration responsibility and supervision.

### Financial Services

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, expenditures for the Penitentiary Service were \$37.4 million, an increase of some \$11.1 million or 42.1% over the previous year. This increase is largely accounted for by the \$7.7 million or 129.3% increase in expenditures for Construction of Buildings and Works which reflect the initial effect of the introduction of the 10-year Plan for Institutional Development (1963-1973). By this Plan it is hoped to provide the necessary accommodation to eliminate the chronic overcrowding of institutions that has plagued the Service in the past as well as to replace many of the presently old, outmoded and obsolete buildings with modern, functional structures so that the Service may carry through successfully many of the changes planned for the treatment and rehabilitation of inmates. During the year, construction was started on the following New Institutions:

Springhill, Nova Scotia	— A Young Offenders Institution
Cowansville, Quebec	— A Medium Security Institution
Matsqui, B.C.	— Male and Female Institutions for the Treatment of Drug Addiction

Increases of \$3.4 million or 16.7% were also experienced in expenditures for Administration, Operation and Maintenance. Major increases were as follows:

*Salaries:* The increase in this category was \$2.5 million of which \$1.3 million resulted from retroactive increases approved under the general Cyclical Pay Review Program. In addition, an accelerated program of Officer Training was introduced in May 1964 which increased costs by approximately \$530,000.

*Other Administrative Charges:* The major item in this category is \$286,000 for the production of Staff Training Films in conjunction with the National Film Board. The usefulness of these films is readily apparent from the enthusiastic reception they received from previews before the United Nations and the 5th International Criminological Congresses. Senior officials of many nations expressed a desire to purchase the films to fill an unmet need in their own correctional processes.

*Maintenance of Inmates:* Increases in these accounts of approximately \$200,000 relate to institutional improvements introduced to bring living conditions in line with modern correctional standards. These are reflected in the quality and quantity of ration scales, cleaning materials and other products required to ensure that hygienic living conditions are maintained.

*Repair and Upkeep of Buildings, Works and Equipment:* The increase in expenditures for "Repair and Upkeep" of various Assets in the amount of \$110,000 resulted from a new phased program of preventive maintenance which over the long-term is designed to reduce future repair and replacement costs.



Comparative statements of financial expenditures and revenues are tabulated below:

**Comparative Statement of Expenditures**

	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63
Series.....	16,216,827	13,750,218	13,105,818
Gratuity to Retiring Officers.....	—	15,315	—
Officers' Uniforms.....	359,154	207,162	214,031
Officers' Duty Meals.....	190,028	178,647	161,710
Office Stationery & Supplies.....	43,246	41,674	41,704
Equipment & Furnishings.....	37,519	21,308	31,408
Other Administrative Charges.....	528,992	236,219	132,997
Maintenance of Inmates.....	17,375,766	14,450,543	13,687,668
Discharge expenses.....	3,957,361	3,758,130	3,574,426
Operating Expenses.....	152,297	145,774	144,467
Repair & Upkeep of Buildings, Works & Equipment.....	1,741,694	1,608,435	1,612,649
Total Operation & Maintenance.....	565,160	455,932	375,740
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works.....	23,792,278	20,418,814	19,394,950
Acquisition of Equipment.....	12,535,539	5,000,659	3,249,327
Live Stock Purchases.....	1,106,376	951,024	1,191,566
	—	477	128,661
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL.....</b>	<b>13,641,915</b>	<b>5,952,160</b>	<b>4,569,554</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....</b>	<b>37,434,193</b>	<b>26,370,974</b>	<b>23,964,504</b>

\* Acquisition of livestock is now financed through a Revolving Fund.

**Comparative Statement of Expenditures by Institution**

	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63
Head Office Planning.....	304,892	53,962	22,600
Newfoundland.....	56,105	91,325	95,290
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,812,571	2,543,148	2,558,384
Dorchester Special Detention Unit.....	41	—	—
Young Offenders Institution, Springhill, N.S.....	618,343	92,744	38,672
St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	4,216,066	4,336,163	3,860,636
Federal Training Centre.....	1,574,816	1,489,511	1,692,988
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries.....	2,104,546	1,870,461	1,576,700
Correctional Staff College, Quebec.....	215,559	28,500	27,016
Regional Headquarters, Quebec.....	109,088	43,942	9,695
Quebec Medium Security Institution, Cowansville.....	5,474,912	846,498	188,973
New Quebec Young Offenders Institution.....	—	—	77,354
Quebec Special Detention Unit.....	75,803	26,039	—
Quebec Maximum Security Institution.....	163,723	26,943	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,982,231	2,664,263	2,565,775
Cum's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,399,934	2,204,250	2,289,231
Jesseville Institution and Subsidiaries.....	1,769,861	1,679,611	1,914,286
Correctional Staff College, Ontario.....	437,250	321,401	62,514
Regional Headquarters, Ontario.....	111,969	63,857	7,255
Ontario Medium Security Institution.....	105,292	103,451	71,180
Ontario Special Detention Unit.....	31,539	—	—
Ontario Maximum Security Institution.....	—	264,513	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	1,882,260	1,738,273	1,617,247
Scotchman Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,116,713	1,950,532	1,924,934
Scotchman Special Detention Unit.....	11,104	—	—
Dumfries Institution.....	129,262	79,282	95,089
Regional Headquarters, Western.....	155,849	—	—
Correctional Staff College, Western.....	4,004	—	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,929,689	2,798,723	2,795,950
Mosqui Institution.....	4,640,771	1,053,582	472,735
	37,434,193	26,370,974	23,964,504

Subsidiaries 1962-63 have been transferred to control of Leclerc Institution.



*Comparative Statement of Revenue*

	1964-65		1963-64	
	Total	Sale of Farm Produce	Total	Sale of Farm Produce
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	138,314	50,209	109,308	53,000
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries....	154,044	57,567	70,752	59,000
Federal Training Centre.....	1,946	—	1,384	—
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries.....	52,690	433	423	—
Correctional Staff College, Quebec.....	—	—	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	111,230	—	148,929	1,000
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	92,902	63,031	70,991	62,000
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries.....	23,814	7,447	105,740	98,000
Correctional Staff College, Ontario.....	840	—	845	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	106,892	39,452	75,421	41,000
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	70,338	50,744	51,035	45,000
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	42,229	200	107,191	1,000
	795,239	269,083	742,019	363,000

**Food Services**

1964-65 was a very successful year in Food Services. The training program for both stewards and inmates which were developed last year are starting to show very good results. The Penitentiary Service which has been on a modified Army Ration Scale for several years is now actually drawing rations from Royal Canadian Army Service Corps Depots at several points across the country. The cooperation of the Army in this regard is appreciated.

A new development in Food Services has been a milk reconstitution program in the Quebec Region. During the eight months of the operation of this program in 1964-65 at least \$20,000. was saved in the Quebec Region alone. It is intended to expand this program to the Ontario Region where comparable savings may be expected in the future. The reconstituted milk has proved very popular with the inmates.

The continued rise in the cost of foodstuffs has made it necessary to draw menus with increasing care.

A system was instituted under which an officer of every institution is responsible each day for the inspecting of meals and reporting upon them. Food inspection charts have paid off since they have the effect of keeping the stewards constantly looking for ways of improving the menus and the handling of food. The use of the charts is known to the inmates and is a good morale booster since they are aware that the food is being tasted and the kitchen checked three times daily.

Some experiments have been made in the use of cake mixes and it has been found that the cakes made from prepared mixes cost about 50% less.

Courses of training for our stewards have been arranged with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School of Catering at Borden, Ontario. This is another example of the cooperation which we have enjoyed with the Department of National Defence.

During the year Food Service equipment has been brought up to a high level of excellence in all institutions and replacement at existing institutions will therefore be almost unnecessary for the next few years. However, the Penitentiary Service is in constant touch with new developments in kitchen equipment and will be in position to introduce the latest types into new institutions as they are built, having in mind not only the further improvement of the food but the training of inmates with a view to assisting them in getting employment upon release.

The average per diem allowance for rations in 1964-65 was 75.31 cents; the average cost of one duty meal per day for officers was 32.48 cents; the total cost of food consumed at all institutions was \$2,204,779.84.

## Institutional Services

### HOUSEKEEPING

The spring and fall "blitzclean" program initiated a few years ago continues to show most satisfactory results. The marked improvement in the physical appearance of institutions has been the subject of much favourable comment by visitors, both inside and outside the Service. Cleanliness, sanitation, and hygiene continue to be maintained at a very high level. All except the most intractable inmates are aware of the importance of these factors and cooperate fully.

Pest control programs exist at all institutions and this problem is kept well under control.

### LAUNDRY

The volume of dry weight laundry processed by all institutions for the year was 3,100,792 pounds. In addition to this, inmates do their own personal laundry with hand equipment. In the Montreal area we have a modern regional laundry operating at Leclerc Institution which handles laundry requirements of five regional institutions. This has proved very effective and consideration is being given to make this standard practice in our regions where it is geographically possible.

### OFFICERS' UNIFORM CLOTHING

A change-over from khaki to blue uniforms was virtually completed and authority was obtained from the Treasury Board to buy future requirements for winter uniforms from the trade rather than have them produced by Penitentiary Industries. This change-over has had two important effects. In the first place it has reduced the scope of the "needle trades" in Penitentiary Industries which are considered to have little or no rehabilitative value. In the second place, the uniforms made by the trade are of a much better quality and cut, and there has been a consequent increase in the morale of institutional staffs.

### CHANGE ROOM

Change room operations include the storing, issue and repair of prison work clothing and the haircutting of inmates. During the year, the following items were also produced:

Socks, knit	39,682	Clothing Labels	139,800
Socks refooted	23,003	Pillow Covers	1,128
Roller Towels	2,006	Mattress Covers	1,030
Bed Sheets	6,633	Cloth Mitts	1,200
Pillow Cases	5,487	Oven Mitts	270

## Purchasing

The Purchasing Section received 5,291 requisitions and issued 12,558 purchase orders, an increase of over 5% from the previous year. This increase is due partially to the present activity in the Penitentiary Service and the purchase of much of the capital equipment for the new institutions at Matsqui and Cowansville.

During the year an appointment was made at the Regional Headquarters (Ontario) of an Assistant Director, Purchasing and Stores.

Progress was made in the development of centralized institutional stores as outlined in the report of the Storekeepers' Conference of 1963 and a substantial reduction was made in the number of institutional sub-stores.

Local purchase activity increased due to additional authority granted in institutional heads. A new tender system for such local purchases was developed and put into operation.

A catalogue of standard descriptions of officers' and inmates' clothing and accessories was designed to facilitate and standardize the requisitioning and ordering of such items.

## V — MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Director of Medical Services reports as follows:

### GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICE

During this year Penitentiary inmates have continued to avail themselves a full extent of the privilege of attending sick parade whenever problems pertain to their health should be discussed with the medical officer. The number attending the sick parade varies from time to time as does the general population. The incidence of symptoms of illness and of illness shows a seasonal variation and there are other factors operating at various times throughout the institutions which bring about symptoms caused by nervousness, tension and anxiety for which relief is sought.

The total weekly number of inmates attending the sick parade amounts approximately one-quarter of the total population which has been slightly below 8,000. This does not mean that all suffer from serious illnesses for only about one-quarter of those attending sick parades can pathological findings be made. The majority of complainants is made up of those who suffer from nervous and emotional disturbances in varying degrees and may receive benefit from psychiatric treatment available to them.

The policy established a few years ago consisting of the provision of complete medical attention and treatment as early as possible following admission for an inmate in need of such, has been continued; it has had for its chief results the establishment of better rapport between the inmates and staff, an inclination on the part of the inmates to cooperate better and more appropriately, attendance at sick parades is diminished and with improved health there is a lessening of hostility towards the administration. From a practical standpoint inmates, transferred to institutions of reduced custody, remain where they are sent, and function as they are expected to, thereby lessening the demands upon the medical services provided for them. From then on ailments of a minor and temporary nature will require attention.

Physical examination of inmates performed soon after their admission reveals that approximately one inmate out of every eight is either physically or mentally ill and that 1 in 11 is handicapped in some way either physically or mentally and therefore in need of medical assistance. These needs are met through the provision of trained personnel and adequate diagnostic and treatment facilities, most of which is all available at the admitting institutions or through the services offered by General Hospitals situated nearby.

Surgical treatment has been required during the year for 12% of the population. The treatment was carried out at D.V.A. Hospitals which happen to be situated in the area, such as is the case in British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec, Saskatchewan and Dorchester Penitentiaries make use of the facilities available at the General Hospitals which serve the area. During the latter part of the past year inmates at Kingston Penitentiary have received treatment at Canadian Armed Forces Hospital. This arrangement made has been very satisfactory in that treatment being of high quality is also carried out promptly. The cost of hospitalization is increasing year by year, this being due to the increase in daily rate which is set by the various hospitals' commissions. The cost is likely to increase. An important contributing factor to the increased cost of hospitalization is the necessity for the provision of security staff for hospitalized inmates on a twenty-four basis. Consideration is being given, at the present time, as to possible ways of dealing with this matter in a more economical way.



## PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

Inmates have continued to come voluntarily to see the psychiatrist or have been referred for examination. Approximately one-third of the inmates make use of the psychiatric services. Psychiatric treatment has contributed a great deal to the maintenance and improvement of health in the inmates. The figures reveal that when psychiatric treatment was barely in existence in the Penitentiaries, the rate at which inmates were committed to provincial mental hospitals was 1 in 17, today it stands at 1 in 80. The cost of maintenance for the mentally ill in the provincial hospitals has shown an appreciable decrease. The cost for the maintenance of the mentally ill in the fiscal year 1959-60 was \$52,989. for the past year it was \$21,432. It could be noted that in the intervening year there was a considerable increase in the cost of maintenance at the provincial mental institutions.

More psychiatrists are needed than are available at the present time. The situation has improved in some areas in that it has been possible to obtain the services of a psychiatrist full-time; in others, to have two psychiatrists on a part-time basis; still in others, no one is available. There is, at the present time, lack of space for the proper observation, care and treatment of those who require psychiatric treatment. To remedy this situation regional psychiatric centres will be built which will offer full facilities for treatment as required and do away with the present practice of transferring to provincial institutions inmates in need of more intensive treatment. This is particularly needed in view of the present practice in mental institutions to do away with the custodial aspect of treatment.

## DENTAL SERVICES

All inmates admitted to the Penitentiaries need dental care at the time of admission or soon after. In order to meet this demand, dentists are now employed on full-time basis at British Columbia Penitentiary, Kingston Penitentiary, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Dorchester Penitentiary; part-time dentists are employed in the other Penitentiaries.

Inmates' neglect of oral hygiene has led in most instances to such deterioration of teeth that extraction must be resorted to. This necessitates obtaining dentures. In order to overcome some of the difficulties associated with it, and particularly the high cost of manufacture, dental labs have been provided for dental technicians under the supervision of the dentist at the following Penitentiaries: British Columbia, Manitoba, where dentures are manufactured also for Saskatchewan; Kingston; St. Vincent de Paul, which also manufactures dentures for Dorchester Penitentiary. This has resulted in savings amounting to approximately \$200,000. a year. Very few complaints regarding dental care are now heard.

## SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Acceptable standards of Sanitation and Hygiene have been difficult to maintain during preceding years due to old buildings with lack of sanitary facilities and overcrowding. In the course of time conditions developed which were favourable to the development and propagation of vermin and of unhealthy conditions in general. Rodents have been destroyed through the use of chemicals and through the quick destruction of garbage which fed them. Garbage is destroyed through the use of large incinerators and attention presently given to improvement of such. Cockroaches and other similar insects have been efficiently controlled through "pest control and exterminator" companies who have been given contracts to carry out this type of work. The results, so far, have been excellent.

## RED CROSS BLOOD DONOR CLINICS

Following a custom established years ago the Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics visit the Penitentiaries throughout the country twice a year. The inmates have always responded generously and in time a spirit of keen competition has arisen among different groups within each Penitentiary to determine which group would



donate the most. The group giving most feels particularly proud as do the leaders of such groups.

During the past year the number who gave donations to Red Cross B Donor Clinics amounted to 7,199.

*Medical Expenditures for 1964-65*

Institution	Medical & Dental Services	Maintenance of Insane	Medical, Dental & Optical Supplies	T
Springhill.....	1,409	—	589	
Dorchester Main.....	42,077	565	8,844	5
Dorchester Farm.....	—	—	—	
Blue Mountain Institution.....	1,287	—	31	
St. Vincent de Paul Main.....	66,807	6,998	19,010	9
St. Vincent de Paul Farm.....	—	—	—	
St. Vincent de Paul Sat. #1.....	—	—	—	
Regional H.Q., Quebec.....	—	—	—	
Leclerc.....	36,914	—	7,020	4
Gatineau.....	7,461	—	266	
Valleyfield.....	123	—	268	
Federal Training Centre.....	25,781	—	4,407	3
Kingston.....	73,871	4,125	11,415	8
Prison for Women.....	9,800	47	1,102	1
Collin's Bay Main.....	4,818	—	2,062	
Collin's Bay Farm.....	—	—	28	
Landry Crossing Camp.....	4,632	—	1,417	
Beaver Creek Camp.....	3,257	—	927	
Joyceville Main.....	4,880	—	4,044	8
Joyceville Farm.....	—	—	—	
Manitoba Main.....	26,335	1,076	6,888	3
Manitoba Farm.....	840	—	—	
Saskatchewan Main.....	30,627	5,933	5,760	4
Saskatchewan Farm.....	—	—	—	
British Columbia.....	71,683	2,688	7,801	8
Regional H.Q., Western.....	—	—	49	
William Head.....	7,943	—	1,674	
Agassiz.....	4,286	—	190	
Mountain Prison.....	4,148	—	1,483	5
	428,979	21,432	85,275	53

## VI — INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

The Director of Industry reports as follows:

## POLICY AND PLANNING

From the standpoint of policy and planning of future industrial activities, the study referred to in previous reports, was continued and by the year end, an "Industrial Outline Plan for Action" was ready for presentation to Treasury Board. The year under review saw a change in industrial policy from one which had the production of manufactured goods as its objective, to a policy having the constructive and trainable employment of inmates as the major objective with the production of goods being a secondary consideration. In keeping with the overall Penitentiary Service policy of decentralization of responsibilities and authority, by the year end industrial planning had progressed to the point of proceeding with the appointment of Assistant Regional Directors for Industries in the Quebec, Ontario and Western Regions, effective April 1st, 1965. A start was made on the planning of industrial operations on a self-supporting regional basis insofar as Penitentiary Service requirements are concerned and plans were well advanced concerning the type and character of industries to be operated in new institutions at Cowansville, Quebec, and Matsqui, B.C. Past experience has demonstrated the impracticability, from the rehabilitative point of view, of training inmates in needle trades and on this account, in future, tailor shops will not be established in medium and minimum security institutions.

## GENERAL OPERATIONS

Existing industrial work shop operations continued to provide training and useful employment for approximately thirty percent of the inmate population in the production of clothing, footwear and other equipment for the Penitentiary Service, plus a wide range of goods for Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments, School Boards and many charitable organizations. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of all of the St. Vincent de Paul industrial shops, destroyed in 1962, was completed. The re-activation of these shops met an urgent need for training and employment for inmates confined at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and assisted materially in completing the annual Penitentiary Service clothing, footwear and equipment requirements. The Penitentiary Service decision to commercially purchase certain additional items of officers' uniform relieved some of the past pressure for high volume clothing production, provided some relief in the matter of financing industrial raw material purchases and made it possible to devote more time to inmate training. The emergency hospital folding bed contract, mentioned in previous reports, was completed at Leclerc Institution. This contract, which provided an abundance of very practical inmate training and employment, and on which over forty thousand beds were produced, on a well organized production basis at a respectable rate of manufacture, is a good example of the type of accomplishment which can be attained when the Penitentiary Service is provided with stable markets. Additional contracts of this calibre are being sought at all times and for all institutions.

Except for the requirements for new institutions, which will become operative in the coming year, it was again not possible to have any industrial staff changes or new buildings approved by Treasury Board pending the approval of an outline plan of future industrial activities. This policy had the effect of causing acute shortages in workshop facilities and staff establishments and allowed penitentiary industrial staff salaries to lag considerably behind salaries in comparable fields of endeavour. By the year end, it appeared that something might soon be done to rectify this condition.

Market development negotiations were continued with Government departments at the Federal, Provincial and Municipal levels. These activities were temporarily retarded at the Federal level by the advent of centralized purchasing and the organization of the Canadian Government Supply Service, however, by the year end, it had become evident that this development will eventually assist in stabilizing the Federal market for penitentiary manufactured goods. Satisfactory progress was made in developing markets at the Provincial and Municipal and School Board levels. An encouraging number of outlets for penitentiary manufactured goods were found by institutional personnel in areas and organizations close to the various institutions, and it is expected that this trend will increase appreciably when Regional personnel become actively engaged in market development. A number of trial or pilot orders for goods required by Federal Departments were completed with mixed results. While the penitentiaries are able to spend the time required to produce quality products, the extended periods taken by some institutions to complete pilot orders is a deterring factor in the development of stable outlets for penitentiary manufactured goods. This condition could be overcome by top level agreements between the Federal Government and the Penitentiary Service, through which the Penitentiaries would be permitted to produce certain staple Government requirements in advance of need for delivery when required.

The provision of complimentary product design services to penitentiaries' customers was again quite successful in promoting acceptance of penitentiary manufactured products. By the year end, the design of most of the "Penitentiary manufactured" items required for new medium security institutions was completed and a start had been made on the design of equipment to be used in maximum security institutions.

A notable production record was achieved by Leclerc Institution where over one hundred and ninety (190) inmates and their supervisors successfully turned over \$538,900.00 worth of manufactured goods during the year, — an average of \$2,835.00 per inmate. Similar achievements can be attained at other institutions and when the Penitentiary Service is provided with stable markets for manufactured goods.

With the object of further developing and maintaining high standards of product quality, the "Product Inspection and Quality Control" program was continued in the Ontario Region and extended into Quebec. While some difficulties have to be overcome in getting this important phase of activities under way, it appears that through staff and inmate training, the object of this exercise will be attained in the not too distant future.

All maximum and some medium security institutions report increasing difficulties in maintaining product quality and quantity standards plus a notable depreciation of the class of inmates available for industrial training and employment, due to the transfer of inmates from maximum, to medium and then to minimum security institutions. While the need for these inmate transfer activities is well accepted as part of the rehabilitative process, such activities place considerable strain on industrial shop managers and instructors who have responsibility for both inmate training and the production of manufactured goods.

The placement of greater emphasis on inmate training and the introduction of controlled product quality standards has caused a need for fairly extensive industrial staff training in practical teaching methods, product inspection and shop management techniques. At the year end, active consideration was being given to the development and conduct of the required training courses at an early date.

While a few minor disturbances were experienced, no industrial operation had to be suspended due to fires or riotous activities during the past year.

#### INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

The average number of inmates assigned to industrial training and employment during the past year was 2,094.



## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Penitentiary returns show that the total value of industrial workshop production for the past year was \$2,263,683.00, an increase of \$409,131.00 or 22% over the value of production in industrial workshops in 1963-64. Approximately 40% of industrial work performed in the year under review, was for the Penitentiary Service. This was an increase of 3.6% over last year. For other Government Departments, 489 industrial orders were issued and the value of the work performed on these orders was \$1,326,867.00.

According to the Chief Treasury Officer's records, the revenue derived from the sale of industrial manufactured products totalled \$382,041.

*Table No. 1 — Total Value of Industrial Shop Production*

Penitentiary	Own Institution	Other Peni- tentiaries	Govt. Depts. and Other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	TOTAL
Kintong	25,912.10	106,535.98	463,142.90	3,596.06	599,187.04
St. Vincent de Paul	20,915.43	90,864.44	110,575.39	1,073.33	223,428.59
Dorchester	36,553.76	54,790.68	54,544.89	2,494.28	148,383.61
Manitoba	29,111.29	43,363.25	60,223.74	451.34	133,149.62
British Columbia	65,430.00	48,955.00	67,440.00	3,516.00	185,341.00
Saskatchewan	39,609.29	7,647.29	18,951.07	5,828.41	72,036.06
Coll's Bay	11,424.19	39,726.93	20,189.40	2,136.68	73,477.20
Loydville	5,433.00	63,120.00	68,855.00	795.00	138,203.00
Leclerc	17,649.10	93,774.00	421,208.34	6,271.41	538,902.85
Vallfield	916.63	36,048.63	9,850.17	1,087.46	47,902.89
Springhill	422.60	21,753.86	16,675.62	—	38,852.08
N.Y. Ind. Annex	1,486.07	15,055.27	12,126.49	644.01	29,311.84
Prison for Women	500.06	30,097.75	—	—	30,597.81
Bear Creek	1,700.00	125.00	3,084.00	—	4,909.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>257,063.52</b>	<b>651,858.08</b>	<b>1,326,867.01</b>	<b>27,893.98</b>	<b>2,263,682.59</b>



## VII — LIAISON SERVICES

The Director of Liaison Services reports as follows:

From Confederation until 1950, the operations of federal penitentiaries the provincial prisons were not generally kept in the public view. This was necessarily because the institutions were maladministered, or the inmates treated, but was due mostly to the fact that the public, as a whole, were not all interested in prisons or prisoners. Convicted criminals sentenced to prison were "out of sight" and "out of mind".

The reports of the Royal Commissions presided over by the Honorable Judges Archambault (1938) and Fauteux (1956) aroused the attention and interest of the general public in the treatment of the inmates of the penal institutions and proposed methods by which prison operations should be changed in order that the inmates would receive proper training to assist them in the habilitation as citizens.

The war of 1939-45 intervened to prevent the early implementation of the recommendations of the Archambault report. These recommendations, combined with the recommendations of the reports of Major-General Gibson (1948), Justice Fauteux (1956) and the Correctional Planning Committee (1959) resulted in the Government accepting the requirement to improve the Federal Penitentiary Service and inaugurate the present progressive programme of construction, training and inmate programme revision.

In each of these four reports were recommendations that there should be established proper facilities to keep the public informed of prison operations. In consequence, there was established, in the Penitentiary Service, a position of Director of Liaison Services, with the responsibility for public information, public relations and liaison duties.

### PUBLIC INFORMATION

Since the inauguration of the planned information programme, the Service's policy, in keeping the public informed, has produced tangible results. In addition to many community service agencies becoming interested in the development of the Penitentiary Service, the public, as expressed in an unusually large volume of correspondence, has become increasingly aware of the operations of the Service. Not only has the general public expressed interest but, also, has offered many constructive suggestions for improvement. Participation by the public in the inmate training programme has also resulted from this newly aroused interest.

The communications media have lately developed great interest, not only in the Service proper, but also in the various disciplines of the field of criminology. Feature articles have appeared frequently, in addition to the normal flow of news items relating to penitentiaries. Editorials in general have been objective in their treatment of the various aspects of penology. The Penitentiary Liaison Service has provided the communication media with news of public interest and endeavored to promote the writing of feature articles concerning the aims of the Service. The policy followed was to provide all material interesting to the public to all concerned in disseminating such information, requesting that all maintain a professional code of ethics and report objectively. Except in isolated cases, the press and other communication agencies cooperated fully.

Improvements were effected in the contents of the material published in the Service publication "Federal Corrections". The quality of the articles published and the better selection of such articles have contributed to its increased circulation.

A monthly confidential information letter was published on limited distribution to keep the senior officers of the Service informed on matters of interest, particularly those relating to Penitentiary administration.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

Visits by the public to penitentiaries must be limited to well-intentioned persons of good character. Visiting out of idle curiosity is discouraged. Hence certain restrictions are imposed regarding persons, other than inmates' relatives or friends or those on official business, visiting penal institutions. Groups or individuals, for scientific observation of conditions, for public interest or for educational purposes, are invited on occasions to visit institutions. The aim of this policy is to inform as many interested citizens as possible of the facts of the institutional aspect of corrections and to impart to each one the knowledge of the requirement for community interest in the rehabilitation of the inmates. It is worth mentioning here that 40 such visits were conducted during this fiscal year at the Kingston Penitentiary, for a total of 516 persons. Few are the visitors who have not commented favourably on the educational value of such visits.

The visiting privilege was also extended to visitors from foreign countries who, by virtue of their professional appointments, were interested in penal institutions. Foreign visitors came from the United States, Europe, Africa and Asia. Included in the group of foreign visitors were many scholars sponsored by the Canadian Government External Aid Office.

These conducted tours have promoted public interest to the extent that the institutions have received many offers of cooperation in the execution of the inmate training programmes. This is particularly true of the activities where citizen participation is essential such as the A.A. groups, the Christophers, Dale Carnegie, public speaking courses, theatre, drama, music, etc.

Not necessarily because of our public relations programme, we have on our institutional staffs a number of members who have great interest in civic affairs. At least one mayor and several aldermen among our personnel. The participation in the civic Government by Penitentiary Service officers is beneficial not only to themselves and their communities, but to the Service as a whole.

Conscious of public understanding and interest, the inmates have responded generously to Red Cross Blood Donor clinics, have organized concerts for civilians and have been most charitable in giving Christmas presents to orphans. They have also assisted the civilian authorities in emergencies such as floods and bush fires.

Junior and senior members of the staff of the Penitentiary Service across Canada have, on many occasions, lectured to service clubs, business men associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trades, social and welfare agencies and similar organizations, and have succeeded in many instances in interesting prominent citizens, not only in the aspects of the institutional programmes, but also in the inmates' post-release problems when trying to re-establish themselves in the community.

Solemn turning ceremonies were organized at Springhill, N.S. and Warkworth, Ont. to mark the commencement of construction of two new medium security institutions to serve the Atlantic and Ontario regions. The Minister of Justice officiated at Springhill and the Prime Minister at Warkworth. On each occasion, the opportunity was taken to inform the public of the role of the new institutions in the penal reform programme of Canada and of the manner in which the operation of the institutions would beneficially effect the communities in which they were located. It is expected that these ceremonies will be a major factor in promoting the acceptance of the institution, its inmates and staff, by the local community.

## LIAISON

Close liaison is continually maintained with other governments' departments, federal and provincial, scientific associations and social and after-care agencies. The Penitentiary Service contributed very actively in the organization of the 5th International Criminological Congress to be held in Montreal in August 1965. An exchange of services is exercised between the Armed Forces, various major police forces and the Penitentiary Service, particularly in the field of Staff Training.

A fairly complete series of Staff Training films produced in conjunction with the National Film Board is made available for showing to individuals or groups interested in the training of prison personnel. The Service training facilities are also available, on a local arrangement basis, to Provincial Prison staffs or to Police Forces. In turn, the Service has enjoyed similar advantages from the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School for the training of kitchen administrators, from the Canadian Provost Corps School for the training of penitentiary co-guard instructors and from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on identification, fingerprinting and photographic indices.

Most happy relationships have been established with the major universities of Canada and with the various groups or agencies involved in criminology, where by information is exchanged in an atmosphere of close cooperation.

#### CONCLUSION

Lines of communications to the public, which were, for some reason or another, either non-existent or broken are now functioning to the benefit of all concerned. As a result, hardly a day goes by where there is no mention of the Service by the communications media. In a democratic country, where the freedom of expression is an accepted fact, the opinions expressed towards the Service are, therefore, of variance to extremes. Also editors do use different styles, some violent, some moderate, depending on where they stand on the point they wish to discuss. However, in general, much credit must be given to all communications media for their objectivity in reporting facts and expressing editorial opinions in relation to the Service. The "open-door" policy is sound.



## VIII — CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The Director of Correctional Research and Statistics reports as follows:

### GENERAL

Pursuant to one of the recommendations of the Correctional Planning Committee, made in 1960, a Research and Statistics section was established in the Penitentiary Service headquarters to carry on a programme of correctional research. The section has been engaged primarily in developing a more practical system of statistical reporting and in setting up a reference library to facilitate research studies. An informal reference service has also been provided and numerous minor research investigations have been carried out within the section. A forms improvement programme has been fostered.

### LIBRARY

In connection with the establishment of the reference library as a resource for research, field trips were made to locate and appraise the value of massive accumulation of original records in the attics and basements of the older penitentiaries, particularly in eastern Canada. Discussions were commenced which are expected to result in the transfer of a large quantity of selected material to the National Archives of Canada where it can be subjected in due course to detailed study. Meanwhile, one complete set of the annual reports of the Penitentiary Service and of the pertinent statutes from 1867 onwards has been assembled and is being augmented as rapidly as possible by earlier documents concerning the provincial institutions which became federal penitentiaries at the time of confederation. With co-operation, it has been possible to make photo copies of these materials available to the library of the University of Toronto's Centre of Criminology at nominal cost.

### RESEARCH

Full-scale research projects for the evaluation of penitentiary institutional programmes have not been initiated because of the lack of qualified staff to carry out the necessary field work. However, consideration was being given at the close of the fiscal year to a plan whereby, with the aid of a federal grant of funds, a series of evaluative projects would be carried out in a regional cluster of Penitentiary Service institutions by personnel of the graduate school in the Criminology Department of a nearby university.

Activities of the Research and Statistics section in recent years have included the compilation, as time would permit, of skeleton chronologies and short narratives of events, as well as longitudinal statistical assemblies, all intended eventually as the groundwork for historical research. This material, all as yet unpublished, contains some of the basic essential ingredients for lifetime studies of penitentiary recidivism. In common with other organizations of comparable age and geographical extent, this service desires to take special note of its historical development as the occasion of a centennial observance approaches. It is thought possible that the above-mentioned studies may soon be intensified and hastened with the status of an official centennial historical research project.

### STATISTICS

Attention has been persistently focussed upon ways and means of improving the system whereby reliable statistics of the inmate population are made available for administrative needs and research purposes, as well as for public information.



A research officer was added to the staff and assigned specifically to the liaison between our Service and the Judicial Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in that connection. Institutional statistical reporting procedures were closely studied by an ad hoc Workshop Group with the result that new directives were issued and plans were laid for the introduction of a completely new series of reporting documents that will lead to further important improvements in procedure. In particular, our Service looks forward to the early establishment of a "control deck" of punched cards that will enable the Judicial Section of D.B.S. to provide at reasonably frequent intervals the kind of collective data on institutional populations that will have current value in programme planning.

Our Research and Statistics section now provides the Commissioner with a weekly summary of inmate population by institutions and regions, based on information that is promptly extracted from the institutional routine orders as they are received. The accuracy of these weekly summaries has been upgraded with the cooperation of all concerned, to the point where current movements and fluctuations of population may be observed with a high degree of reliability.

It has been customary for nearly three decades to publish as an appendix to our Annual Report a complex set of statistical tables that compare the characteristics of inmates who have been admitted and discharged from penitentiaries within the fiscal year. The practice was not in compliance with any statutory requirement but followed an arrangement between the Penitentiary Service and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of making available such sociological data for study by any and all persons concerned. It has been decided in recent months that nothing of consequence would be lost, and indeed, many important advantages would be achieved, by publishing such statistical material (augmented and fully interpreted) in a brochure separate from the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries. It may be of interest to note that this new procedure is similar to the method used in many of the other comparable correctional systems of the world.

The following statistical tables of the inmate population will, it is hoped, suffice for the purposes of this Annual Report. They include: (a) a statement of inmates, by sex, who were received and released during the year; (b) a statement of distribution of those on our registers at the end of the year; (c) a summary of escapes and recaptures during the year. Published herewith, also, is a comparative bar-chart showing admissions and releases over a five-year period. This graph has been supplied, as in previous years, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

**Table A: Inmates Received and Released during 1964-65**

	M	F
Inmates on Register, 1 April 1964.....	7517	138#
Received, 1 April 1964 to 31 March 1965.....	3625	72
Released, 1 April 1964 to 31 March 1965.....		
	M	F
By Expiration of Sentence.....	2902	72
Parole.....	796	23
Court Order.....	25	—
Death.....	14	—
To Provincial Authorities.....	1	—
Unconditional Release.....	1	—
	3739	95
On Register, 31 March 1965.....	7403	115

#Includes 4 females taken on register of B.C. Penitentiary before 31 March 1964 but physically received and transferred to the Prison for Women after that date.

Table B: Distribution of the Inmate Population on Register as of 31 March, 1965

	On Register		Actually in Pen't'y	In Mental Inst.	In Court	On Bail	Hosp. etc.	At Large	Temp. Absence
	M	F							
FOUNDLAND.....	25	1	26						
ORQUESTER.....	748	—	533	3	3	—	2	1	—
Pen Annex.....	—	—	71						
Staghill.....	—	—	94						
Bl Mountain.....	—	—	41						
NCENT DE PAUL.....	1170	—	868	27	7	3	6	—	—
Industrial Annex.....	—	—	179						
Pen Annex.....	—	—	80						
EDIAL TRAINING CENTRE.....	419	—	414	—	4	—	1	—	—
ECRC.....	623	—	455	—	—	—	2	—	7*
Veyfield.....	—	—	100						
Gneau.....	—	—	59						
INTON.....	861	—	834	22	3	—	—	2	—
YVILLE.....	498	—	429	—	—	—	2	3	—
Pen Annex.....	—	—	64						
OLH'S BAY.....	664	—	449	—	—	—	1	3	—
Pen Annex.....	—	—	92						
Beer Creek.....	—	—	62						
Ldtry Crossing.....	—	—	57						
RIS FOR WOMEN.....	—	114	113	1	—	—	—	—	—
AT OBA.....	574	—	466	—	5	—	3	—	—
Pen Annex.....	—	—	100						
ASTICHEWAN.....	804	—	700	10	—	—	3	2	—
Pen Annex.....	—	—	89						
RTH COLUMBIA.....	1017#	—	681	6	—	—	6	—	1**
Wam Head.....	—	—	118						
Asiz.....	—	—	76						
Mntain Prison (Douk).....	—	—	78						
Mntain Prison (Other).....	—	—	51						
TOTALS.....	7403#	115	7379	69	22	3	26	11	8
TOTAL INMATES ON REGISTER.....	7518#								

\* 7 inmates out under Pen. Act, Sec. 26 (Leclerc Institution).

\*\* 1 inmate out on Temporary Certificate of Parole (British Columbia Penitentiary).

# 4 inmates held in T/D under Suspension of Parole (B.C. Penitentiary).

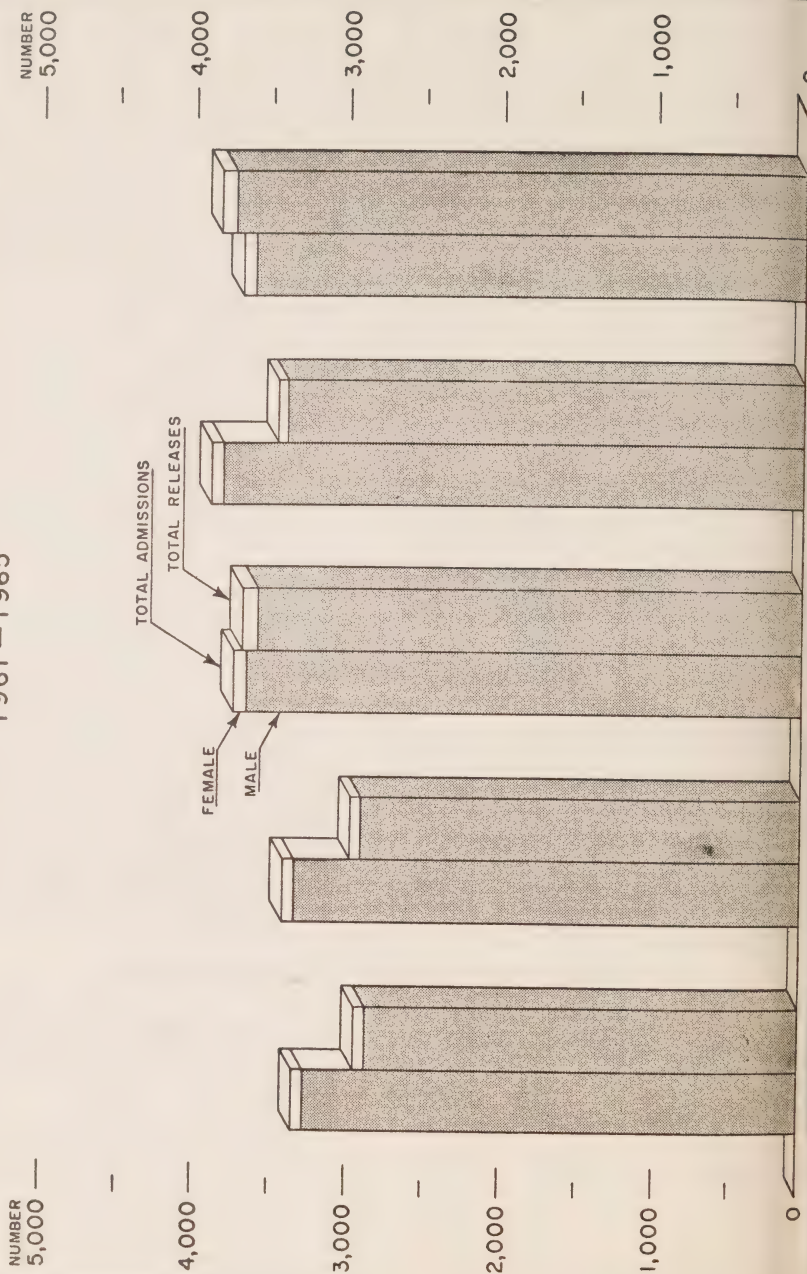
Table 1 — Escapes and Recaptures

On April 1, 1964, there were six inmates unlawfully missing from Canadian Penitentiaries, including two who had already been apprehended by United States authorities and were serving prison sentences in that country. During 1964-65 a total of 67 inmates escaped, including four who were patients in outside hospitals at the time of their escape. A total of 62 recaptures was effected, including one of the six who had been unlawfully at large at the beginning of the fiscal year. Thus, eleven inmates who remained missing from our institutions on March 31, 1965 comprised: two in U.S. custody, three others still missing from previous years and six who escaped in this fiscal year but had not yet been apprehended. By Penitentiary Service regions, these events may be summarized as follows:

	Escaped before 1964-65		Escaped 1964-65		At Large 31 MAR 65
	At Large 1 APR 64	Recaptured 1964-65	Recaptured	Not Recaptured	
ATLANTIC.....	1	—	11	—	1
QUEBEC.....	1	1	18	—	—
ONTARIO.....	2	—	27	6	8
WESTERN.....	2	—	5	—	2
PRIVACY TOTALS.....	6	1	61	6	11

PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1961-1965















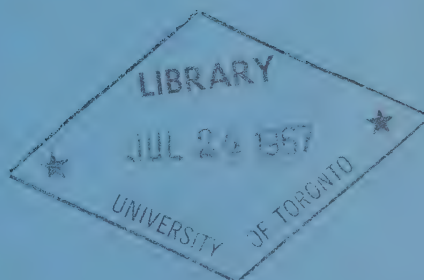
CANADA

Government  
Publications

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

# COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES



For the Fiscal Year Ended

MARCH 31, 1966







CANADA

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

# COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

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For the Fiscal Year Ended

MARCH 31, 1966



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## PREFACE

Extract from a speech by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries:

"In developing the programs of inmate training in our institutions, we are ever cognizant of the fact that a penitentiary, as long ago as 1816, was described as 'a reformatory prison, a house of correction'.

We believe that the penalties imposed by the courts are intended to be corrective, not just penal. Corrective is explained in the Shorter Oxford dictionary as 'Something that tends to set right that which is wrong' or, alternatively, 'restoring to a healthy condition'.

Our goal is, progressively, to make the penitentiaries true houses of correction and it is to attain this goal that our total efforts are directed."



*To His Excellency Major-General Georges Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor  
General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the  
Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, made by  
him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

L. T. PENNELL,  
*Solicitor General.*

*the Honourable L. T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Solicitor General*

SIR:

In accordance with Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to  
submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

A. J. MACLEOD,  
*Commissioner.*

Ottawa, October 1, 1966

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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES  
for the  
FISCAL YEAR 1965-66

I — INTRODUCTORY

GENERAL

This introductory chapter will outline the major developments affecting the Penitentiary Service during the fiscal year 1965-66. Detail of most of the developments is contained in the reports of the several Divisional Directors, which follow this chapter.

CHANGE OF AUTHORITY

On January 1, 1966, the Solicitor General took over from the Minister of Justice the responsibility for the direction of the Penitentiary Service. Legislation is to be placed before Parliament to organize a Department of a Solicitor General, which, if and when passed, will transfer the operation of the Penitentiary Service from the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice to that of Department of the Solicitor General.

10-YEAR PROGRAM OF INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

March 31, 1966 marks the end of the third year of the first phase of the 10-year plan of institutional development. The first phase, 1963-67, after approval by Treasury Board, was programmed to construct:

- 7 reception centres;
- 4 special correctional units;
- 4 medical and psychiatric institutions;
- 5 medium security institutions;
- 2 maximum security institutions;
- 4 community release centres.

Progress may be reported as follows:

*Reception Centres:* Outline programs being developed.

*Special Correctional Units:* One under construction in the Quebec Region, the completion of which is expected in the fall of 1966. Construction of three others is in abeyance pending the evaluation of the program in the Quebec Special Correctional Unit.

*Medical and Psychiatric Units:* Planning is in the discussion stage.

*Medium Security Institutions:*

Springhill, N.S.

Main contract to be completed in the fall of 1966. Planning well advanced for work shops and chapels.

Cowansville, P.Q.

Main construction complete and institution in operation. Planning well advanced for work shops and chapels.



Warkworth, Ont.	Construction of the main institution advanced. Occupancy expected early in fall of 1966. Chapels and work shops in advanced planning stage.
Drumheller, Alta.	Construction of the main institution advanced. Take-over expected during winter of 1966-67. Chapels and work shops in the advanced planning stage.
Matsqui, B.C.	This medium security institution for addicts is now occupied. Work shops and chapels in the advanced planning stage.

*Maximum Security Institutions:*

Ste. Anne des Plaines, P.Q.	Tenders have been called for the construction of this institution.
Millhaven, Ont.	The instructing of consultants for the construction of this institution is in abeyance until basic plans for maximum security institutions have been carefully reviewed.

*Community Release Centres:* Outline programs of requirements under way.

#### STAFF ACCOMMODATION

Much difficulty is being encountered in finding housing accommodation for the staffs of our new institutions located away from large centres of population. Surveys in Warkworth, Ont. and Drumheller, Alta. indicate that there may be delays in opening these institutions until the staff accommodation problem is settled.

#### CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

By Order in Council, the Division of Finance and Services was abolished and two new Divisions were established, viz.: the Division of Financial Services and the Division of Services and Supplies. The designations indicate the functions of the Divisions.

#### SENIOR STAFF APPOINTMENTS

During the fiscal year 1965-66, the following senior staff appointments were made in the Penitentiary Service:

- Mr. B. P. Benoit, Director of Financial Services;
- Mr. V. S. J. Richmond, Regional Director, Ontario Region: promoted from Warden, Kingston Penitentiary;
- Mr. H. F. Smith, Warden, Kingston Penitentiary: promoted and transferred from Warden, Dorchester Penitentiary;
- Mr. U. Belanger, Warden, Dorchester Penitentiary;
- Mr. J. M. G. Brennan, Warden, Cowansville Institution;
- Mr. C. Desrosiers, Warden, British Columbia Penitentiary: promoted and transferred from Warden, Joyceville Institution;
- Mr. J. Moloney, Warden, Matsqui Institution: transferred from Warden, British Columbia Penitentiary;
- Mr. A. J. Jarvis, Warden, Joyceville Institution;
- Mr. J. P. A. M. Lavery, Warden, Springhill Institution;
- Mr. A. M. Trono, Superintendent, Matsqui Institution (Male Unit);
- Mr. F. W. Baril, Superintendent, Correctional Staff College, Quebec;
- Mr. M. E. Millar, Superintendent, Correctional Staff College, Ontario.

## PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

The Penitentiary Service played a prominent part in the organization of the International Criminological Congress held in Montreal in August 1965, providing a senior officer on almost a full-time basis during the planning period and manning a specialized exhibit during the Congress. The Service also participated in the American Congress of Correction held in Boston, in August 1965, and in the 3rd United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders held in Stockholm, Sweden. At these Congresses, in conjunction with the National Film Board, the Penitentiary Service presented staff training films, which were extremely well received. These training films have been developed in Canada by the Penitentiary Service, in cooperation with the National Film Board, and have aroused much interest both in Canada and abroad.

## STAFF REMUNERATION

Outside consultants spent many months during this fiscal year studying the classification of positions and the pay administration of the Penitentiary Service. The results of the recommendations have not yet been felt but they do include a recommendation that an allowance be paid to penitentiary officers serving in the institutions, in compensation for the environmental conditions of their employment. This is the first time that this environmental factor has been recognized in pay studies.

## POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION FOR INMATES IN THE COMMUNITY

In addition to Treasury Board approval for the development of community release centres to be operated by the Penitentiary Service for selected inmates in the last few months of their sentences, the Government also recognized the need for pre and post release services by granting a subsidy to St. Leonard's House, a community hostel for ex prison inmates, operated in Windsor, Ont., by the Reverend T.N. Libby. This is the first time that such a subsidy has been granted and the experiment with inmates being lodged in St. Leonard's House is expected to demonstrate whether such privately operated community release centres should have a place in the overall Penitentiary Service program.

## PENITENTIARY RESEARCH

The Government approved a grant to support a research program, relating to sociology, at the University of Montreal. This is an experiment and its success or otherwise would indicate whether other universities across Canada will be considered for similar programs.

## INMATE POPULATION

The population of the penitentiaries continues to fall. The total numbers of inmates in custody on March 31, 1966 were 7,322 males and 122 females. This is a decrease of 74 since March 31, 1965. This decrease in population is more pronounced when considered in relation to the overall population of Canada with its normal annual increase and, although many undetermined factors may have helped to bring about this desirable condition, there is no doubt that the more enlightened programs of the correctional institutions have played a prominent part in it.

## II — DIVISION OF INMATE TRAINING

The Director of Inmate Training reports as follows:

### General

Progress in the implementation and operation of the inmate training program continues to be encouraging. The number of institutions offering a diversified program has created some problems of selection in that inmates have to be screened carefully from the point of view of security and, as a result, some of our reduced security institutions are not completely filled, while certain maximum security institutions are overcrowded.

### MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

There have been "peak" periods during which our maximum security institutions have become seriously overcrowded and mass transfers to other maximum security facilities have had to be effected. The Ontario Region has been the most seriously affected in this respect. Another problem is that in certain maximum security institutions the facilities for segregating the really troublesome inmates are not adequate.

There is a need to provide more varied training facilities to inmates who are not suitable for transfer to reduced security, but who could obtain benefit from such facilities. A commendable effort was made to improve the Reception program which is designed to give orientation to inmates and to provide a more thorough study of their needs and potential.

### OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The Inmate Training Program in reduced security institutions is generally satisfactory. Greater emphasis on professional counselling would be desirable but with the present staff establishment this is not possible. There has been difficulty in finding large numbers of inmates who have sufficient education to undergo vocational training, but all inmates have at least had an opportunity to learn better work habits and some aspects of a trade or occupation. The interest of the provincial and other training and labour organizations has continued to run high, and their co-operation is much appreciated.

The first of four institutions designed to intensify the training of young offenders and of our more reformable adults has been opened at Cowansville, P.Q. The program will provide these inmates with a greater opportunity for counselling, vocational and educational training in an atmosphere which should be more conducive to their rehabilitation.

Finally, the institution for the treatment of Drug Addicts at Matsqui, B.C., has begun to operate, and there, too, a large staff trained in the behavioural sciences will be orienting inmates toward a greater degree of socialization, together with abstention from the use of narcotics.

### HEAD OFFICE

There was a shortage of staff in the Division and assistance was provided by a number of officers in the field. The staff of the Division has continued to act as consultants to the National Film Board in the matter of staff training films.



preliminary work on a second series of films has begun. The staff has also spent a considerable amount of time lecturing to officers at the Correctional Staff Colleges.

Planning of the training policy for Regional Reception Centres, institutions for young offenders and selected adults, the institution for the treatment of drug addicts at Matsqui, Special Correctional Units, new maximum security institutions and Community Release Centres has been one of the main concerns of the Division during the year.

It has not been possible, because of other duties, to carry out institutional inspections on a regular basis.

Conferences of Educational and Vocational Supervisors, Classification Officers and Psychologists were organized and proved to be very helpful in determining the training needs of the institutions.

The Department of Criminology of the University of Montreal is to carry out research relating to inmate training matters. Staff of the Division acted as consultants during the preliminary discussions.

### Classification and Psychological Services

Despite the fact that the establishment for Psychologists was at less than 40% of its full capacity, considerable testing of both inmates and staff applicants was carried out. As psychologists in certain regions become increasingly involved in staff selection, it may be necessary to assign psychologists specifically to these duties.

It is evident that, with such a shortage of staff, little more than superficial psychological assessments can be carried out. It would be desirable to have psychologists become much more involved in counselling and in the training of group counsellors, but such is not possible under the circumstances. It is hoped that, with the approval of psychologist positions on a part-time basis, the staff situation will improve.

Some operational research has been carried out, and plans have been made for additional projects when time permits. The psychologist at Dorchester has continued his work on a Prison Classification Inventory. A psychologist in the Quebec Region participated in the production of a staff training film by the National Film Board.

A Psychologists' Seminar was held during the year and was attended by all institutional psychologists.

The staff situation in the Classification Department has been satisfactory. While the figures quoted hereunder indicate a slight decrease in the number of interviews and reports, this has been offset by a greater degree of participation in other institutional activities. Unfortunately, greater involvement in institutional activities generally has meant that counselling did not get the emphasis which it should receive. There is still a need for more staff to carry out counselling and to provide for adequate pre-release planning.

Three officers obtained educational leave to pursue post-graduate studies in the social sciences and it is hoped that this trend will continue.

There was a Classification Officers' Conference which was attended in part by the State Criminologist of the State of Illinois. Thirty Classification Officers from institutions across Canada attended.

The training of classification staff has continued to be active, and outside lecturers assisted in providing this training, mostly in the area of group counselling.



**Table 1 — Classification Department**

INTERVIEWS: Interviews with inmates:	
On admission.....	5395
Institutional Classification Boards.....	6216
Regional Classification Boards.....	4125
Reclassification Boards.....	8841
Discharge and pre-release.....	3957
Counselling.....	35015
Interviews with Officers.....	5743
Interviews with Staff Applicants.....	411
Interviews with visitors, relatives.....	1784
Interviews with Agency representatives.....	8103
REPORTS:	
Admission case histories.....	3083
Progress Reports.....	5588
Pre-release and Discharge Reports.....	4468
Special Reports.....	2016
Referrals to psychiatrist.....	1949
Reports on staff applicants.....	317
MEETINGS:	
Classification, grading, staff, etc.....	2617
Alcoholics Anonymous.....	1224
Group counselling sessions.....	662
Regional Classification Boards.....	509

**Table 2 — Psychological Services**

TESTS:	
(a) to inmates	
(i) intelligence: Group:	2467
Individual:	91
(ii) personality	3146
(iii) interests, aptitudes	2270
(b) to staff and applicants	
(i) intelligence: Group:	2592
Individual:	14
(ii) personality	1974
(iii) interests, aptitudes	152
TOTAL	12706

INTERVIEWS.....	3923
REPORTS.....	3965

## Vocational Training

"Vocational Training" in the Canadian Penitentiary Service has been defined briefly to mean training in any occupation intended to prepare an inmate for gainful employment. It is further stated that a program of vocational training shall be developed with the objective of assisting the inmate towards rehabilitation through providing him with skill and knowledge to the end that he may be able to obtain and hold gainful employment.

The employment record, or lack of it, of many inmates shows all too clearly that before incarceration they were either unwilling or unable to obtain and hold gainful employment within the law. Unless this pattern can be changed before an inmate is released there is little hope that his future will differ greatly from his past. The Penitentiary Service, therefore, faces the task of assisting the man, a member of society to accept and live by the standards of that society, an offender, assisting him as a worker to take a useful and productive position in his society. The correctional process as a whole undertakes the total task, and the vocational training program within the correctional process undertakes the task of educating in skill and knowledge as a worker. The two aspects can never be separated, and must be carried on together throughout the whole available time if the results are to be of value. As far as any future employer is concerned, the end result must be

that the ex-inmate is acceptable as a member of the community, and is one who can compete successfully with his fellow workers on the labour market.

Full-time organized trade training courses were set up in a very limited way in 1947 in some main institutions in an effort to meet the obvious need, and since then the facilities have been increased and the total concept of vocational training broadened until today there is some such training in almost all institutions, and every region has a range of training facilities in a variety of skilled and semi-skilled trades, and in a number of other useful occupations and work situations. The arrangements include both full-time and part-time organized courses, as well as on-the-job or apprenticeship type training, and the syllabi and curricula are designed in all cases to meet the requirements of the province in which the individual institution is situated, and all training is based to the greatest possible extent on the demands of the labour market. Efforts towards reaching at least provincial standards never cease, as also do efforts at standardization across the country, and in this the leads of the various Departments of Labour or Manpower are being watched and followed to the greatest extent possible.

There is concrete evidence in the tables to be presented hereafter that the program of vocational training is being used to good advantage by large numbers of inmates, but when these numbers are compared with the total inmate population of all institutions, the comparison is disappointing, particularly to the educator. It has to be kept in mind, however, that the Penitentiary Service is dealing with those who are already failures in more ways than one, and who have little interest, desire or, in some cases, the aptitude or ability to progress further. Most inmates when they enter institutions are sadly lacking in essential prerequisites to training in skilled or semi-skilled trades or occupations, and equally lacking in motivation. To master the prerequisites and become well motivated is an extraordinary task for many, and then to master the skill and knowledge required in a complex trade in addition represents a formidable task. The results presented in the material in the tables to follow, therefore, must be considered in the light of the difficulties to be overcome in the conduct of the total correctional process.

#### FULL-TIME TRADE SCHOOL COURSES

These courses were continued to approximately the same extent as last year with only minor changes. There were few additions to this type of training during the year, since each region now has a good range of facilities for full-time trade courses, and progress was mainly in areas of up-dating course contents, and standardization in line with provincial requirements. The numbers of inmates in this type of training during the year are shown in Table 1.

*Table 1 — Full-Time Trades Training*

1.	Trainee enrolment on 1 April, 1965.....	424
2.	Trainees enrolled during fiscal year.....	921
3.	Total under training during fiscal year.....	1345
4.	Ceased training at own request.....	80
5.	Removed for reasons other than own request.....	72
6.	Released before graduation.....	109
7.	Completed course and graduated.....	456
8.	Completed course but did not graduate.....	29
9.	Trainee enrolment on 31 March, 1966.....	487
10.	Graduates released during fiscal year.....	302

#### ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Inmates who wish to undertake the more informal type of training, or who wish to take training on a part-time basis only, continue to be accommodated on the same basis as in previous years. It has also been found that many who commence training on a part-time basis soon gain an increased interest and later volunteer for full-time courses. The extent of the part-time on-the-job training during the past year is shown below by numbers of inmates so engaged.

*Table 2 — On-the-Job Training*

1. Trainee enrolment on 1 April, 1965.....	353
2. Trainees enrolled during the fiscal year.....	509
3. Total under training during fiscal year.....	862
4. Trainee enrolment on 31 March, 1966.....	308

### CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATION

The numbers of inmates who qualified for the award of certificates of qualification are as follows:

*Table 3 — Trade Certificates*

Trade	Journeyman Status	Partial Credits
Auto Body Repair.....	nil	19
Barbering.....	5	2
Bricklaying.....	nil	4
Carpentry.....	4	9
Cooking.....	3	1
Drafting.....	nil	5
Electrical.....	13	13
Machinist.....	3	nil
Motor Mechanic.....	nil	11
Painting.....	3	3
Plastering.....	nil	5
Plumbing.....	6	12
Sheet Metal Work.....	nil	4
Stationary Engineering.....	4	nil
Welding.....	2	nil
	43	88

This table does not represent the total range of full-time training courses since, at the present time, such training is given in twenty-five different trades.

### COURSES AND CONFERENCES

All vocational training instructors are required to undertake courses of training in instructional techniques, and throughout the year those staff members who were more recently appointed engaged in this type of training. Basic Instructional Training and Basic Relations Training courses are taken immediately after appointment, and as soon as possible thereafter instructors are required to attend at a centralized Staff Training Course of four weeks' duration on "Methods of Instruction."

A conference was held for all Supervisors of Vocational Training during the last week of the fiscal year, and was particularly valuable in giving an opportunity for solution of problems of general interest as well as problems relating to standardization within our own Service, and also our relations with others in the field of education and training. Of special interest were sessions conducted by Messrs. K. Healey, of the Extension Department of Queen's University, and by Messrs. Hurd and Collins, of the Department of Manpower, Ottawa. The information conveyed by these officials is of the greatest value to the conference members in assisting them to achieve a better understanding of problems in training and education, and of the means by which they can be overcome in many cases.

### PROGRESS IN INSTITUTIONS

The progress in individual institutions has been satisfactory, on the whole, although the highlights vary from year to year as also between institutions.



The most important recent development at *Dorchester Penitentiary* has been the progress made in indentured apprenticeships for inmates. Although the numbers involved are not great — for example, eighteen trainees are now engaged in this part of the program — the results for the individual trainee are indeed excellent, and already some graduates who have been released are working at their chosen trades in outside industry. The standards here are high and the selection is carried out very carefully; for these reasons the basis for assessment of this program should never be numerical.

A development of significance at *Leclerc Institution* has been the provision of pre-employment training for industry. Courses of eight weeks' duration are given to potential trainees who wish to enter the wood, metal, or mechanical trades; this training is limited to fundamentals, and the results are encouraging. An excellent opportunity is provided for guidance and assessment during this period, and in subsequent work and more advanced training the value is greatly increased.

At *Manitoba Penitentiary* the more formal type of training has been increased considerably, and again basic training in general shop work is giving good results. It is found that graduates from this basic training course usually do very well in the full-time trades courses later. At this institution also a pilot course in "Basic Training for Skill Development" has been conducted, and first results indicate that a continuation of the course on a permanent basis is needed. Training facilities here are strictly limited as to space, but an expansion is warranted as opportunity permits.

Among the more noticeable features at *Saskatchewan Penitentiary* is the number of trainees who obtain Provincial credits towards journeyman status on release. This year such credits were given to forty-one trainees in eleven different trades. This is also a very good indication of the positive attitude of Provincial officials towards our efforts on behalf of inmates who wish and work to improve themselves.

*British Columbia Penitentiary* reports that steady progress is being made in practically all aspects of vocational training, and particularly in the development of better methods of progress reporting on trainees, including achievement records. Also, training potential within the institution has been reviewed, and occupational training commenced in five areas where it was not previously conducted. It is hoped to have full-time training in the barbering trade organized in the near future. There have been continuing and fruitful communications with outside training and labour organizations and co-operation has been excellent.

#### GENERAL COMMENTS

In addition to the particular comments made above, all institutions report enthusiastically on the co-operation and assistance being received from outside agencies. These include the Provincial Departments of Labour and the various apprenticeship and labour organizations. Many employers from coast to coast have been most generous with time and effort devoted to assisting inmates and ex-inmates in preparing for and securing employment or further training. Special Placement Officers of the N. E. S. and officials of after-care agencies never cease their effort to assist and advise in every way possible; and there are many others who are always active through the Citizens' Participation Program in giving a helping hand to individuals or groups of inmates.

The continued assistance that has been given by educators and educational institutions and organizations across the country is always deserving of special mention, but it would be impossible to acknowledge the many services that have been rendered individually or collectively. The greatest tribute that we can pay to these educators and organizations is to use their generous assistance to the best advantage in the provision of training for inmates.



## Hobbycraft

Although the name "Hobbycraft" still appears, the change in this part of the program to "Arts and Crafts" is proceeding as quickly as conditions will permit. The progress, however, will continue to be limited until such time as qualified instructors in arts and crafts are appointed, and such appointments have not as yet been authorized. In the meantime, the Hobby Officers (who are basic bookkeepers in many cases) continue to approach their dual role with initiative and enthusiasm, and the results are indeed a credit to them, particularly in view of the many problems and difficulties that are encountered in achieving and maintaining good control and supervision.

The change in practice and procedure taking place in very recent years may not be evident from the analysis of institutional reports which appears below, but the name of a hobby — or art or craft — is only in part an indication of what is actually done. For example, wood-working has been reduced very considerably in range and scope, but many inmates still carry on with this craft within the limitations imposed upon it. It should also be kept in mind that many other evening and leisure-time activities have been introduced in recent years, and so the time actually devoted to arts and crafts by many inmates has been reduced.

### ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS

An analysis and consolidation of institutional reports shows that:

- (a) 3132 individual hobbies were actively pursued during the year;
- (b) petit-point accounted for 660 of the total individual hobbies, and again occupies first place in popularity;
- (c) metal-tooling was again in second place, with 496 participants;
- (d) 473 inmates engaged in leather-work, which puts this again in third place;
- (e) other hobbies, by order of popularity as indicated by number, are:

painting.....	296
wood-work.....	266
mosettes.....	146
scrapbook.....	133
gemcraft.....	123
mosaic.....	101
fly-tying.....	88

Altogether 39 different types of hobbies have been reported from institutions this year, and the full range is indicative of active interest in creative arts and crafts, and an appreciation of some of the finer things of life. There is no doubt that there is still a very long way to go in order to motivate many inmates towards interest in creativity, but at least there are now many excellent examples that can be followed, and this in itself is a big step in the right direction.

## Education

A staff of 38 Teachers and 12 Related Training Instructors (Education) were engaged in meeting the educational needs of inmates incarcerated in federal institutions. Our minimum security institutions utilized, on a part-time basis, the services of teachers from neighbouring communities.

The revised pay classification for academic teachers assisted substantially in recruiting and retaining qualified staff, and made it possible for institutional schools to commence the fall term with an academic staff up to full establishment.

The overall staff relationship to the educational program was good, as members of the Service become increasingly aware of the importance of the role academic and adult education plays in the total correctional process. Institutional schools have been referred to as "the schools of second chance". They are in reality, all

to often, the "schools of last chance," and members of staff are realizing in most instances that if our charges are to gain the necessary academic skills to compete successfully in society they must do so in our prison schools.

The shortcomings of any academic program must be considered in the light of available facilities, and in this respect we are, to some extent, handicapped by inadequate physical plant, particularly in our older maximum security institutions. It is encouraging to note the facilities that are available in our new medium security institutions where emphasis has been placed on large, bright classrooms complete with modern equipment and adequate library resources adjacent to the school building.

Since our inmate population has an average academic attainment of Grade 6, with some 15% classified as functional literates or semi-literates, major emphasis must be placed on elementary education. Efforts were made during the year to foster and develop the adult approach in this vital area and generous use was made of suitable reading schemes, programmed learning, individual instruction and other acceptable teaching techniques at these levels. Some 950 inmates participated either on a full-time or part-time basis in this aspect of the academic program.

We continue to attach great importance to meeting the academic needs of potential candidates for vocational and trade training in our institutional schools. There were 399 inmates who upgraded their academic skills to the point where they were able to advance to such training.

Consideration was also given to those men capable of benefiting from higher education. Some 1,196 inmate students participated, either on a full-time or part-time basis, in classes at the high school level. While basic subjects, such as languages, mathematics and science, were of major interest, the social sciences and cultural subjects, such as drama, art and music, were pursued with active interest by many of our inmates. The cultural aspects were conducted mainly by our Related Training Instructor (Education) and for the most part took place during the evening and week-ends. A total of 359 inmates participated in secondary school subjects up to senior matriculation level, while 387 more men participated in the cultural aspects of the secondary educational program.

Extra-mural endeavours are always a vital part of any adult educational program and widespread use was made of the correspondence facilities of the Provincial Departments of Education and the Department of Veterans Affairs; 61 courses were completed during the fiscal year. Mention should be made of extra-mural activities that were engaged in by inmate students at the university level. Queen's University, through their Department of Extension, again made a highly significant contribution. The Assistant Director of Extension accepted the recommendations of our Educational Supervisors with respect to candidates and enrolment of 38 extra-mural students was provided, free of charge, to inmates in several penitentiaries. We are thankful for such outstanding co-operation.

There were 18 Educational Internes teaching in our academic departments during the four summer months, one of whom comments as follows:

"In conclusion, it is my hope that upon completion of my required subjects for my permanent certificate I may be able to join the Penitentiary Service as a teacher. This is a field in which I am extremely interested and one in which I hope to be able to provide constructive help in order to promote the fundamental purpose of penal institutions, namely, reformation."

Present indications are that the internship program is benefiting the Service to the extent that it adds stimulation and interest to the academic program during the summer months by the addition of young university-trained persons to our academic staff and that it serves to introduce professionally-trained persons to the correctional educational field with the hope of interesting suitable candidates for employment in the Service.



## Library

Since the institutional library can be a corner-stone of any correctional education program, our librarians seek, through judicious spending of their annual allotments, to obtain suitable titles covering every major area of human thought and endeavour. By so doing they stimulate inmate interest in reading and increase the use of this valuable training resource.

Reports from the field indicate a gradual increase in circulation and a growing awareness among the men of the unique opportunity libraries afford to develop satisfying leisure-time reading habits. Purposeful reading can, and in many instances does, offer an escape from the regimentation and monotony of prison life. Thirty-one thousand of the 84,000 volumes in circulation were fiction, 21,000 non-fiction, and the remaining 32,000 were of an academic or technical nature.

Current magazines receive a good reception from inmate readers. Institutions received some 4,000 magazines which were bound and enjoyed a wide circulation.

Inmate publications continue to provide men in our institutions with the opportunity to develop their literary and artistic talents. Understandably, the calibre of such publications reflects to a considerable degree the talent available at a particular institution at a given time. Some excellent editions appeared during the year to again provide ample evidence of the creative potential of some of our inmates.

## Religion

One of the five young Chaplain Internes who served in our institutions during the summer months of the fiscal year describes the prison chaplaincy as follows:

"This is a 7-days-a-week undertaking. The basic philosophy is that the Chapel should appeal to as many persons as possible, being aware that 95% of all inmates have had little if any religious training in their background. Therefore, as far as the church is concerned, this is evangelism of the first order, and is a major challenge made more difficult by the familiarity of the so-called christian culture. The major problems are two:

- (1) to gain the involvement of the inmate, and
- (2) to gain the assistance of the outside community."

That the role of the prison Chaplain goes beyond religious ministrations is indicated by the counselling and social work carried out by our Chaplains. As an example of this, full-time Protestant and R. C. Chaplains in our main institutions conducted some 4,416 initial interviews with inmates, did counselling on 7,200 occasions, and were involved in developing and maintaining family contacts on some 475 occasions.

The spiritual needs of our men in minimum security institutions were met by engaging the part-time services of R.C. and Protestant Chaplains from neighbouring communities. Activities sponsored and developed by the Chaplains during the fiscal year included annual missions, Bible classes, religious discussion groups, music and choral groups.

One innovation of interest introduced by one of our Chaplains, known as "Operation Omnibus", seeks to develop inter-personal relationships between selected inmates serving long sentences and responsible, well-established citizens of outside communities. It is hoped that by developing channels of communication of this nature it will, in at least some instances, foster a better appreciation and understanding of what socially acceptable standards are, with the end result of assisting these individuals in bridging the gap between prison and community.

## Recreation

In life in the community, recreation includes the purposeful use of leisure time and all other activities designed to bring relaxation and enjoyment. It

correctional setting, recreation acquires a deeper purpose and performs a still more important role. In the relatively regimented routine of the institution, recreation is one of the main activities through which the physical, mental, social and notional needs of the inmate may be satisfied.

It is for this reason that our Recreational Supervisors and their staffs continue to develop and expand their programs with the underlying philosophy in mind that there should be a program and facilities for indoor and outdoor physical and educational recreation, sports, games, television, reading, arts and crafts to the extent and degree that is permitted by requirements of custody and security.

The following excerpts from Recreational Supervisors' Reports are indicative of many and varied activities that took place during the year:

1. "A Field Day took place during which 189 inmates participated in 17 special events and 19 inmates acted as referees and timekeepers."
2. "A folk-singing group of 8 visited the institution and over 50% of the inmates attended."
3. "This was a highly successful year with regard to participation and active sports. There was a substantial increase in the number of quiet games and tournaments, particularly during the week-ends. Very active programs included baseball, hockey, and broomball, with outside teams participating."
4. "On May 9th, two one-act plays were presented by inmate drama clubs and well received by the inmate population."
5. "Inmates participated in a district softball league with all games being played at the institution."
6. "A band concert by a band of the R.C.A.F. was well received by the inmates."
7. "Dart teams from neighbouring communities were regular visitors at the institution."
8. "Inmates assisted members of the local Rotary Clubs by affixing stamps and sealing 2,500 envelopes containing Easter Seals."
9. "The institution has been most fortunate in having good hard workers on the recreational committee."
10. "An inmate talent show was held for the purpose of developing new talents for future events."

Much credit is due to the individuals, associations and various organizations who, throughout the year, came to our institutions on numerous occasions as competitors, instructors, entertainers or spectators. Their interest and concern in the program has done much to stimulate and maintain inmate interest.



### III — DIVISION OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Organization and Administration reports as follows:

#### Staff Training

During the 1965-66 fiscal period, staff training has been increased to meet the demands of the five new medium security institutions opening in 1966, and in accordance with the 10-Year Plan of Institutional Development.

Since these institutions will be of a modern design, certain definite revisions were necessary in the Induction Training Program, placing additional training responsibilities on the Staff Colleges.

To cope with the increased training demands, an Induction Instructor's Course was held to qualify additional, suitable staff as instructors for the Staff Colleges and new institutions. During the year, 22 Induction Training Courses were conducted for recruits compared to 14 the previous year, with 487 recruits qualifying out of an original attendance of 537. The recruit training program is divided into two parts. The first part is conducted at a Staff College, and consists of the theoretical aspects of Penitentiary operations, including organization, philosophy and legal aspects. The second part is conducted in the institution and consists of practical application.

Four Correctional Officers 2 Courses were conducted during the year to provide selected Correctional Officers 1 with the knowledge to perform the duties of a Correctional Officer 2 and to qualify for promotion.

Basic Administration Courses and special courses for Senior Officers are conducted at the three Staff Colleges. Senior Officer courses are designed to give selected officers a knowledge of the total operation of a major institution and to prepare them for further responsibilities in the field of correctional work.

Plans are in hand and course material is being prepared for an Advanced Course in Administration for Senior Officers. Two of these courses are scheduled for the next fiscal year.

A training program has been completed for the first Training Course for Correctional Officers (Female). These women will receive training at the Correctional Staff College (Western) in preparation for their employment at the institution at Matsqui, B.C.

A series of six training films and six filmstrips, produced in the last fiscal year for the Service by the National Film Board, have proven their value in the training program of the Staff Colleges and institutions. Other national correctional systems have shown an interest in and requested to see these training films. Some of these are: the U. S. Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.; The Third United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Stockholm, Sweden; The Congress of Corrections sponsored by the American Correctional Association, Boston, Mass., and British Correctional Officials, London, England.

During the past year, 2,130 officers received follow-up and refresher training conducted by Staff Training Officers at the institutions. In addition, 223 officers participated in outside courses at schools or through correspondence courses. Five staff members are attending university on full-time post-graduate studies.

#### Personnel Services

As of March 31, 1966, the Penitentiary staff strength was 3,714 compared to 3,223 on March 31, 1965. A total of 854 appointments were made to institutions across Canada. Of these, 93 were in the Atlantic Region, giving it a staff of 4,324; 324 in the Quebec Region, for a staff of 1,253; 116 in the Ontario Region, for a staff of 959, and 321 in the Western Region, for a staff of 1,080 members. During the same period there were 363 separations from the Service as compared to 330 in 1965.

Approval was given for the full establishments of the new institutions at Springhill, N.S., Cowansville, Quebec, and Matsqui, B.C. Recruiting and training of staff for Cowansville, Quebec, and Matsqui, B.C., was undertaken. Both institutions were opened on a limited basis in March, 1966. The Springhill Institution was not scheduled to open until the next fiscal year; as of March 31, 1966, the only establishment positions filled were those of Warden, Works Officer and Chief Operating Engineer.

Approval was received for selected establishment positions of the Drumheller and Warkworth Institutions to permit the appointment of key staff to assist in the construction program and the recruitment of sufficient custodial staff to complete their probationary training prior to the opening of these institutions in the Fall of 1966.

In August, 1965, with approval of the Treasury Board and the Civil Service Commission, the consultant firm of P. S. Ross and Partners was engaged to complete a study of the Penitentiary Service aimed at recommending changes in classification standards, changes in classification of positions, and in classification and pay administration. All Regional Headquarters and institutions were visited by the P. S. Ross consultants prior to preparing their report. Of major concern was the lack of any environmental consideration, which distinguishes Penitentiary jobs from equivalents in the Civil Service, in the area of inmate custody, guidance, training and risk.

This study was completed in February, 1966, and made the following major recommendations:

- (a) that Penitentiary positions should be classified, as far as possible, the same as or similar to the Civil Service classification.
- (b) that the Civil Service rates of pay apply to this reclassification of positions retroactive to April 1, 1964.
- (c) that an allowance be paid for the environmental factor which includes the extra responsibilities of custody, control and direction of inmates, and this allowance be retroactive to April 1, 1964.

The P. S. Ross and Partners report was presented to both Treasury Board and the Civil Service Commission. The results of agreement reached on the recommendations will probably be made known in the next fiscal year.

The Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Classification Revision, began a review of the Penitentiary Service establishment positions during the latter half of the year. Every position in the Service is being classified in comparison with standards set for the whole of the public service.

## IV — DIVISION OF SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

The Director of Services and Supplies reports as follows:

### Institutional Services

Institutional Services include housekeeping, furniture control, laundries, officers' and inmates' clothing, and the change room operation.

#### HOUSEKEEPING

Our efforts to improve the cleanliness and appearance, both inside and out, of all institutions continue to be very successful.

Pest control, which is always a major problem, particularly in the older institutions, has been improved to such an extent that pests are almost unheard of.

#### LAUNDRIES

The efficiency of the operation of institutional and regional laundries has been increased by the acquisition of modern equipment which is opening up a profitable inmate training activity, having regard to the particulars for employment after release. Further, our laundry managers started to attend the International Laundry Managers' Congress where they participated in a series of conferences on laundry administration and techniques.

In view of the success of the regional laundry in the Quebec Region, plans are being made to carry out a similar operation in the Ontario Region next year.

The volume of dry-weight laundry processed by all institutions for the year was 3,379,000 pounds. In addition to this, many of the inmates do their own personal laundry with hand equipment.

#### OFFICERS' CLOTHING

As a result of the completion of the change-over from khaki to blue uniforms, and due to the fact that winter uniforms are now being bought from the trade, the cost of clothing an officer has increased from \$197.20 to \$214.80. There is no doubt that the change-over to blue, together with the improvement in tailoring, has had the effect of raising officer morale in all institutions.

#### INMATE CLOTHING

Inmate clothing is divided into different categories, depending on the classification of the institutions as listed below:

Classification	Per Capita Cost
Correctional Work Camps.....	\$94.20
Farm Annexes and Minimum Security Institutions.....	71.60
Prison for Women.....	72.42
Medium Security.....	59.94
Maximum Security.....	57.27

The difference in the per capita cost is due to the fact that special and more expensive work clothing is required at Correctional Work Camps and Farm Annexes. The across-the-board average per inmate has not changed too noticeably, being \$62.16.



**CHANGE ROOM MANUFACTURE**

The main functions of the Change Room is the storage, issue and repair of prison clothing and the haircutting of inmates. In addition, the following items are produced:

Socks, knit.....	39,464
Socks, re-footed.....	28,815
Roller Towels.....	2,998
Bed Sheets.....	5,133
Pillow Cases.....	3,260
Clothing Labels.....	137,990
Pillow Covers.....	566
Mattress Covers.....	868
Cloth Mitts.....	800
Oven Mitts.....	506

**Purchasing and Stores**

There were 5,373 requisitions for equipment and supplies received from institutions and 13,196 Purchase Orders or Contracts issued. This is an increase of approximately 5% of orders and contracts issued from the previous year, due mainly to the opening of new institutions and the purchase of equipment for those under construction.

A review was made of all specifications being used for the purchase of all commercially produced clothing items and these were brought up to date in the light of new developments in industry, modern trends and the changing needs of the Service. In conjunction with this program, arrangements were made with Inspection Services, Department of National Defence, to carry out complete inspection of most garments produced for officers and inmates. The results have been encouraging and it is evident that many improvements have been made in quality, design, appearance and fit.

A program was developed to reduce inventories by forecasting actual monthly usage and having contract delivery terms related to monthly requirements. This has proven most successful, particularly for the many food items which must be purchased on an annual basis at the time of pack.

Particular attention was given to surplus stores at the institutions and many obsolete items were turned over to Crown Assets Disposal Corporation for disposal. Other items surplus to requirements at one institution, yet carried in their inventory, were transferred to others where there was a need.

The Regional Warehouse in the Ontario Region was used to a much greater extent to warehouse bulk items for all institutions in the Region to enable them to centralize their Institutional Stores and close many of their sub-stores. In addition, it has been used extensively to warehouse equipment purchased or pre-manufactured by Penitentiary Industries for all new institutions throughout the country.

**Agricultural Services**

In Eastern Canada and Manitoba the early part of the 1965 growing season experienced a severe drought. The quality of the forage crops was excellent but the yield was reduced. Early growth conditions were more favourable in Saskatchewan. On August 12th a hailstorm in Manitoba damaged cereal crops to the extent of 60% and caused losses in the vegetable crops ranging from 15 to 85%. Wet weather and early frost made harvest conditions on the prairie farms difficult.

The production of vegetables, canned goods and livestock products, with the exception of pork, showed an increase over the previous year. Pork production was curtailed at three institutions to bring it in line with requirements.



Food Products	Unit	Production
Vegetables.....	lb.	1,650,437
Potatoes.....	lb.	1,388,860
Pork.....	lb.	419,867
Beef.....	lb.	526,656
Milk.....	gal.	284,233
Cream.....	lb.	116,106
Eggs.....	doz.	173,576
Poultry.....	lb.	33,939
Syrup.....	gal.	64
<b>Canneries</b>		
Canned Vegetables.....	gal.	82,572
Canned Fruit.....	gal.	35,124
Jelly and Jam.....	gal.	25,818
<b>Livestock Feed</b>		
Hay.....	ton	2,309
Straw.....	ton	1,129
Roots.....	ton	112
Ensilage (corn).....	ton	1,530
Ensilage (grass).....	ton	660
Grain.....	bus.	71,812
Green Feed.....	ton	250
<b>By-Products</b>		
Hides.....	lb.	56,734
Fats and Bones.....	lb.	126,572
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Reconstituted Milk.....	gal.	92,495
Plants.....	no.	331,000
Rations (mixed).....	ton	2,427
<b>Livestock</b>		
Sold to outside concerns.....	no.	64

The wholesale value of the vegetables and livestock products has been estimated at \$940,649; canned goods were valued at \$141,023; livestock and slaughterhouse by-products disposed of to outside concerns amounted to \$15,949, making a total of \$1,097,621. Increased production and the relatively higher prices of farm produce throughout 1965 resulted in the 22.3% increase over the previous year.

The expenditure for operation, maintenance of equipment and complete stock of new equipment amounted to \$511,178. The foregoing represents an increase of 12.6% over the previous year. The higher cost of livestock, livestock feed and expanding ornamental grounds program, large-scale fence and drainage maintenance projects are reflected in the greater expenditure.

The processing of 92,495 gallons of milk for the Quebec Region, in addition to that produced on the farms, amounted to a saving of \$40,965.

A woods project in operation during the winter months at one institution and the manufacture of maple syrup at another provided seasonal side lines that added variety in the program and stimulation of interest among inmates. Also during the winter, courses in general agriculture were provided by the farm officers for interested inmates.

### Food Services

During the year new trends and developments in food service equipment and practice have been closely followed and, where practical and economical, have been introduced into the Penitentiary Service. Institutional meals tend to become somewhat monotonous, but by constant effort we were able to increase the variety and at the same time stay within our food budget.

During the year the Penitentiary Service purchased \$92,000 worth of new kitchen equipment on the outside market and \$12,000 worth from penitentiary industries.

The average cost of one day's ration per inmate during the year was \$0.7998; the average cost of officers' noon meals was \$0.3430; the total cost of food consumed in the penitentiaries during the year was \$2,320,745.53.

As has been the case during the past several years, there were practically no serious complaints about food at any institution. A method has been introduced into the Service whereby every meal is checked by a responsible officer for quality and quantity, and by which every inmate has an opportunity to register a complaint. These Food Inspection Reports are forwarded to Headquarters in Ottawa and annotated as to what corrective action has been taken in the very few instances when a complaint has been received.

### Engineering and Works

Successful completion of the Maintenance and Operation Programs of Works and Engineering Services is evidenced by the improved physical condition of the institutions. A comparison of estimates allotments with expenditures for existing institutions reveals that 95% of the intended program was completed. This percentage is confirmed by the reports on completed projects. The backlog of maintenance work, which had developed as a result of an inequitable utilization of Works and Engineering staffs and inmate labour for new construction, has been substantially reduced. Preventive maintenance, which is essential to proper operation of the institutions, is being increased in scope.

To improve facilities at existing institutions a program of minor construction works valued at \$452,000 was included in the 1965-66 estimates. The actual expenditure was \$439,000. Since most of this expenditure was for materials only, it may be conservatively concluded that in giving consideration to the labour aspect the value of improvements is in excess of \$1,000,000.

New piggery facilities for the farm at Dorchester, the construction of new Maintenance Shops at the Industrial Annex, St. Vincent de Paul, improvements to the Accommodation Unit, kitchen and dining-room at Valleyfield, re-location of Maintenance Shops at Kingston and extension to the greenhouse at Collin's Bay, a chapel at Beaver Creek, construction of an implement shed at Joyceville, redevelopment of shop facilities at Manitoba, construction of a hay storage building at Saskatchewan, new visiting facilities at William Head and an Inmate Training Building at Agassiz were among the 134 projects completed. At the close of the fiscal period, 42 additional projects were under way, many of which were nearing completion.

A conference of Works Officers and Chief Operating Engineers was convened at the Correctional Staff College (Ontario) the week of September 13, 1965. The conference offered an opportunity for an exchange of information, a review of the channels of communication for mutual assistance and consideration of proposals with recommendations for improvements in the Works and Engineering operations of the institutions. The immediate benefit in improved operations which resulted was particularly evident within the Works Sections and has also been favourably reported on by other sections of the Administration.

Considerable effort is being expended by Works and Engineering staffs in liaison and consultation regarding new institutions and in redevelopment of existing institutions being constructed under DPW supervision. Involvement commences during the establishment of requirements through the design stages with the many consultants and continues through the construction period and final take-over. Some concern is expressed here regarding the efficiency of the present design and construction procedures which are dependent on very long lines of communication.



Procurement, installation and use of mobile radios which was commenced at St. Vincent de Paul and Leclerc Institution was continued by installing equipment at Dorchester, Blue Mountain, Cowansville, Federal Training Centre, Kingston area institutions, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Matsqui. The use of this equipment, which is new to the Service, has proven very worthwhile particularly in Institutional Security Patrols and in Institutional Transport Service.

A committee composed of the Works Officers of Leclerc, Kingston and Cowansville institutions has been particularly engaged in the establishment of standard tool and equipment lists for Works operations. Initially these standard lists served as the base for equipping the new institutions being built. It is anticipated that these standards will later be applied to control the equipment inventories of all institutions. The standardization of organizations, shop facilities, equipment and inventories will provide a much more equitable basis for comparison of operations and for establishment of the annual budget.

Good progress has been made in strengthening the Works and Engineering operations on a regional basis. With the exception of the institutions in the Maritime, all are now under regional inspection and technical supervision. The more frequent and less formal approach which is possible through the regional operation has reduced correspondence from institutions considerably. The close liaison between the Assistant Regional Director (Works) and Headquarters personnel results in a more accurate implementation of policy. A worthwhile degree of standardization and co-operation in the utilization of major equipment is anticipated as the more direct contact of the regional operation is implemented.

Regular reporting, inspections, lectures, drills and the use of films is maintained to ensure that interest remains high in the fire protection and safety aspects of the institutions. Particular programs were carried out for Spring clean-up, Fire Prevention Week, Fall clean-up and Christmas Fire Safety. All institutions participated in the National Fire Protection Association (International) Fire Protection Contest and this year British Columbia Penitentiary placed eleventh out of 27 entries in the Canadian Government Division. Since liability for injury of employees and inmates is increasing, Accident Prevention and Safety Programs are particularly stressed.

#### NEW CONSTRUCTION BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The new Medium Security Institution at Cowansville, P.Q., and the Narcotic Addicts Institution at Matsqui, B.C., were, after considerable delay in construction, almost completed by the end of the fiscal year. Work upon the new Medium Security Institutions at Springhill, N.S., Warkworth, Ontario, and Drumheller, Alberta, commenced at the beginning of the fiscal year and the completion of these three institutions is anticipated by the Fall of 1966. Work on the Special Correctional Unit at St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q., commenced in April, 1965 and completion of this project, after considerable delay, is anticipated in the Fall of 1966.

Site development work on the new maximum security site at Ste. Anne's, Plaines, P.Q., and the maximum security site at Millhaven, Ontario, commenced during the year. The design of the new maximum security institution to be built at both these locations was nearing completion by the end of the fiscal year.

A considerable number of projects were initiated in all of our existing institutions with the greater amount of work being concentrated in those institutions that are being redeveloped under the 10-Year Plan of Institutional Development. Due apparently to the delay involved in the preparation of plans and specifications a number of projects for which funds were provided in the estimates were not proceeded with to the extent anticipated during the fiscal year.

## V — DIVISION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Director of Financial Services reports as follows:

### General

During 1965-66 the Financial Services was separated from the Services and Supplies Division and established as a separate Financial Services Division (Branch) under a new Director.

The Service now feels that it is ready to begin to implement the recommendations for financial management and budgetary control contained in the Report of the Glasco Commission and the subsequent studies carried out on a number of departments by management consultants.

### Financial Operations — 1965-66

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, total outlays for goods and services required by the Penitentiary Service were \$54.7 million, an increase of \$7.3 million, or 46% over the previous year. The major portion of this increase can be attributed to the construction of new institutions under the 10-Year Plan of Institutional Development — 1963-73. The larger increases were as follows:

#### CONSTRUCTION:

Expenditures for Construction of Buildings and Works in 1965-66 were \$26.8 million, representing an increase of \$14.2 million, or 113.5% over 1964-65. During the year, \$4.9 million was spent as construction was completed on the following new institutions:

Cowansville, Quebec	— A Medium Security Institution
Matsqui, B.C.	— Male and Female Institutions for the Treatment of Drug Addicts.

Also, starts were made and substantial construction programs to a total of some \$3 million were carried out on the following additional new institutions:

Springhill, Nova Scotia	— A Young Offenders Institution
Warkworth, Ontario	— A Medium Security Institution
Drumheller, Alberta	— A Medium Security Institution

#### ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT:

Increases of \$3 million or 27.3% were experienced in expenditures for the Acquisition of Equipment, a substantial part of which was related to the equipping of new institutions.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE:

These costs increased by \$2.8 million, or 11.8%. Major factors contributing to the increase were as follows:

##### Salaries:

The increase in this category was \$1.9 million or 12%, of which \$1 million was for the General Cyclical Pay Review approved at the end of 1964-65 and \$.9 million for salaries for new institutions.



*Officers' Uniforms:*

The increase in expenditures for uniforms of \$128,000 was related in part to the outfitting of the staff of new institutions, together with the completion of the conversion from khaki to blue uniforms.

*Other Administrative Charges:*

The increase of \$37,000 in this category consisted mainly of increased expenditures on removal expenses of officers transferred to many new institutions.

*Maintenance of Inmates:*

The increase of \$380,000 in this category is largely related to increased costs for the following vital expenditures:

Medical and Dental Treatment Including Hospitals.....	\$194,000
Rations.....	97,000
Inmate Clothing.....	45,000
Remuneration.....	19,000

*Operating Expenses:*

The increase in expenditures for this category was \$197,245 or 11%. The increases were essentially to provide supplies or services to new institutions and are accounted for by increases in the following categories:

Fuel.....	\$82,000
Utilities.....	33,000
Medical Supplies.....	30,000
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	52,000

Comparative Statement of Financial Expenditures and Revenues are tabulated below:

*Comparative Statement of Expenditures*

	1965-66	1964-65	Increase or (Decrease)	%
Salaries.....	\$18,170,703	\$16,216,827	\$ 1,953,876	2.2
Officers' Uniforms.....	487,458	359,154	128,304	5.5
Officers' Duty Meals.....	219,613	190,028	29,585	5.5
Office Stationery and Supplies.....	58,199	43,246	14,953	5.6
Equipment and Furnishings.....	40,000	37,519	2,481	7.0
Other Administrative Charges.....	565,987	528,992	36,995	7.0
	19,541,960	17,375,766	2,166,194	2.3
Maintenance of Inmates.....	4,337,684	3,957,361	380,323	9.6
Discharge Expenses.....	151,035	152,297	(1,262)	0.8
Operating Expenses.....	1,938,939	1,741,694	197,245	3.3
Repair and Upkeep of Buildings Works and Equipment.....	631,812	565,160	66,652	8.8
Total Operation and Maintenance.....	26,601,430	23,792,278	2,809,152	8.8
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works.....	26,765,075	12,535,539	14,229,536	5.5
Acquisition of Equipment.....	1,408,591	1,106,376	302,215	3.3
Total Capital.....	28,173,666	13,641,915	14,531,751	15.5
Total Expenditures.....	\$54,775,096	\$37,434,193	\$17,340,903	3.3

## Comparative Statement of Operation and Maintenance Expenditures by Institutions.

	1965-66	1964-65
Headquarters Planning Provision.....	\$ 188,242	\$ 304,892
Newfoundland.....	59,147	56,105
Springhill Institution.....	85,350	—
Quebec Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,875,671	2,647,072
Regional Headquarters (Quebec).....	150,069	102,210
St. Vincent de Paul and Subsidiaries.....	3,819,369	3,584,621
Federal Training Centre.....	1,536,080	1,512,798
Idlers Institution and Subsidiaries.....	2,094,684	2,009,168
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	343,601	201,641
Windsor Institution.....	593,229	7,144
Regional Headquarters (Ontario).....	123,543	106,350
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,838,591	2,678,103
Ottawa's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,268,091	2,226,809
Quebec Institution and Subsidiaries.....	1,689,949	1,576,796
Warkworth Institution.....	11,389	—
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	346,640	179,328
Regional Headquarters (Western).....	343,066	150,305
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	1,875,384	1,735,939
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,123,608	1,982,648
Winnipeg Institution.....	4,705	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,838,399	2,730,349
Montreal Institution.....	392,623	—
	<u>\$26,601,430</u>	<u>\$23,792,278</u>

## Comparative Statement of Construction and Improvement Expenditures by Institution.

	1965-66	1964-65
New Springhill Institution.....	\$ 7,661,351	\$ 618,343
Quebec Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	53,675	44,522
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	355,816	517,859
Federal Training Centre.....	145,860	20,238
Idlers Institution and Subsidiaries.....	1,925,427	102,416
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	7,743	—
Windsor Institution.....	1,447,632	5,364,490
St. Anne des Plaines Institution.....	178,082	163,723
Regional Headquarters (Ontario).....	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	67,906	236,763
Ottawa's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	92,274	54,372
Quebec Institution and Subsidiaries.....	40,053	126,900
Warkworth Institution.....	5,702,823	105,292
Millhaven Institution.....	357,546	31,539
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	2,501	237,522
Regional Headquarters (Western).....	1,581	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	160,324	87,068
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	58,382	79,275
Winnipeg Institution.....	4,595,000	129,262
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	483,420	109,927
Montreal Institution.....	3,427,679	4,506,028
	<u>\$26,765,075</u>	<u>\$12,535,539</u>

## Comparative Statement of Equipment Expenditures by Institution.

	1965-66	1964-5
New Springhill Institution.....	\$ 32,411	—
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	104,360	\$ 12,181
Regional Headquarters (Quebec).....	277	78
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	80,522	11,800
Federal Training Centre.....	55,520	4,800
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries.....	72,859	6,650
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	4,136	1,180
Cowansville Institution.....	214,412	10,780
Regional Headquarters (Ontario).....	12,013	1,190
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	109,381	6,660
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	110,615	11,530
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries.....	74,313	6,660
Warkworth Institution.....	13,623	—
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	10,427	2,010
Regional Headquarters (Western).....	5,091	440
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	83,107	5,530
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	122,799	6,930
Drumheller Institution.....	9,161	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	102,667	8,120
Matsqui Institution.....	190,897	13,460
	<u>\$1,408,591</u>	<u>\$1,100,760</u>

## Comparative Statement of Revenue

	1965-66		1964-65	
	Total	Sale of Farm Produce	Total	Sale of Farm Produce
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	\$126,338	\$ 60,094	\$138,314	\$ 50,090
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	129,423	59,605	154,044	57,670
Federal Training Centre.....	2,282	—	1,946	—
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries.....	22,466	156	52,690	330
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	11	—	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	54,468	—	111,230	—
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	87,141	65,597	92,902	63,310
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries....	30,675	9,131	23,814	7,470
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	853	—	840	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiary....	103,629	39,780	106,892	35,520
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiary.....	90,140	71,728	70,338	50,440
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	38,167	167	42,229	—
Matsqui Institution.....	457	—	—	—
	<u>\$686,050</u>	<u>\$*306,258</u>	<u>\$795,239</u>	<u>\$*269,330</u>

\*Prices charged are arbitrary. The estimated wholesale value of production is shown in the report under agricultural services.



## VI — DIVISION OF INDUSTRIES

The Director of Industries reports as follows:

### Policy and Planning

The chief accomplishment in the formulation of industrial policy and the planning of activities was the completion, in April, 1965, of the "Industrial Outline Plan for Action". This plan was accepted and approved by Treasury Board in June. The preparation of this plan proved to be a complex undertaking which required careful consideration of the Penitentiary Act and Regulations; the reorganization of the Penitentiary Service on a regional basis; Commissioner's Policy Directives and Instructions respecting the training and employment of inmates; the operating requirements of the Penitentiary Service; survey reports produced by the Civil Service Commission, Treasury Board financial specialists and a firm of management consultants, plus the views of other officials and many relevant factors peculiar to the Penitentiary Service. This plan embodies:

- (a) the change in industrial policy from one having the production of goods as its main aim to a policy which requires that the training of inmates dominates as the main industrial objective, with the production of goods being an important, but secondary consideration;
- (b) the integration of industrial activities with the inmate training program with the object of having industrial employment become an important, practical and integral phase of the overall inmate correctional training program;
- (c) recognition of many shortcomings in the present program and proposes remedies to improve present conditions;
- (d) criteria and guide-lines concerning the selection of future industries, proposes reasonable instructor-inmate ratios and sets out standard shop space requirements based on the number of inmates to be trained and employed industrially;
- (e) recognition of the practical aspects and economic advantages of a well organized and efficiently operated industrial program.

As a sequel to the completion of this plan, preliminary work was started on the development of interim Policy Directives and Divisional Instructions. By the year end, this phase had been advanced to the point where it appeared that many directives and instructions respecting the conduct of industrial activities may be promulgated in the coming year.

With the appointment of Assistant Regional Directors of Industry in the Quebec, Ontario and Western Regions early in the year under review, it was possible to make notable progress in implementing the policy of decentralization through the delegation of certain responsibility and authority respecting industrial activities to Regional Headquarters. This plan has already brought better than satisfactory results, which point to the advisability of further delegation. Late in the year a Penitentiary Service Committee was formed to consider what additional responsibility and authority for industrial activities might properly be delegated to the Regions. Notable progress was made in the formulation and implementation of policy with respect to reorganizing industrial activities on a self-supporting regional basis, in so far as Penitentiary Service requirements are concerned. In this respect, during the year under review, the clothing producing industries across the Service were reorganized in a manner which will permit a good start to be made, in the coming year, on a plan through which the clothing required in a given Region will be manufactured within the Region. With very few minor exceptions, such as printing and the production of brooms, all other penitentiary manufactured goods required by the Penitentiary Service, including those produced



from wood, metal, canvas and leather, can and will be produced on a regular basis in the oncoming and future years.

Good progress was made in completing plans respecting industries to be operated in new institutions at Cowansville, Quebec, and Matsqui, B.C.; a good start was made on the planning of industries to be operated in new institutions at Springhill, N.S., Laval, Quebec, Warkworth, Ontario, and Drumheller, Alberta. Plans were formulated and preliminary work was started on the development of training courses, tailored to specific needs, for instructors and other personnel engaged in industrial activities.

### General Operations

From the standpoint of general operations, industries experienced their share of difficulties during the past year. However, industrial workshops continued to provide constructive training and employment for approximately 28% of the inmate population in the production of clothing, footwear and general equipment for the Penitentiary Service, plus an ever-widening variety of goods for Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments, school boards, charitable, service and non-profit organizations. The overall dollar value of industrial production in the year under review is somewhat less than that of the previous year. Institutional returns indicate that several factors have contributed to this condition. These include the effect of the change in industrial policy from that of producing goods to that of training inmates as the dominant objective; the abnormal movement of inmates through industrial shops due to frequent transfers of inmates between shops in individual institutions and numerous transfers of inmates from maximum to medium to minimum security institutions; insufficient provision for the employment of the number of industrial instructors required to train inmates adequately and simultaneously and to supervise the completion of industrially manufactured products; inability to fill staff vacancies at the salaries offered to industrial instructors; absence of stable markets for large-volume sale of penitentiary manufactured products. With the object of rectifying these conditions, where possible, respecting the market factor, negotiations were actively continued at both the Headquarters and Regional levels, with Department of Defence Production officials, the Canadian Government Supply Service, also Provincial and Municipal Governments and other publicly supported organizations; complimentary consultative, product design and drafting services were performed for customers and prospective customers and many prototype samples were produced for all of these organizations in a concerted effort to establish stable markets for the repetitive sale of penitentiary manufactured goods in all of the sales outlets approved under the Penitentiary Regulations, 1962. While market development can be quite frustrating and is subject to many pitfalls and problems, by the year end there existed indications that some progress is being made in this important phase of activities. Concerning the staff and salary factor, with the object of rectifying a lack of industrial staff establishment, which has been building up since early 1961, and developing more realistic remunerative rates for industrial personnel, during the year studies of industrial staff and salary requirements were conducted on a schedule of reasonable salary rates set out on a long-range career-planning basis, together with a documented statement of the additional industrial staff requirements existing institutions, was compiled and forwarded for action as required to correct existing conditions. By the year end, no indication of what improvements may be expected as a result of these submissions had been received. While remedial action may be taken respecting the matter of frequent transfers of inmates between shops in individual institutions, the practice of transferring inmates between institutions must be accepted as part and parcel of an effective program of inmate training which requires that inmates be transferred to institutions having decreasing degrees of security as they progress through the overall correctional process. The answer to clearing up the effect of this action on the workshop output, therefore,

appears to lie in acceleration of the training of new inmates in industrial shops to replace those being transferred. A start was made on such an accelerated training program and, providing that the current industrial staff and remuneration difficulties can be cleared up, it will be possible to proceed further with this program in the not too distant future. Synonymous with this action will be the development and use of training charts to record the trade skills and knowledge absorbed by inmates employed in industrial shops.

In keeping with the practice of past years, a number of new lines of products were engineered and developed for penitentiary manufacture with the object of developing additional sales outlets. These new products are chiefly suited to physical training and playground uses.

Minor changes in and/or additions to industrial facilities included the move of a tailor shop from Collin's Bay to Kingston and the rearrangement and development of a combined machine, heavy metal and sheet metal shop at Kingston; rearrangement and relocation of several industries at St. Vincent de Paul and the move of a canvas specialty shop from that institution to Leclerc and the development of an upholstery shop at Leclerc; the move of certain clothing manufacture facilities from British Columbia to Mountain Prison and the development of shirt production and wood products workshops in Mountain Prison. Penitentiary returns indicate the need for more fairly extensive additions and alterations to existing industrial facilities in the coming year.

As the result of a series of Penitentiary Service decisions, almost all of the uniform clothing worn by penitentiary officers is now purchased from commercial sources. This has relieved the pressure of high volume clothing production in penitentiary workshops. This also had the effect of reducing the expensive inventory necessary to uniform production and relieved the pressure of excessive inventory in the Industrial Revolving Fund. Whereas this fund has been in an "over-spent" state almost continuously during the past three years, with the exception of a two-month period, during the year under review the Industrial Revolving Fund was capable of containing the inventory required for efficient industrial operation.

The past year saw considerable reorganization and replanning of clothing manufacture activities in preparation for conversion of the production of inmate and certain officer clothing from a Service-wide to a regional basis, beginning on April 1st, 1966. Under this plan, the Penitentiary-made clothing required in a given region will be manufactured within the region. Preparation for this involved the shifting of work programs between institutions and regions, changes in production methods and programs, the fabrication of new patterns and a review and updating of specifications, plus the retraining of inmates in the manufacture of new lines of clothing. By the year end this plan had progressed to the point where it can be implemented early in the new year. While it is accepted that, due to the magnitude of this change in program, it may, during the first year, be necessary to purchase certain of the regional clothing requirements, it is expected that in subsequent years, when the regional plan is fully implemented and operating, it will be possible to produce industrially and on a regional basis all of the clothing originally produced on the old Service-wide plan.

Studies were conducted with the object of improving the shape or form and appearance of penitentiary-manufactured inmate and officer footwear. By the year end prototypes of modified footwear had been tested and accepted and plans were being formulated to introduce the use of this redesigned footwear on a Service-wide basis early in the new year.

With the continuing object of developing and maintaining increasingly high standards of product quality, the "Product Inspection and Quality Control" program was continued and expanded. The past year saw notable desirable effects of this program being realized in the class of products manufactured and in the



attitude of both industrial staff and inmates. In this respect, it was observed that instructors are now supervising more closely the quality details of their work and there appears to exist a better understanding of quality and a keener sense of achievement on the part of inmates.

While a few very minor disturbances were experienced, no industrial operation had to be suspended due to fire or riotous activities during the past year.

### Industrial Employment of Inmates

The average number of inmates assigned to industrial training and employment during the past year was 2,172.

### Industrial Production

Penitentiary returns show that the total value of industrial workshop production for the past year was \$1,617,619, a decrease of 28% compared to the value of production in industrial workshops in 1964-65. Approximately 49% of all industrial work performed during the year under review was for the Penitentiary Service. This was a 9% increase over last year. For other Government Department industrial orders were issued and the value of the work performed on these orders was \$789,153.

According to the Chief Treasury Officer's records, the revenue derived from the sale of industrially manufactured goods was approximately \$225,000.

### Total Value of Industrial Shop Production

Penitentiary	Own Institution	Other Peni- tentiaries	Govt. Depts. and Other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	Total
Kingston.....	\$ 27,680	\$ 78,066	\$314,026	\$ 7,057	\$ 438,829
St. Vincent de Paul.....	32,516	70,797	81,216	1,148	185,677
Dorchester.....	43,832	49,307	47,701	7,243	148,083
Manitoba.....	28,804	42,912	59,886	796	132,398
British Columbia.....	39,334	42,435	55,562	2,619	139,950
Saskatchewan.....	33,078	34,361	10,644	9,315	87,398
Collin's Bay.....	12,585	15,332	11,241	5,453	44,611
Joyceville.....	3,395	50,251	55,089	856	109,591
Leclerc.....	9,303	75,864	73,722	2,678	157,567
Valleyfield.....	542	30,319	9,576	1,684	41,421
Springhill Min. Security.....	777	30,311	19,394	32	50,514
S.V.P. Industrial Annex.....	796	11,627	39,329	1,062	52,814
Prison for Women.....	725	23,574	—	—	24,299
Beaver Creek C.C.....	—	—	11,767	—	11,767
	\$233,367	\$555,156	\$789,153	\$39,943	\$1,617,619

## VII — DIVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

The Director of Medical Services reports as follows:

### General Medical Services

All federal penal institutions have continued to provide, for the inmate population, adequate diagnostic and treatment services, either through the facilities available within the penitentiaries or, through those available in the region for the general population. In the larger centres of population continued use has been made of the D.V.A. hospitals and more recently of the Canadian Forces Hospital at Barriefield where female, as well as male, offenders may now be admitted for treatment purposes. The services provided by these hospitals are of a high quality and give assurance of the best treatment possible. However, the custody requirement adds a great deal to the ordinary cost of hospitalization.

The demand for medical services continues unabated from the moment inmates are admitted to the penitentiaries. Statistics show that, of the inmates admitted, approximately one out of every six has a physical or mental illness. The same ratio is true of those who are mentally or physically handicapped. One inmate in four requires special diagnostic or treatment facilities at the time of admission or within a month therefrom. These statistics clearly indicate the need for Reception Centres in every region and for proper medical facilities. The health of inmates must be restored with a minimum of delay so as to allow them to take full advantage of the facilities provided for them for the improvement of their social attitude and outlook.

The populating of camps and farm annexes from the medium security institutions demands a thorough medical check-up before the transfer of inmates. The diagnostic apparatus required for this purpose has been provided at the parent institutions. The medical staff have been fully occupied with the 10 or 20% of the inmate population who comprise the daily sick parades. Some require drug prescriptions; some are kept in the institutional hospital for observation or for treatment. It is an aging population, with an abnormal proportion of chronic illnesses, which requires more hospital services than comparable numbers in ordinary society.

### Psychiatric Services

Psychiatric services cannot be provided on the scale desirable to meet the inmate demand. Sufficient numbers of personnel and treatment space are lacking. The need for adequate psychiatric services is obvious when one considers that 45% of the inmate population have interviews with the psychiatrist either voluntarily or because of referral. More trained personnel are required. We are hopeful that more may be obtained soon. The co-operation of the Departments of Psychiatry in some Universities has made it possible for us to have the help of psychiatrists who work on a part-time basis to develop their skills and knowledge in Forensic Psychiatry.

The need for psychiatric centres within the penal system which would provide the proper facilities for adequate treatment and rehabilitation can perhaps best be demonstrated by pointing out that, in one of the penitentiaries, one inmate out of every nine has been a former inmate of mental hospitals. A future breakdown of such inmates is always a possibility particularly when they have to endure the stresses normally associated with incarceration. The need for greater psychiatric facilities is urgent now and can only increase with time.



### **Dental Services**

The employment of dentists working on a full-time basis has brought about a great deal of improvement in dental services. It is intended to employ more dentists on a full-time basis whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Dental laboratory facilities have been increased during the past year and further similar developments are now taking place to speed up the manufacture of dental prosthetic devices. More dental technicians will be employed.

### **Sanitation and Hygiene**

Institutional sanitation has improved through the construction of incinerators. This facilitates the rapid disposal of garbage, which in the past has provided food for rodents and various forms of vermin.

Improvement is noted in hygienic facilities for inmates incorporated in the design of the new institutions. These new institutions will help reduce the population in the older and overcrowded institutions.

During the year 7,299 inmates of the federal penitentiaries donated blood at the visiting Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics. This is a generous contribution to the welfare of Canadians as a whole and the inmate population is to be congratulated.

## VIII — DIVISION OF LIAISON SERVICES

The Director of Liaison Services reports as follows:

### General

The veil of secrecy which for ninety years covered the activities of the Canadian Penitentiary Service was lifted in the last few years so as to allow the public to become aware of the numerous problems confronting the administration and to develop amongst public-minded groups and citizens an interest in the ever-growing developments in penology and criminology. The days were gone when improvements in facilities or treatment were made only following riots or tragic incidents. The role of the prison guard had evaluated to that of a correctional officer responsible for the security and rehabilitation of the inmates placed under his supervision. To effect such humanitarian changes required an increase in the amounts of public funds normally allotted to the Penitentiary Service. Such funds were necessary to replace antiquated fortresses by new functional institutions, to procure the services of professionals for the adequate treatment of inmates and to train the personnel in their new role of correctional officers.

Not only was Parliament to be informed of the needs of such improvements, but the public in general was to be made aware of such needs and convinced of the necessity to effect such changes. It seems evident today that not only the government bodies have been stimulated to these ends, but that the public in general, having been made part of the various penal reform programs, have reacted with unusual interest.

### Public Information

Although it is not intended to criticize the communications media for the space of time allotted to news issuing from the penitentiary sources, one must note that fires, stabbings, suicides, escapes and the like will always get more coverage than anything that would be denuded of sensationalism. However, communications media have been conscious of improvements made in the Service and have granted reasonable coverage to good news, such as new training programs, new construction, new policies and appointments of personnel. On occasion some feature articles have been published on the various phases of the changes effected in penitentiaries.

The publication of a confidential letter to inform the various institutional heads on matters of interest has proven to be a success, as witnessed by the comments provided by the users. The information thus passed has been of valuable assistance in preventing the commission of disciplinary offences or the occurrence of unfortunate incidents. "Federal Corrections", the Service publication, is read with interest, not only in the Service proper, but by a large number of subscribers in Canada, United States, South America, United Kingdom and Europe. A notable increase was noted in the number of subscriptions originating from centres of learning and from professionals interested in sciences related to penal reform.

During the year under review, the Service participated in five exhibitions of importance by presenting professional exhibits manned by penitentiary correctional officers. A specialized exhibit was displayed on the occasion of the 5th International Criminological Congress held in Montreal in August, 1965. Minor exhibits were also displayed in Canada and the United States on the occasion of professional conferences and national congresses. Plans were made for the next fiscal year for the Service to participate in the thirteen major exhibitions held in Canada, covering an estimated attendance of some six million persons.

### Public Relations

Visits to penitentiary institutions by the public in general are limited, for obvious reasons, to persons of good character, interested in the rehabilitation of

inmates. This policy has revealed itself most advantageous to the Service, as more people became interested in penal reform. Such visits have allowed the Service to present its true image and in many cases have caused many visitors to acquire a completely new opinion of the task undertaken by the Service. Many critics who have visited institutions have become defenders of the Service, since they have had the opportunity to observe, in situ, not only the efforts developed by the Service and its members to perform to the best of their ability, but also the most adverse conditions under which these tasks were performed.

The construction of new institutions in Cowansville, P.Q., and Matsqui, B.C., has provided the Service with a wonderful opportunity to invite the populations of these localities to acquaint themselves with the new institutions and their personnel. Following the completion of construction and before the arrival of the first inmates, the doors of these institutions were opened to the public for inspection. Tours were organized for the municipal authorities, scientific groups, university students, industrialists, businessmen, service clubs, college students and the public at large. One of these institutions, which conducted such tours on a Sunday, received as many as 5,000 persons and had to turn down more than two thousand. A recent visit to both institutions confirmed that the local populations have accepted such institutions and their personnel as part of the community and developed a great interest in all matters affecting the institution and its inmates. Such visits have not only contributed in cementing a close relationship between the persons involved, but also in convincing all and each of the members of the institutional staff of the importance of his own contribution to the maintenance of good relations with the public in general. The staff members are proud to serve, since they are appreciated.

For the first time in the history of the Service, all institutional heads were given the opportunity to attend the American Congress of Correction held in Boston in August, 1965. Thus, was provided to all an opportunity to cultivate good professional contacts and to discuss with their counterparts problems of mutual interest. The Canadian representatives have contributed generously to the discussions held and have aroused particular interest amongst the American professionals with their modern and up-to-date views on penal reform. The presentation of the staff training films prepared by the Service, in conjunction with the National Film Board, was most successful, since it resulted in an unusual number of requests for the loan of such films. It will be noted that Canada's effort in this direction is a first, not only in America but also in Europe. An identical presentation in Stockholm, Sweden, on the occasion of the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders last summer, produced the same results. Attendance at conventions and congresses, in the past limited to professionals, has been extended to technicians with most advantageous results, more specifically in the divisions of administration, services and finance.

### Liaison

The Service maintains liaison with all government, public and private agencies and persons interested in correctional sciences. It also contributes extensively to the implementation of the assistance programs sponsored by the External Affairs Office. Service specialists participate actively in various government studies, such as in the field of criminal statistics, vocational training programs, Indian affairs, financial affairs and procedures, administration procedures, management, etc. The Service contributed immensely to the success achieved by the International Criminological Congress held in Montreal in August, 1965, by the loan of personnel and by the attendance of some 40 members on a full-time or part-time basis.

### Conclusion

A true image of the Service is beginning to appear in the public eye. More and more agencies and persons are involved in a variety of endeavours related to the administration of penitentiaries and more so in the Service policies governing the training of inmates for their rehabilitation. The bringing out in the open of penitentiary matters was the opening of a period of transition from antiquated thinking to the acceptance of advanced scientific knowledge with reference to the treatment of inmates. False images and unfortunate misunderstandings are gradually converting to an acceptance of responsibility and of humanitarian consideration of the problem. The members of the Service have acquired the assurance that their cause is worthy, that they have been recognized and have demonstrated so much more interest in the performance of a duty which has few rewards.



## IX — DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH

The Director of Correctional Research reports as follows:

### General

The year was characterized by a continuation of steady but unspectacular developmental activity, similar to that of the previous year. The Director continued to serve as chairman of a subcommittee of the Research and Statistics Committee of the Canadian Corrections Association, which has been trying for some time to promote the development of a central repository of information on offenders that would be accessible to all authorized agencies.

### Library

The facilities of the research library at Service Headquarters were improved by installation of new steel shelving and by the acquisition of additional reference literature, including bound volumes of old records shipped in from penitentiary institutions. Progress was made in classification and arrangement of materials. Much work remains to be done before the library can be regarded as properly organized. There was a marked increase in the extent to which senior officers availed themselves of these resources when seeking to trace the origin and development of a penological concept, or merely to settle a particular point at issue. An informal reference and information service was provided, as usual. It was not without some surprise that, from time to time, university students requested an opportunity to consult the material on our shelves in search of material that was, apparently, not available to them elsewhere. We were happy to co-operate with these young people who were, we suspect, advised by their instructors to come here.

### Research

Discussions took place during the year with university personnel, relative to the undertaking of grant-supported research work on behalf of the department.

Within the limited resources of this section, a number of study projects of practical concern to the Service have been advanced or completed. These covered such diverse topics as Preventive Detention of Habitual Criminals and Dangerous Sexual Offenders, Temporary Detention of Persons Remanded on Suspension of Parole, Prediction of Penitentiary Population, Payment of Wages to Prisoners, and the like. At the close of the fiscal year, interviewing was nearly complete in connection with a special investigation of the operation of the Prison for Women at Kingston.

The position that was established at Assistant Director level for this section has been occupied for some time by a Research Officer whose role has now been converted to that of Special Assistant to the Minister. As this appears to be a fairly permanent arrangement, it is hoped that the departmental reorganization will provide for restoration of the Statistical Officer position to the purpose for which it was originally intended.

### Statistics

A weekly summary of the inmate population situation is regularly provided for the information of the Commissioner and others concerned. Data for this purpose is extracted from institutional routine orders, as received. With the opening of new institutions and the rapid change of administrative personnel in the field, some problems in the reconciliation of data regularly occur. An early start is planned on the development of a draft for a reference manual that would assist in standardizing the reporting procedures.

Owing to unforeseen difficulties, which resulted in delay in the production by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the series of tabulations of sociological characteristics of the inmates admitted and discharged from penitentiaries, our previously-announced plan to publish such data in a separate brochure did not materialize.

It is understood that the Bureau's "census deck" of punched cards of currently-serving inmates is now practically in operational status. It is still hoped, therefore, to institute a series of periodical publications that will provide useful information, not only on inmates admitted and discharged, but also on those who are actually in the institutions on a given date.

The following statistical tables of the inmate population have been prepared entirely within this section. It is hoped that, when data becomes available from the D S, there will be close correlation of details. These tables include: (a) a statement of the inmates, by sex and by institution, who were received, transferred and released during the year; it will be noted that, for the first time, an accounting has been given of those persons who were received into penitentiary custody on remand, pursuant to suspension of parole; (b) a statement of distribution of inmates in our charge at the end of the year; (c) a summary of escapes and recaptures during the year.



**Table B: Distribution of the Inmate Population in Custody as of March 31, 1966**

	On Register or in Temp. Det.		Actually in Pen't'y	Mental Inst.	In Court	On Bail	Hosp. Etc.	At Large	Temp. Absence
	M	F							
NEWFOUNDLAND.....	40	1	40	1	—	—	—	—	—
CHESTER.....	713	—	518	3	1	—	2	1	—
Annex.....	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highhill.....	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
the Mountain.....	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.....	1166†	1	875	23	13	4	2	2	—
Annex.....	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annex.....	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE.....	411	—	406	—	4	—	1	—	—
LECLERC INSTITUTION.....	635†	—	471	—	1	—	2	1	4
Weyfield.....	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stineau.....	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
COANVILLE.....	33	—	32	—	—	—	1	—	—
KINSTON.....	896	—	867	19	3	—	—	2	5
COIN'S BAY.....	642	—	438	—	1	—	—	4	—
Annex.....	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harver Creek.....	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indry Crossing.....	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
COLEVILLE.....	526	—	449	—	2	1	—	3	—
Annex.....	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
PRISON FOR WOMEN.....	—	118	113	1	1	—	3	—	—
MANITOBA.....	572	—	486	4	1	—	4	—	—
Annex.....	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
SASATCHEWAN.....	776	—	671	—	4	—	11	2	—
Annex.....	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	850#	2@	558	9@	2	—	5	1	1
William Head.....	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massiz.....	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain (D).....	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain (O).....	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUSQUAM.....	62	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	7322	122	7289	60	33	5	31	16*	10
TOTAL INMATES IN CUSTODY.....	7444#								

#Inmates held in T/D under Suspension of Parole (BCP)

@Female in Riverview Mental Hospital (BCP)

\*Serving sentences in U.S.A., 5 held by Provincial authorities, 8 whereabouts unknown.

†Inmates of Leclerc Institution were temporarily hospitalized at St. Vincent de Paul.

**Table C: Escapes and Recaptures**

On April 1, 1965, there were 11 inmates unlawfully missing from Canadian Penitentiaries, including 2 who had been apprehended by U.S. authorities and were serving prison sentences in that country; 5 were recaptured; 4 were still at large, whereabouts unknown.

During 1965-66 a total of 64 inmates escaped including 10 who were not in custody of penitentiary officers at the time of their escape. A total of 65 recaptures were effected, including 5 who had been unlawfully at large at the beginning of the fiscal year. Thus, the 16 inmates who remained missing from our institutions on March 31, 1966, comprised: 3 in U.S. prisons, 5 in custody awaiting return to Canadian Penitentiaries, 4 still missing from previous years and 4 who escaped in the fiscal year, but who had not yet been apprehended.

	Escaped before 1965-66		Escaped 1965-66		At Large Mar. 31, 66
	At Large Apr. 1, 65	Recaptured 1965-66	Recaptured	Not Recaptured	
ATLANTIC.....	1	1	3	1	1
QUEBEC.....	—	—	24	2	3
ONTARIO.....	8	4	20	1	9
WESTERN.....	2	—	13	—	3
GRAND TOTALS.....	11	5	60	4	16







Government  
Publications

Government  
Publications



CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
**COMMISSIONER OF  
PENITENTIARIES**



For the Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1967







CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
COMMISSIONER OF  
PENITENTIARIES

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For the Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 1967



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## PREFACE

Extract from the Report of the Royal Commission to investigate the penal system of Canada, 1938:

"The process of penal treatment must be directed unceasingly to the advancement of the individual's personal and emotional rehabilitation. Without proper classification and segregation, without education, without effective means of understanding the offender, the motivation of the offence, and his basic capacity for effective citizenship, without physical and mental exercise, moderate recreation, and above all, without humane approach, any treatment is bound to fail."



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, P.C., Q.C.,  
B.C.L., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report  
Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967,  
by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

L. T. PENNELL,  
*Solicitor General.*

*the Honourable L. T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Solicitor General.*

In accordance with Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour  
to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

A. J. MacLEOD,  
*Commissioner.*

WA, October 2, 1967.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

for the

FISCAL YEAR 1966-1967

### I—INTRODUCTORY

#### GENERAL

The year ending March 31, 1967 was, in the most part, a year of progress. Although the construction of new institutions slowed down for various reasons, considerable progress was made in providing the facilities planned in the Ten-Year Program.

The staff training program was expanded and the benefit of this program is obvious in the improved operation of our penal institutions.

The inmate population generally participated in the training programs arranged for them. Inmate dissatisfaction was demonstrated at Kingston Penitentiary, where, on two occasions, a large proportion of the inmates staged "sit-in" demonstrations to draw attention to their complaints alleging poor food and unsatisfactory medical services, and at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, where a similar demonstration was attempted with singular lack of success.

Fortunately, on neither occasion was there any inmate violence and investigations into the complaints, which were not substantiated, indicated that the majority of the inmates demonstrating were just followers of a hard-core of "trouble-makers".

At Manitoba Penitentiary, a number of inmates took part in the Department of Manpower's Basic Skill Training Development program and were awarded certificates. Other institutions are now taking part in this program, which should give the inmates on their discharge from the institutions the opportunity to continue their training under the federally sponsored trade training plan.

#### TEN-YEAR PROGRAM OF INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Progress in acquiring new facilities, as originally approved by the Government for the period 1963-67, is as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Type of Institution</i>	
Atlantic	Reception Centre	Site selected. In design stage. Construction to start this year.
	S.C.U.	In abeyance pending evaluation of experience with S.C.U. in Quebec Region.
	Medical Psychiatric Centre	In planning stage.
	Springhill Young Offenders	Construction: Main contract complete. Institution will commence operations this year.
	Community Release Centre	In abeyance pending experience with Release Centres in other regions.



<i>Region</i>	<i>Type of Institution</i>	
Quebec	Maximum Security S.C.U.	Construction completed this year. Construction now complete. Commencing operation this year.
	Medical Psychiatric Centre	Construction commencing this year.
	Medium Security	Institution in operation.
	Minimum Security Camp	Not yet designed.
	Community Release Centre	Building acquired; To commence operation this year.
	Minimum Security Trades Training	Not yet designed.
	Reception Centre	Construction to commence this year.
	Staff College	Construction to be completed this year.
Ontario	Reception Centre S.C.U.	Construction to commence this year. In abeyance pending evaluation of experience with S.C.U. (Quebec Region)
	Maximum Security	Construction still being delayed pending examination of building design.
	Prison for Women	Design under study. Site to be acquired this year.
	Medical Psychiatric Centre	Construction to commence this year.
	Medium Security	Main contract complete. Institution to commence operations this year.
	Minimum Security Camp	Not yet designed.
	Community Release Centre	No suitable building has, so far, been found for lease or purchase.
Western	S.C.U.	In abeyance pending experience with S.C.U. (Quebec Region).
	Medical Psychiatric Centre	In planning stage.
	Regional Reception Centre (Sask.)	Construction to commence this year.
	Regional Reception Centre (Manitoba)	Construction to commence this year.
	Regional Reception Centre (Alberta)	Construction to commence this year.
	Regional Reception Centre (B.C.)	Construction to commence this year.
	Drug Addicts—	
	Institution—Male	In operation.
	—Female	In operation.
	Mountain Prison	Conversion to prison for older recidivists almost complete.
	Community Release Centre	Suitable accommodation being sought

Construction is commencing this year of a new Staff College for the Western Region.

In addition to new construction, modernization of facilities programs are under way in

- Dorchester Penitentiary
- Federal Training Centre
- Leclerc Institution
- Collins Bay Penitentiary
- Joyceville Institution
- Manitoba Penitentiary
- Saskatchewan Penitentiary
- William Head Institution
- Staff College, Ontario Region.

#### CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

The Canadian Committee on Corrections, chaired by the Honourable Mr. Justice Roger Ouimet, of the Quebec Superior Court, made extensive investigations into the operations of the Penitentiary Service visiting all of the federal penitentiaries and interviewing many Penitentiary Service officials. The report of this Committee, due later this year, will, no doubt, have far reaching effects on the whole system of corrections in Canada and thus will influence the future development of the Penitentiary Service.

#### JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Joint Parliamentary Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons met on several occasions during this year and received briefs from persons interested in the correctional processes and examined witnesses. Among the witnesses examined were several officers of the Penitentiary Service.

The Committee visited some of the penitentiaries.

At the request of the Solicitor General, the Committee investigated thoroughly the plans of the new maximum security institutions. After hearing many witnesses, the Committee recommended that the maximum security institution proposed for construction at Millhaven, Ontario, be proceeded with, subject to certain modifications in the design.

The Committee also inquired into the operation of the Prison for Women, which had been the subject of some controversy in the press.

#### SENIOR STAFF APPOINTMENTS

During the fiscal year 1966-67, the following senior staff appointments were made in the Penitentiary Service:

- Mr. E. C. Atkins, Warden, Saskatchewan Penitentiary, promoted from Deputy Regional Director (Ontario Region);
- Mr. P. M. J. Jutras, Warden, Drumheller Institution, promoted from Deputy Regional Director (Western Region);
- Mr. W. C. Westlake, Warden, Warkworth Institution, promoted from Deputy Warden, Dorchester Penitentiary;
- Mr. J. H. Meers, Warden, Collins Bay Penitentiary, promoted from Deputy Warden, Joyceville Institution.

#### AFTER-CARE AGENCIES

The after-care agencies are continuing to increase their services to the inmates of the Penitentiary Service and, consequently, are receiving increased financial support from the Federal Government. Grants to all after-care agencies

in recognition of their work for the National Parole Board and the Penitentiary Service during the fiscal year 1966-67 exceeded \$380,000.00.

Representatives of several of the agencies met with the Solicitor General during the year for the purpose of discussing corrections generally and their particular problems.

The Canadian Corrections Association, of which the after-care agencies are affiliates, presented a brief to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Corrections. The Association also presented briefs to the Solicitor General.

The Canadian Corrections Association appointed observers for the Committees planning the Regional Reception Centres and a new Prison for Women. Both the Penitentiary Service and the Association benefited by the exchange of views.

The Penitentiary Service would be remiss if it did not, at this time, express its appreciation of the work done, in behalf of its inmates and ex-inmates, by the after-care agencies who lend much useful support to their post-institutional programs.

#### INMATE POPULATION

The population of the penitentiaries continues to decrease. The number of inmates in custody on March 31, 1967 were 7072 males, 113 females. This represents a decrease of 259 since March 31, 1966. The reasons for this continuing decrease have not yet been established. However, the National Parole Board has continued to be very active and has increased the number of paroles granted. The economic condition in Canada has continued to be good and the consequent high level of employment, no doubt, is a factor in keeping the Penitentiary population at a low figure. Last but not least, the inmate training programs in the institutions continue to improve, a consequence of our intensive staff training program. The improvement in facilities, which will be available when the new institutions are completed this year, should assist in reducing still further the numbers of inmates returning to the penitentiaries.



## II—DIVISION OF INMATE TRAINING

The Acting Director of Inmate Training reports as follows:

### General

It has been difficult, during the last year, to keep abreast of developments in the area of inmate training and to give sufficient attention to the many aspects of the program. A great deal of time was of necessity spent in planning of new institutions and their training requirements as well as in dealing with an increase of individual inmate correspondence. The small establishment of this Division at Head Office has been affected by a number of vacancies and the absence of the Director for a period of over eight months. In these circumstances, it was not possible to do more than attempt to deal with situations on a day-to-day basis. Institutional Heads have shown remarkable patience regarding certain inevitable delays and their cooperation and understanding were of the highest order.

Despite these handicaps at Head Office level, the institutions have continued to operate according to the policy and principles which had been established in previous years and have been doing commendable work. While the past year may not have been one of spectacular innovations, it has been one during which the program has been consolidated and a serious look taken at what had been accomplished in the course of its rapid development. It is necessary from time to time to reduce the speed of our advance and to deal with problems that may have been overlooked.

### MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

While the overcrowding problem may not have been quite so serious as last year, facilities for looking after the really troublesome inmates are not adequate in many of these institutions. Some of the difficult inmates could have benefited from transfers to other institutions where they would have had a chance to make a better adjustment, but the facilities elsewhere were not geared to deal with the problems that may have arisen.

Reception programs in varying stages of development exist in our maximum security institutions pending the opening of Regional Reception Centres. There have been some problems regarding the assignment of staff to the Reception program, but they are in the process of being solved.

Apart from a couple of instances of collective action by inmates which necessitated punitive sanctions in order to ensure control and safety, the philosophy of correctional rather than punitive treatment has continued to be applied.

### PRISON FOR WOMEN

The resignations of the psychologist and social worker have created some disruption in the Classification Department. However, the two stenographers of the Department, who were trained in interviewing, were able to take over many of the duties involved and prevented the classification services from falling apart. We are thankful for their personal devotion and the efficiency with which they dealt with the situation.

Despite pressures of time and work, the Classification Department was largely responsible for arranging and coordinating the first "Family Day" ever held at the Prison for Women. The program included an Interdenominational



Family Service, a luncheon, a concert and an opportunity for all concerned sit down and talk. For those who could not have relatives come to the event telephone calls were authorized and representatives from agencies attempted to compensate for the absence of loved ones. More than two hundred persons attended.

For the first time, designated inmates were allowed to visit their homes at Christmas, Easter and on other special occasions. Their suitability for such outings was assessed by the Classification Staff in cooperation with community agencies.

More than a third of the inmate population did not receive visits from their families. In a centrally located prison that serves all of Canada, this is to be expected. Many families cannot afford the expense of travelling from British Columbia or other distant points to visit Kingston. Representatives from the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Catholic Women's League and Street Haven of their utmost to show a special interest in such cases.

In the area of education, twenty-five inmates attended academic classes on a full-time basis during the fiscal year. There were six part-time students. The group received instruction at the elementary and secondary levels. A course in First Aid was also conducted during the year. Extra-mural courses were an important segment of the educational program at the Prison for Women, with ninety-seven correspondence courses being taken by thirty inmate students.

An active recreational program was in operation during the year. Citizen Participation featuring volunteer groups of entertainers, instructors and softball teams, visited the institution at regular intervals.

The hairdressing school, which was opened a year ago, has been most successful with five inmates attending full-time and one half-time. Home economics classes were well attended.

More inmates are participating in a wide range of hobbycraft. Arrangements were made to have their work displayed at the Kingston Fair and in two large department stores.

Chaplains organized many discussions with outside groups, and various church groups took part in the religious services. As a result, there has been increased interest on the part of inmates.

In general, the past year has been one of progress, with a greater number of students in school, an expanded pre-release program, and greater citizen participation within the institution.

## OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The Inmate Training Program in reduced security institutions continues to develop despite the fact that it is not always possible to restrict transfers to those inmates who have the best potential.

## HEAD OFFICE

The shortage of staff in the Division has already been referred to and a number of officers from the field have come to assist periodically.

A new series of staff training films produced by the National Film Board has been almost completed, and the staff of the Division provided technical advice.

Closer liaison has been established with the Department of Manpower and Immigration in order to provide continuity in the training of inmates at the institutions and after release. Members of the staff serve on two sub-committees responsible for training and for counselling.

Lectures were given to Senior Officers and at other courses held at the Correctional Staff College.

There was a Conference of Deputy Wardens which was especially important in view of the fact that many were recent appointees. Conferences for psychologists and Classification Officers were also held.

There has been a need to obtain more data regarding the characteristics of inmates and preliminary discussions have been initiated with the Central Data Processing Service Bureau, which will provide this information.

One member of the staff served on the Research Committee in relation to the Penitentiary Research projects that are carried out by the Department of Criminology of the University of Montreal.

It is regrettable that, because of the various factors mentioned above, it has not been possible, for a second consecutive year, to visit a sufficient number of institutions. Contacts with the field are essential and will have to be resumed at an early date. The staff of the Division has been happy to assist in such matters as staff training and research and to cooperate with outside agencies. However, with present staff resources, it will be next to impossible to further extend our services.

### Classification and Psychological Services

The shortage of psychologists is acute. Only eight of thirty-four full-time positions are filled. To compensate to some extent, there are eight part-time psychologists. However, the situation is far from satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the Psychology Departments of universities will become more greatly interested in the field of corrections. At present, this field does not appear to hold much attraction for psychologists. There is a great demand for psychologists and our salaries are not competitive in many areas.

Dorchester Penitentiary has established excellent liaison with the University of Moncton and there are many part-time and interne psychologists at that institution. The psychologist at Saskatchewan Penitentiary conducted a course in interviewing techniques for Guidance Officers and has shown much initiative in the area of group counselling. All of our psychologists are making a tremendous effort to provide service to inmates, despite the many frustrations that the shortage of staff entails. Their devotion is to be commended.

A Psychologists' Seminar was held during the year and was attended by our full-time and part-time psychologists.

In the Classification Department, only a few vacancies exist. There has been a marked increase in the number of interviews. Worthy of note is the very active group counselling and Alcoholics Anonymous programs at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Matsqui Institution also has an intensive group counselling program.

There is general agreement that there are insufficient Classification Officer positions on staff establishments and that proper attention cannot be given to many of the inmates who need it. Steps are being taken to increase the establishments. Qualifying examinations for promotion have been held on a quarterly basis and over sixty Classification Officers have written them.

A larger number of officers were granted educational leave to pursue post-graduate studies.

A Classification Officers' Conference was attended by thirty officers from all institutions.

*Table 1 — Classification Department*

INTERVIEWS: Interviews with inmates:	
On admission.....	7124
Institutional Classification Boards.....	8694
Regional Classification Boards.....	5976
Reclassification Boards.....	8841
Discharge and Pre-Release.....	4714
Counselling.....	76152
Interviews with officers.....	15162
Interviews with Staff Applicants.....	486
Interviews with visitors, relatives.....	2514
Interviews with Agency representatives.....	7150
REPORTS: Admission Reports (case histories).....	
Progress Reports.....	4377
Pre-release and discharge reports.....	6310
Special reports for National Parole Service.....	4149
Parole Reports (PS-3).....	2906
Parole Reports (PS-3).....	2659
Referrals to psychiatrist.....	1547
Reports on staff applicants.....	443
MEETINGS: Institutional Boards.....	
Staff meetings.....	2156
Alcoholics Anonymous.....	985
Group counselling.....	1365
Regional (Area) Classification Boards.....	2737
	776

*Table 2 — Psychological Services*

TESTS:	
(a) to inmates	
(i) intelligence.....	2751
(ii) personality.....	4939
(iii) interests, aptitudes.....	1481
(b) to staff and applicants	
(i) intelligence.....	748
(ii) personality.....	844
(iii) interests, aptitude.....	42
TOTAL.....	11,305
INTERVIEWS.....	6622
REPORTS.....	2400
LECTURES TO STAFF.....	39

### Vocational Training

Since the inception of vocational training in 1947 in response to the urgent need for the advancement of educational training services revealed in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1938, there has been a rapid development and expansion of facilities. From an original endeavour which consisted of five form trade-school courses in the building trades, providing opportunities for training approximately seventy-five inmates in two of our institutions, the program training has increased in rather dramatic fashion over the past twenty years to the extent where there is today some type of training in almost all institutions with over two thousand inmates each year participating in more than thirty diverse vocational-educational programs in agriculture, trades and industries, home economics, culinary arts and commercial courses.



## JLL-TIME TRADE SCHOOL COURSES

Full-time trade school training is that training following a standardized syllabus which is given to inmates under the guidance of instructors. The courses are developed around the skilled and semi-skilled, non-professional occupations and follow as closely as possible the apprenticeship regulations of the Province in which the institution is located. It is possible for graduates of these courses to obtain Provincial certification as qualified tradesmen or partial credits towards completion of apprenticeship, dependent on academic standing, length of time undergoing training and general suitability. Table 1 gives details of the number of inmates engaged in full-time training during the year.

*Table 1 — Full-Time Trades Training*

1. Trainee enrolment on 1 April, 1966.....	468
2. Trainees enrolled during fiscal year.....	853
3. Total under training during fiscal year.....	1321
4. Ceased training at own request.....	115
5. Ceased training for other reasons.....	136
6. Released before graduation.....	113
7. Completed course and graduated.....	453
8. Completed course but did not graduate.....	18
9. Trainee enrolment on 31 March 1967.....	486

## CONTROL TRAINING

Control training is an on-the-job type of training supplemented by theoretical and related instruction conducted in shops whose primary function is industry, services or construction. The general principle is that the inmate is taught and learns by doing the job or operation. The aim is to provide training for a large percentage of inmates who do not wish to undertake the more formal type of course or who are unable to engage in them for some reason. Also, it is not feasible to set up full-time endeavours in the complete range of trades and occupations. Many inmates who have participated in this type of activity have subsequently obtained trade certificates or qualifications upon release, particularly in Stationary Engineering. The number of inmates engaged in control training during the past year is indicated in Table 2.

*Table 2 — Control Training*

1. Trainee enrolment on 1 April 1966.....	308
2. Trainees enrolled during the fiscal year.....	593
3. Total under training during fiscal year.....	901
4. Trainee enrolment on 31 March 1967.....	409

## CERTIFICATION OF TRADE QUALIFICATION

Provincial certification of participants in full-time trade school courses and control training programs continue to increase. Although the results may not appear too impressive, it should be recognized that the figures pertain only to those trainees receiving accreditation prior to release; we have as yet no means of determining the number receiving certification after release. Additionally, it must be understood attainment to journeyman status is not easy to obtain even in normal civilian life.



Table 3 — Trade Accreditation

Trade	Journeyman Status	Partial Credits
Auto Body Repair.....	—	14
Barbering.....	9	30
Bricklaying.....	—	4
Carpentry.....	—	8
Cooking.....	1	3
Drafting.....	3	—
Electrical.....	9	3
Machinist.....	5	—
Motor Mechanic.....	2	23
Painting.....	—	5
Plastering.....	—	2
Plumbing.....	1	20
Sheet Metal Work.....	—	1
Stationary Engineering.....	27	—
Tile Setting.....	—	3
Welding.....	3	—
	60	116

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Although the number and types of courses provided and the number inmates participating in the vocational training program remain relatively unchanged from the previous year, it is most encouraging to note that all institutions report increased interest and recognition on the part of Provincial Departments of Labour. This interest and recognition continues to increase each year and is due, in large part, to the continuing efforts by Penitentiary Staff to gain increased recognition and approval from the governing labour bodies. Possibly the most significant example of recognition from a Provincial Department of Labour took place in Ontario, where the institutional barber shops have been granted the same status as private licensed barber schools in the province. Coinciding with this recognition was the appointment of a barber instructor from one of the area institutions to the Provincial Trade Advisory Board.

Institutions also report favourably on the cooperation and assistance received from after-care agencies, unions, industry, employers and representatives of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. We are indebted to these groups and all others who contributed in some measure to the total program.

Much attention has been given to the planning of vocational training in the new medium security institutions and it is hoped that this planning will be reflected by a substantial increase and improvement in the vocational training program.

## Hobbycraft

The primary purpose of this activity is not to keep inmates occupied during leisure hours at endeavours that will also be profitable financially, but is to provide the individual with the opportunity to learn to use leisure time and to encourage self-expression. The sense of accomplishment resulting from the production of something of his own will provide the inmate with increased motivation and self-confidence. This increased confidence in his abilities can assist him in dealing with other types of situations in a more acceptable and constructive fashion.

In the past year, hobbycraft activities were as follows:

- (a) 3676 individual hobbies were actively pursued during the year;

- (b) petit point remained the most popular hobby, being engaged in by 826 participants;
- (c) leathercraft was second in popularity, and was engaged in by 563;
- (d) painting was in third place with 479 participants;
- (e) others of the more popular hobbies, and the numbers engaged therein, were as follows:

Metal-tooling.....	471
Mosaics.....	251
Woodwork.....	225
Stick-craft.....	202
Scrap-books.....	192

Institutional reports for the past year disclose that several hobbies, such as leathercraft, which requires little or no skill but has excellent sales appeal and value, are decreasing in popularity. In turn, there is an increase in participation in some hobbies, such as scrapbooks, which have personal significance but little or no market value. This is a welcome trend since it tends to indicate that the monetary return is not always the only motivating force; there is also the aspect of appreciation and interest in some of the finer things in life.

## Education

### STAFF

An increased staff of 43 teachers directed the correctional educational program in our main institutions. They were assisted by 18 Educational Internes during the summer months. Minimum security institutions had their academic needs met by utilizing the services of teachers from neighbouring communities, on a part-time basis.

### PROGRAMME

Since the potential student body in our federal institutions consists of inmates ranging from illiterates and semi-literates to a small minority at the undergraduate and graduate university levels, we have of necessity made our program broadly inclusive in its offerings, keeping in mind that the inmate is primarily an adult in need of education and secondly an offender in need of reform.

### LEVELS OF EDUCATION

*Elementary:* With an inmate population that has an average educational attainment of Grade 6, of whom some 15% are classified either as illiterate or semi-illiterate, a great deal of attention was given to elementary education. Teachers conducted classes which emphasized the adult approach at these lower levels. Adult reading schemes, programmed learning, individual instruction and audio-visual aids were used extensively. Our purpose has been to give the student, on an individual basis, the best opportunity possible to acquire the elementary skills of learning. Reading, writing, mathematics and language were stressed.

*Secondary:* Classes were held in all of our major institutions for those members of the inmate population interested in and capable of benefiting from higher education. Here again the emphasis was placed on the adult approach. An opportunity is available to either proceed to junior and/or senior matriculation standing or to take those subjects essential to their advancement in some particular area, i.e., basic mathematics, science, language.

## ACADEMIC UPGRADING FOR POTENTIAL TRADE TRAINING

The upgrading of the basic academic skills for inmate students wishing proceed to vocational training was an important aspect of our correctional education program. During the fiscal year, 483 inmates attended school for the purposes of upgrading their academic skills in subjects such as language, mathematics and science, to the point where they were able to undertake vocational and occupational training.

Academic classes on a full-time basis were attended by 1009 inmates during the fiscal year. 1125 students attended classes on a part-time basis, with 11 students participating in evening academic endeavours.

## EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

Correspondence Courses have always formed a vital segment of our program and widespread use continues to be made of the extra-mural facilities of Provincial Departments of Education and the Department of Veterans Affairs. This year marked the end of D.V.A. Extension facilities. Effective April 1, 1967, the correspondence courses ceased to be available. We are indebted to the Department of Veterans Affairs for this educational service which was rendered to our inmate students for nearly twenty years. Substantial numbers of our students benefited from this opportunity and were able to proceed to further academic and vocational endeavours, as a result of the knowledge gained through the completion of correspondence studies made available through the Department of Veterans Affairs. University courses were again an important part of our extension facilities. In this connection, we are grateful to Queen's University for extending their extra-mural facilities to selected inmate students, at no cost either to the individual or the Canadian Penitentiary Service. Some 928 Correspondence Courses were completed during the year.

## SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

It is important to provide inmates, in addition to formal education, with an improved social and cultural outlook that may assist them later in the constructive use of their leisure time. Over 600 inmates participated in art classes, creative writing, drama groups, musical and choral activities, public speaking courses, educational lectures, Native Brotherhood Clubs, etc. These activities took place during the evening hours or on week-ends and enjoyed the continuous support and assistance of citizens residing in communities bordering our various institutions.

## Library Services

Librarians continue to function in all of our main institutions with the view that they have a clear responsibility to support, broaden and strengthen the total correctional program. Their major objectives are to stock the shelves of our libraries with sufficient books of a quality and variety that will offer the readers ample opportunity for educational, informative and recreational reading and, in so doing, provide library services of a nature that will encourage maximum use of the library resources by the inmate population.

Institutional libraries average over 10 books per inmate, with nearly half of our prison population making generous use of this facility. The average circulation per reader was 46 books over the year.

Current magazines and newspapers are available in all of our institutions and are widely circulated among the inmate population.

Inmate publications continue to serve as a medium for creative self-expression while training would-be-writers to express their thoughts in an appropriate manner. One publication turned out an excellent quarterly issue while mimeographing a monthly bulletin for circulation within the prison, stressing institutional events of interest.



## Religion

The importance of the religious program in our institutions as a corrective agency is well recognized. In addition to the conducting of services of worship, religious sacraments and special rites, our thirty-one chaplains were engaged in organizing and directing programs of religious education, interviewing and counselling, pastoral visiting in various areas of the institutions, and have, through contact with families, sought to aid the development of meaningful relationships between inmates and those close to them.

One problem which also exists in other areas of prison recruitment is to select the best persons for employment as chaplains from the nominations received from a variety of sources. The Canadian Council of Churches has rendered valuable assistance and we expect this organization to play an increasing role in the future in this respect.

Some indication of the services chaplains perform in meeting the needs of inmates is shown in the following table:

Interviewing newcomers.....	4856
Spiritual counselling.....	8452
Domestic counselling.....	994
Counsel re Pre-release.....	906
Contact inmate visitors.....	2033
Contact families outside.....	709
Escorting inmates out.....	64

## Recreation

Recreational Supervisors and Camp Superintendents report another active year in so far as programs of correctional recreation are concerned. Past experience has indicated that a well-balanced program of recreation contributes substantially to alleviating the monotony of prison life while also serving as a safety valve for the release of pent up energies and tensions, which might otherwise find expression in undesirable incidents of one type or another.

The role of recreation as a socializing agency is also a most vital one. Organized group recreational activities to be successful require team-work, mutual help and assistance, fair play, healthy competition, sportsmanship and recognition of the merit and skill involved in a good performance. Thus, the recreational setting presents an ideal opportunity to improve patterns of behaviour in a social situation. It provides also an excellent opportunity for the observation of these patterns and the initiation of subsequent remedial action.

Our programs in this area sought to expand and develop the two aspects of recreation:

- (a) physical education, exercise and sports which enjoyed widespread support, with intermural leagues organized in hockey, basketball, softball, volleyball and curling. In this setting, the use of inmates in their programs as coaches, managers, keepers, provided an opportunity for a good number of our inmates to serve in socially constructive situations. Citizen participation flourishes in so far as competitive sports are concerned, and this year outside competing teams visited our institutions on over 800 occasions to engage in competition with our teams;
- (b) the so-called quiet activities, which include bridge, checkers, T.V., radio, films, lectures, etc., are an important aspect of our recreational programs. Many of our men are keenly interested in this type of endeavour, particularly the older members of our inmate population. In this connection, mention should be made of the 200 odd concerts and



variety shows presented in our institutions by volunteer entertainers from the outside community. The contribution of such persons to our correctional program is substantial and we are indebted to them for the time and effort they continue to devote on behalf of inmates of federal institutions.

### III—DIVISION OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Organization and Administration reports as follows:

#### Personnel Services

The staff strength of the Penitentiary Service was 4,262 as at March 31, 1967, as compared with 3,714 on March 31, 1966. A total of 917 appointments were made, of which most were to the new institutions. Of these, 119 were in the Atlantic Region, giving it a staff strength of 529; 231 in the Quebec Region, for a staff strength of 1,362; 258 in the Ontario Region, for a staff strength of 1,245; and 309 in the Western Region for a strength of 1,245 employees. During the same period, there were 368 separations from the Service as compared to 33 in 1966. Complete establishments were approved for the Springhill Institution, Nova Scotia; the Warkworth Institution, Ontario; and the Drumheller Institution, Alberta. Recruiting for staff in all three areas was begun on a limited scale in order that sufficient members of staff could be trained prior to the anticipated openings.

The recommendations of the consultant firm of P. S. Ross & Partners, regarding classification and rates of pay in the Penitentiary Service, were approved in May 1966 by the Treasury Board. The main results were:

- (a) Penitentiary positions were related by salary to Civil Service pay categories for positions whose responsibilities and duties were assessed as being similar;
- (b) Under the terms of the Treasury Board authority, pay adjustments were made retroactive to April 1, 1964;
- (c) An allowance was given for those employed in institutions, other than custodial employees, for degrees of responsibility for the custody, counselling and rating of inmates. This allowance, known as the Penological Factor Allowance, was also retroactive to April 1, 1964.

Due to subsequent changes in some of the new pay scales, as a result of observations by management and staff associations, the completion of all salary changes was not achieved until March/April 1967.

Conversion to the Administrative Support and Administrative & Foreign Service categories at Penitentiary Headquarters was completed. Due to the implementation of the results of the P. S. Ross & Partners report, conversion to the categories of field positions was postponed until October 1967. Conversion of all other positions, in all other categories and groups, is expected to be completed by the Fall of 1967.

The Headquarters' establishment was reviewed during the year and an additional 37 positions were added mainly to strengthen the financial and personnel functions. A classification and pay section and a staff relations section were organized. A manpower planning group will be formed early in 1967-68, which will take over the existing staff training section.

As accurate and up-to-date job requirements had to be obtained to evaluate penitentiary positions correctly, the impetus of the Classification Revision Program was felt throughout the Service, in that incumbents were required to complete position questionnaires. Regional coordinators from the field were selected to ensure that questionnaires were completed within specified time limits and that job descriptions were defined as accurately as possible.

To prepare for collective bargaining, which received Government approval in March 1967, institutions were issued information on a new grievance procedure. A revised code-of-discipline is being prepared for issue early in 1967-68, which will bring Penitentiary Service discipline in line, as much as possible,

with the Public Service codes-of-discipline. Action to notify staff of the staff classification categories and groups, to which they have or will be assigned, has been completed.

### Staff Training

To meet the demands for the staffing of new institutions, the number of courses at all levels was increased. In 1965-66, five Correctional Officer 3 and two Basic Administration Courses were conducted by the Staff Colleges; these were increased to six and seven respectively in 1966-67, this increase being attributed to the introduction of this type of training at the Correctional Staff College (Quebec). The number of Induction Custodial Courses was increased from 14 to 18; two of these were conducted at the Correctional Staff College (Western) solely for female recruits, the first all-female courses conducted by the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

In addition, the following programs were conducted at the three Colleges:

- (a) Courses (18 to 24 candidates)
  - (i) Senior Officers.....1
  - (ii) Advanced Administration.....2 (new type course)
  - (iii) Methods of Instruction.....3
  - (iv) Industrial Instructors.....1 (new type course)
  - (v) Staff Instructors Qualifying.....1
  - (vi) Guidance Officers.....2
  - (vii) Conference Leaders—
    - Basic Instruction Training.....1
  - (viii) Conference Leaders—
    - Basic Relations Training.....1
  - (ix) Voice Procedure—
    - Radio Control (Instructors).....1
- (b) Conferences
  - (i) Classification Officers
  - (ii) Psychologists
  - (iii) Accountants
  - (iv) Assistant Wardens (O. & A.)
  - (v) Assistant Wardens (S. & S.)
  - (vi) Senior Staff Instructors
  - (vii) National Parole Board.

The use of out-Service training continues to increase, particularly with respect to full-time graduate and post-graduate studies in the social sciences provided by universities in Canada and the United States. Evening and correspondence courses were provided for an increasing number of custodial, clerical, financial, instructional and administrative staff. Short courses and seminars were attended by technical and professional staff responsible for inmate guidance and training program.

Institutional Staff Training Officers conducted Basic Instruction, Basic Relations, Radio Control and Basic Systems and Procedure courses during the year, as well as Institutional Orientation courses for new staff members and refresher courses for all institutional staff.

#### IV—DIVISION OF SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

The Director of Services and Supplies reports as follows:

##### Food Services

This has been a somewhat trying year from the stand-point of food services. For one thing, there was a "sit-down" strike by inmates at Kingston Penitentiary, who used complaints about food as one of the reasons for their action. This caused a chain reaction of other short time sit-downs in some older institutions. The complaints, in all cases, were almost identical and, while those relating to food were for the most part frivolous, there were some legitimate criticisms. The most important of these related to maximum security institutions where inmates collect their trays in the kitchens and return to their cells to eat the meal. Those inmates whose cells are furthest from the kitchen complain that their food is often cold by the time they get back to their cell range to eat it. As a result, plans to eliminate this complaint, by improving and speeding up the serving of meals, were put in hand and are now in the process of being implemented.

Another problem relating to food services was the almost continuous increase in the costs of food products. This has made it extremely difficult to stay within our budget forecast. Happily, however, we were able to accomplish this without reducing the quality of the meals by constant research into new methods of preparation, and the use of the best equipment.

During the year, the first trials were carried out on a new system of meal distribution, using heated food carts to distribute food prepared in the central kitchen. This has been standard practice in many large institutions, such as hospitals, for many years. The experiment, as far as the Penitentiary Service is concerned, was conducted at the new special correctional unit at St. Vincent de Paul. Although there were some doubts expressed as to whether the system would work in the correctional setting, our experiments proved that it will.

The average cost per inmate ration per day was 88¢; the average cost of officers' noon duty meals was 41¢; the total cost of food consumed in our institutions during the year was \$2,606,474.00.

##### Institutional Services

Institutional Services include housekeeping, furniture control, office machines and equipment control, laundries, officers' and inmate clothing, and the operation of the change-rooms.

##### HOUSEKEEPING

The standard of cleanliness, sanitation and appearance of our institutions continues to be maintained at a high level. This success has been achieved to a significant extent because of the cooperation of all institutional officers. It is interesting to note, however, that there is an appreciable increase in the effort of inmates as well.

Pest control programs were carried out in all institutions and proved very effective.

##### OFFICE MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT

During the past two years, an assessment was made of the many types of office machines used in the Service, in order to determine the types of machinery and equipment most suitable for our needs. As part of this program we were able to commence the standardization of equipment with the ultimate aim of reducing servicing and maintenance costs.



## LAUNDRIES

The publication of a monthly bulletin was introduced to provide laundry managers with progressive ideas of the latest thinking in the equipping and management of laundries. The program of establishing regional laundries was further developed and, by the end of 1967, these facilities will be in operation in the Maritimes, Quebec Region and the Ontario Region.

The volume of dry weight laundry processed by all institutions for the year was up slightly from the previous year to 3,394,309 pounds. In addition to this in many of our institutions, inmates do their own personal laundry.

## INMATE CLOTHING

The cost of clothing an inmate varies, depending on the type of institution. The per capita cost is highest in the correctional work camps and farm annexes because special and more expensive work clothing is required. However, throughout the board average cost per inmate remains unchanged at \$62.16.

## OFFICERS' CLOTHING

The scale of issue of officers' uniforms and other clothing is under constant review. The initial cost of outfitting an officer completely is \$214.80, and the cost in succeeding years is \$185.00.

## CHANGE-ROOM OPERATION

The main functions of the change-room are the storage, issue and repair of inmate clothing and footwear, and bathing and haircutting facilities. During the year, one change was made in the operation of change-rooms. That was the discontinuance of knitting socks, which we now purchase commercially. Unexpended stocks of yarn are being used up before the knitting operation closes down completely.

The following is a list of items produced in the change-rooms:

Socks knit.....	28,627
Socks refooted.....	21,749
Roller Towels.....	1,306
Bed Sheets.....	7,727
Pillow Cases.....	4,649
Clothing Labels.....	155,755
Mattress Covers.....	400
Dish Towels.....	500

## Purchasing and Stores

There were 5,054 requisitions received for equipment and supplies from institutions, and 14,303 purchase orders or contracts issued. This is an increase over last year of 8% in orders and contracts. The increase is attributed to demands made by new institutions which were completed during the fiscal year.

New forms of tender were introduced which are designed to expedite the purchase of supplies and equipment. In addition, procedures have been changed for ordering drugs and hospital supplies. Standing Offer Agreements have been entered into with the major drug suppliers for the purchase of drugs which are not stocked by the Central Medical Stores.

The annual calendar for requisitions was revised in order to assist operating departments to better schedule the deliveries of goods to meet usage dates.

A program was initiated to classify and identify all stores items; the ultimate aim to be a catalogue for all stock items.

The increased use of the Ontario Regional Warehouse necessitated changes in the stock control procedures. The changes which were made will enable the operators to bulk like items for all institutions and thereby be able to handle the greater volume of stock.

### Agricultural Services

In the Maritimes, Ontario and Saskatchewan, better than average conditions prevailed throughout the growing and harvest seasons, resulting in high yields of good quality produce. In Quebec, late spring frost, followed by drought during June and July, had an adverse effect on crop growth. At Manitoba, seeding was delayed due to heavy precipitation, mostly in the form of snow, in late April. The late seeding followed by hot, dry weather during June and July accounted for lower than average yields. The total yield of field crops was higher than the previous year.

The production of canned goods and livestock products, with the exception of pork, showed an increase over the 1965-66 figure. The decrease in output of pork was due to breeding problems at two institutions and the slaughtering of animals at a lighter weight to produce a higher grade carcass.

The following quantities were produced in 1966-67:

Food Products		Unit	Production
Vegetables.....	lb.	.....	1,521,925
Potatoes.....	lb.	.....	1,320,025
Pork.....	lb.	.....	384,633
Beef.....	lb.	.....	540,531
Milk.....	gal.	.....	285,725
Cream.....	lb.	.....	116,027
Eggs.....	doz.	.....	213,997
Poultry.....	lb.	.....	29,762
Syrup.....	lb.	.....	103
Cannery Products			
Canned Vegetables.....	gal.	.....	80,328
Canned Fruit.....	gal.	.....	39,780
Jelly & Jam.....	gal.	.....	24,618
Livestock Feed			
Hay.....	ton	.....	3,277
Straw.....	ton	.....	1,127
Roots.....	ton	.....	198
Ensilage (corn).....	ton	.....	1,009
Ensilage (grass).....	ton	.....	535
Grain.....	bus.	.....	93,509
Green Feed.....	ton	.....	250
By-Products			
Hides.....	lb.	.....	66,270
Fats & Bones.....	lb.	.....	136,755
Miscellaneous			
Reconstituted Milk.....	gal.	.....	88,605
Plants.....	No.	.....	421,000
Rations (mixed).....	ton	.....	2,960
Livestock (Cattle)			
Sold to Outside Concerns.....	No.	.....	74

The wholesale value of the vegetables and livestock products has been estimated at \$924,752; canned goods were valued at \$148,338; livestock and slaughterhouse by-products disposed of to outside concerns amounted to \$18,917, making a total of \$1,092,007. Increases in production were offset by the lower wholesale values of pork and potatoes, resulting in a decrease of 0.5% from the 1965-66 figure.

The expenditure for operation, maintenance of equipment, cannery supplies, slaughter cattle and the complete outlay for new equipment amounted \$642,800. The foregoing represents an increase of 12% over the previous year. The higher cost of slaughter cattle, livestock feed, equipment, an expanded ornamental grounds program including new institutions, and drainage maintenance projects are reflected in the greater expenditure.

The processing of 88,605 gallons of milk, for the Quebec Region, in addition to that produced on the farms, amounted to a saving of \$43,845.

A woods project in operation during the winter months at one institution and the manufacture of maple syrup at another provided seasonal side lines that added variety in the program and stimulation of interest among inmates. Also during the winter, courses in general agriculture were provided by the farm officers for interested inmates.

### Engineering and Works

Another step forward has been taken in minimizing the backlog of maintenance and in improving the facilities at the older institutions. Progress has been recognized in the favourable remarks included in inspection reports by several officials. An increase in the expenditure for materials from \$316,000 to \$371,000 reflects the increased activity in maintenance. Work output in the existing institutions remains constant and this is evidenced by a corresponding decline in the amount of construction by Works and Engineering staffs utilizing inmate labour. The expenditure for maintenance and construction by the corresponding Works force in the past two years was \$878,000 and \$905,000.

Improved regional operations and the clearer picture of duties and responsibilities which is emerging from reviews of classification and organization has improved staff morale. Some success can also be reported in increasing the level of staff training. More officers in Works and Engineering attended formal courses during 1967 than ever before. Current improvements in management techniques introduced by the Government will undoubtedly result in a need for accelerated training programs, and we look forward to this challenge.

An interesting innovation in staff relationships has been the introduction of monthly meetings, within regions, of Works Officers and Chief Operating Engineers. These meetings have done much to improve standardization of operations, cooperation and constructive competition. This has proven to be an ideal forum for solving mutual problems and for the distribution of information on current policies.

Continuing interest and support is required for fire protection and safety programs. Our incidence of fire has declined steadily over the past three years which is evidence of the more active and effective prevention work. The number of reported accidents on the other hand is at an all time high. We are involved in a complete re-assessment of our safety programs and have embarked on additional training in this very important aspect of management. Since safety, like morals, cannot be legislated, we must have substantial support of all management and it is in this direction that we are pointing our efforts.

British Columbia Institution again led the field in the Penitentiaries entrance in the National Fire Protection Association (International) Fire Protection Contest, obtaining a certificate award of honourable mention in the grand award of the Group B (Multi-building facilities) Division and a certificate award for placing 4th out of 217 entries in the overall Government of Canada Contest. Our Minimum Security Institution at William Head, B.C., also placed 20th among Canadian Government entries.



Improvement of fire protection systems in existing institutions was given particular emphasis in the minor construction program this year. Complete new sprinkler systems were installed in the storage building No. 12 at Federal Training Centre, shop buildings Nos. 8 and 6 at Joyceville and improvements were made to the standpipe and hose systems at Saskatchewan and Federal Training Centre.

There is a requirement to alter and improve facilities at existing institutions to accommodate inmate training activities. To meet this need each institution carried out a program of minor construction by inmate labour which included such projects as a new chapel building inside the main prison and new facilities for inmate recreation and training at the Industrial Annex, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; new squad room facilities at Kingston to accommodate a recently implemented squad system for custodial officers; extension to the exercise hall at Collin's Bay; construction of a field house for the exercise yard at Manitoba and installation of cubicle partitions in the new accommodation building at William Head, B.C.

Take-over of new medium security institutions at Springhill, Nova Scotia, Varkworth, Ontario, and Drumheller, Alberta, were in progress at the close of 1966-67. Our involvement in these operations has been much more time consuming than anticipated. Since major construction is the responsibility of the Department of Public Works, we assumed our take-over operations would require little effort and we would obtain units ready for operation. However, design efficiencies and construction deficiencies have involved our Headquarters staff, our Assistant Regional Director (Works), and the newly established staffs in the institutions in inspections, negotiations and maintenance for very long periods. At the time of this writing, all institutions are well behind scheduled operational forecasts.

Cowansville, P.Q., Medium Security Institution and the new Narcotic Addicts Institution at Matsqui, B.C., commenced operation in 1966-67. Considerable progress has been made in completing minor works not covered by contracts. Painting which was not included in the major contract was substantially completed at each institution during the year, as well as many other minor works such as tile flooring, shelving and cupboards, installation of equipment and landscaping. Preventive maintenance programs have been established at both institutions.

The new institutions are much more adequately equipped with communications equipment and protection devices than their predecessors. These installations have been designed and the contract work for installation has been managed almost exclusively by our own staff. It is anticipated that having set appropriate standards we will be able to include this work in future with the major contracts handled by the Department of Public Works. However, because of the peculiar requirements of our institutions and the ever changing programs of inmate treatment, we will continue to be very closely involved in the design work and the acceptance of alternate equipment.

A review of expenditures for construction and maintenance by Engineering and Works does not reveal any unusual increases which are not readily related to increased costs of material supplies or for additional facilities. There is a very good relationship between the number of instructors and the value of materials put into use when compared with Maintenance Engineering standards. It is anticipated that the introduction of new methods of program planning and budgetary control now being introduced will facilitate the preparation of a more comprehensive report of operations in future.



## V — DIVISION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Director of Financial Services reports as follows:

### Financial Operations — 1966-67

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967 the total outlays for goods and services required by the Penitentiary Service were \$57.3 million, an increase of \$2.5 million or 4.6% over 1965-66. Operation and Maintenance costs increased by \$10.5 million largely as the result of salary increases (together with the recognition of an environmental factor in the determination of pay) recommended in a classification study by a firm of Management Consultants and which were retroactive to April 1, 1964. On the other hand, construction costs decreased by almost \$8 million as the result of development delays in the initiation of a number of major projects.

#### CONSTRUCTION:

Expenditures for Construction of Buildings and Works in 1966-67 were \$18.09 million, representing a decrease of \$8 million or 32.4% below 1965-66. During the year, \$7.7 million was spent in completing the construction of the following new institutions:

Springhill, Nova Scotia	— A Young Offenders Institution
Warkworth, Ontario	— A Medium Security Institution
Drumheller, Alberta	— A Medium Security Institution.

In addition, \$4.1 million was spent on the initial construction of a new Maximum Security Institution at Ste. Anne des Plaines, P.Q.

#### ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT:

Increases of \$7 million or 49% were experienced in expenditures for the acquisition of equipment, a substantial part of which was related to the equipping of new institutions as they neared completion.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE:

These costs increased by \$10.5 million or 39.5%. Major factors contributing to the increase were as follows:

##### *Salaries:*

The increase in this category was \$9.3 million or 51.4%, of which \$2.8 million was for salaries for new institutions. The balance of \$6.5 million represents increases as follows:

	(\$ Million)
(a) P. S. Ross Report approval	
(1) Back pay to April 1, 1964.....	\$2.5
(2) Penological Factor.....	1.5
	<hr/>
	4
(b) P. S. Ross approval-recurring costs...	2
(c) Overtime:—back pay and current year	.5
	<hr/>
	\$6.5
	<hr/>

#### OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS:

The increase of \$34,443 or 86.1% results from the fact that expenditures on office furnishings were for the first time charged to the Departmental Vote, instead of being provided free by the Department of Defence Production.

## OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES:

The increase of \$289,000 or 51.1% consists, for the most part, of increases in the following categories:

Production of Training Films.....	\$160,000
Removal Expenses.....	33,000
Travel—Officer Training.....	5,000
Travel—Commuting Allowances.....	47,000

## MAINTENANCE OF INMATES:

The increase in this category of \$399,000 or 9.2% is largely related to the following vital expenditures:

Medical and Dental Treatment Including Hospitals.....	\$108,000
Rations.....	211,000
Inmate Clothing.....	19,000
Transportation of Inmates.....	23,000

## OPERATING EXPENSES:

The increase in expenditures for Operating Expenses was \$217,000 or 11.2%. The increase reflects largely the provision of supplies and services to new institutions and is accounted for by increases in the following categories:

Fuel.....	\$ 22,000
Utilities.....	126,000
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	68,000

Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue is as follows:

*Comparative Statement of Expenditure*

	1966-67	1965-66	Increase or (Decrease)	%
Salaries.....	\$27,503,793	\$18,170,703	\$ 9,333,090	51.4
Advances—Special.....	10,752	—	10,752	—
Officers' Uniforms.....	482,464	487,458	(4,994)	(1.0)
Officers' Duty Meals.....	291,883	219,613	72,270	33.0
Office Stationery and Supplies	75,838	58,199	17,639	30.3
Equipment and Furnishings..	74,443	40,000	34,443	86.1
Other Administrative Charges	855,319	565,987	289,332	51.1
	29,294,492	19,541,960	9,752,532	49.9
Maintenance of Inmates.....	4,737,418	4,337,684	399,734	9.2
Discharge Expenses.....	169,366	151,035	18,331	12.1
Operating Expenses.....	2,156,474	1,938,939	217,535	11.2
Repair and Upkeep of Buildings Works and Equipment.....	757,090	631,812	125,278	19.8
Total Operation and Main- tenance.....	37,114,840	26,601,430	10,513,410	39.5
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works....	18,090,583	26,765,075	(8,674,492)	(32.4)
Acquisition of Equipment....	2,099,444	1,408,591	690,853	49.0
Total Capital.....	20,190,027	28,173,666	(7,983,639)	(28.3)
Total Expenditures..	\$57,304,867	\$54,775,096	\$2,529,771	4.6

## Comparative Statement of Operation and Maintenance Expenditures by Institution.

	1966-67	1965-66
Headquarters Planning Provision.....	\$ 397,927	\$ 188,2
Newfoundland.....	36,086	59,1
Springhill Institution.....	762,219	85,3
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	3,654,868	2,875,5
Regional Headquarters (Quebec).....	214,378	150,0
St. Vincent de Paul and Subsidiaries.....	4,796,511	3,819,3
Federal Training Centre.....	1,833,253	1,536,0
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries.....	2,833,599	2,094,6
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	381,484	343,6
Cowansville Institution.....	1,433,436	593,2
Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	2,087	—
Regional Headquarters (Ontario).....	169,586	123,5
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	3,189,724	2,838,5
Prison for Women <sup>1</sup> .....	621,742	—
Collins Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,800,825	2,268,0
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries.....	2,130,033	1,689,9
Warkworth Institution.....	303,091	11,3
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	564,422	346,6
Regional Headquarters (Western).....	360,481	343,0
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,366,351	1,875,3
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,704,031	2,123,6
Drumheller Institution.....	180,136	4,7
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,812,928	2,838,3
Matsqui Institution (and subsidiaries) <sup>2</sup> .....	2,565,642	392,6
	<hr/> \$37,114,840	<hr/> \$26,601,4

<sup>1</sup> 1965/66, the subsidiary of Kingston Penitentiary.<sup>2</sup> Mountain Prison and Agassiz Camp. In 1965/66, these were subsidiaries of British Columbia Penitentiary.

## Comparative Statement of Equipment Expenditures by Institution.

	1966-67	1965-66
New Springhill Institution.....	\$ 290,264	\$ 32,4
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	87,552	104,3
Regional Headquarters (Quebec).....	8,970	2
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	107,825	80,5
Federal Training Centre.....	73,506	55,5
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries.....	81,189	72,8
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	5,650	4,1
Cowansville Institution.....	145,067	214,4
Special Correctional Unit (Quebec).....	35,425	—
Regional Headquarters (Ontario).....	2,210	12,0
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	4,088	10,4
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	98,220	109,3
Prison for Women <sup>1</sup> .....	20,611	—
Collins Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	110,602	110,6
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries.....	88,823	74,3
Warkworth Institution.....	295,323	13,6
Regional Headquarters (Western) and Subsidiaries.....	1,261	5,0
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	70,880	83,1
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	128,821	122,7
Drumheller Institution.....	250,958	9,1
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	46,213	102,6
William Head Institution <sup>2</sup> .....	11,547	—
Matsqui Institution (and subsidiaries) <sup>3</sup> .....	134,439	190,8
	<hr/> \$2,099,444	<hr/> \$1,408,5

<sup>1</sup> 1965/66 a subsidiary of Kingston Penitentiary.<sup>2</sup> 1965/66, a subsidiary of British Columbia Penitentiary.<sup>3</sup> Mountain Prison and Agassiz Camp. In 1965/66, these were subsidiaries of British Columbia Penitentiary.



Comparative Statement of Construction and Improvement Expenditures  
Institution.

	1966-67	1965-66
New Springhill Institution.....	\$ 1,911,095	\$ 7,611,351
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	49,406	53,675
St. Vincent de Paul and Subsidiaries.....	1,031,405	355,816
Federal Training Centre.....	31,987	145,860
Gloucester Institution and Subsidiaries.....	28,446	1,925,427
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	197,580	7,743
Special Correctional Unit (Quebec).....	716,936	—
Cransville Institution.....	756,763	1,447,632
St. Anne des Plaines Institution.....	4,194,408	178,082
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	145,050	67,906
Prison for Women <sup>1</sup> .....	21,567	—
Clons Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	262,281	92,274
Gloucester Institution and Subsidiaries.....	59,918	40,053
Markworth Institution.....	2,833,743	5,702,823
Millhaven Institution.....	758,203	357,546
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	13,537	2,501
Reception Centre (Ontario).....	14,850	—
Regional Headquarters (Western).....	—	1,581
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	1,128,193	160,324
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	288,008	58,382
Dumheller Institution.....	3,063,333	4,595,000
Correctional Staff College (Western).....	322	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,105	483,420
British Columbia New Maximum Security Institution....	239,058	—
Mt. Asquith Institution (and subsidiaries) <sup>2</sup> .....	322,994	3,427,679
William Head Institution <sup>3</sup> .....	19,394	—
	<u>\$18,090,583</u>	<u>\$26,765,075</u>

<sup>1</sup> 1965/66 the subsidiary of Kingston Penitentiary.<sup>2</sup> Mountain Prison and Agassiz Camp. In 1965/66, these were subsidiaries of British Columbia Penitentiary.<sup>3</sup> 1965/66, a subsidiary of British Columbia Penitentiary.

## Comparative Statement of Revenue

	1966-67		1965-66	
	Total	Sale of Farm Produce	Total	Sale of Farm Produce
Head Office Planning.....	\$ 776	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	127,611	63,255	126,338	60,094
St. Vincent de Paul and Subsidiaries.....	146,901	57,954	129,423	59,605
Federal Training Centre.....	4,415	—	2,282	—
Gloucester Institution and Subsidiaries.....	18,903	527	22,466	156
Cransville Institution.....	1,005	—	—	—
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	—	—	11	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	66,314	—	54,468	—
Prison for Women.....	497	—	—	—
Clons Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	171,055	79,315	87,141	65,597
Gloucester Institution and Subsidiaries.....	38,666	4,060	30,675	9,131
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	283	—	853	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	94,107	39,121	103,629	39,780
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	77,186	48,175	90,140	71,728
Dumheller Institution.....	2	—	—	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	36,133	197	38,167	167
Regional Headquarters (Western) and Subsidiaries.....	18	—	—	—
Mt. Asquith Institution (X Subsidiaries) <sup>1</sup> .....	2,176	—	457	—
	<u>\$786,048</u>	<u>\$292,604<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>\$686,050</u>	<u>\$306,258<sup>2</sup></u>

<sup>1</sup> Since 1966/67.<sup>2</sup> All sold to Penitentiaries at arbitrary prices. The estimated wholesale value appears in this report under "Agricultural Services."



## VI — DIVISION OF INDUSTRIES

The Director of Industries reports as follows:

### Industrial Training

The workshop buildings in the new institutions of medium security combined under one roof, areas for inmate industrial and trade training. These buildings will be finished and occupied in 1968. Planning is proceeding on introducing in these new institutions methods of skill training aligned to the regional employment needs of communities and hopefully meeting the individual needs of inmates.

There is progress in planning the integration of industrial activities with the inmate training program as a main part of the overall Correctional inmate training program, as intimated last year, and in application of the change in industrial policy from one having the production of goods as its main aim to a policy which requires that the training of inmates predominates as the main industrial objective, with the production of goods as an important secondary consideration.

An increasingly important factor in reaching these objectives will be the extent of motivation that inmates will, within the penitentiary environment, develop in their own future as workers in civilian society. The elements of inmate pay, pride and satisfaction in the work and recognition of the community value of the contribution of inmate labour in the national service are allied with the realization of these objectives.

In the existing institutions, little change in the industrial program can become effective until shop space is reorganized after the new institutions are occupied. Nevertheless, planning contemplates the ways and means of taking the following steps:

- (a) where facilities are available in existing penitentiaries, introduction of pre-employment training in line with industrial requirements;
- (b) completing a description of all inmate jobs according to the titles and definitive requirements of industry, as compiled in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles used at Canadian Manpower Centres;
- (c) effective recording of work skill experience acquired in penitentiary shops, to be made available for job placement;
- (d) studying the means of improving inmate motivation and interest in industrial jobs and the requirements for employment in the civilian world;
- (e) establishing an effective means of feedback to the institution on the post-release results with ex-inmates of the workshop program.

### Manufacturing Services and Product Market

In spite of a decline in inmates employed from 2,170 to 1,949, the total value of industrial production according to penitentiary figures was \$1,862,000. This was 15% over the previous year. Completion of orders for equipment and furnishings for the new institutions helped the market situation temporarily, but there is a lessening demand for products for the Penitentiary Service now that the bulk of new institutions are equipped. Additional market outlets and increased volume must be found from other authorized sources if inmate training is to be realistic and continuous. By regulation the market is limited to the three government levels, and to non-profit making organizations. All of these are voluntary customers.

There have been numerous repeat work orders this year, but these are not sufficient in volume to meet the needs for training and continuing employment.

or some years, an industrial catalogue with a partial listing of the articles which can be supplied has been available to authorized customers. However, even though working under market restrictions the Service has not introduced the normal sales and advertising methods of commercial industry and has no full-time sales staff. The most powerful advertising aid has come by word-of-mouth from satisfied customers to potential buyers. Municipal departments and schools have become very interested in supporting the penitentiary program. Few orders come from Provincial sources. The management consultant review of industries several years ago held that the market in federal departments is the most accessible to penitentiary industries and should be secured by means of a stated government policy. This has not yet been issued. In the meantime, the Department of Defence Production, through the Canadian Government Supply Service, is fast becoming the main purchaser of goods for government use as it takes over the purchasing function of other departments. The Division of Industries is working closely with the Supply Service to develop a procedure for regular orders which will be suitable to both departments and will provide continuous employment and training.

### *Total Value of Industrial Shop Production*

Penitentiary	Own Insti- tution	Other Peni- tentia- ries	Govt. Depts. and other Organi- zations	Officer Custom Work	TOTAL
Regston.....	\$ 22,194	\$ 69,972	\$498,539	\$ 4,685	\$595,390
St. Vincent de Paul.....	33,482	70,408	138,902	1,627	244,419
Dorchester.....	61,969	56,002	63,029	2,874	183,874
Manitoba.....	19,802	41,478	47,273	1,306	109,859
British Columbia.....	21,232	59,031	58,777	4,064	143,104
Saskatchewan.....	29,803	33,204	26,558	3,074	92,639
Clons Bay.....	3,797	4,277	18,387	5,105	31,566
Jocoeville.....	9,897	76,477	56,951	530	143,855
LeLac.....	10,383	40,740	79,395	9,098	139,616
Veyfield.....	503	22,810	27,957	1,309	52,579
Smythill Min. Sec.....	1,524	17,823	22,342	58	41,747
S.P. Ind. Annex.....	4,321	1,624	41,748	923	48,616
Prison for Women.....	956	21,183	—	—	22,139
Bever Creek.....	—	—	11,947	—	11,947
Missouri.....	18	—	—	1,275	1,293
Montain Prison.....	2,276	9,377	7	36	11,696
	<u>\$222,157</u>	<u>\$524,406</u>	<u>\$1,091,812</u>	<u>\$35,964</u>	<u>\$1,874,339</u>

### **Industrial Facilities, Space and Equipment**

There are 85 shops at present classified as industrial in existing institutions, and new shops for industrial purposes are being added in the six new institutions where workshop buildings combining training and production are now in construction. When these workshops are fully operative, they will have added approximately 200,000 square feet to the existing space of 300,000 square feet. Layouts have been completed for the new shops, and machinery purchases are being synchronized with shop openings.

Secondary industries selected for the new institutions are high in potential training value and hold good employment prospects for inmates if the inmate workers are motivated to make the most of the opportunity to learn marketable skills. Through meetings with the Department of Manpower and Provincial

equivalents, it will be possible to plan shop training along regional lines and accordance with job requirements in civilian life so that Manpower Centres may make placement assistance more effectively.

### Working Capital Advance

The purpose of the advance of one million dollars to Penitentiary Industry is to provide working capital as a revolving fund with which to buy the materials necessary to maintain an active work program which is designed to give shop training and constructive employment to the inmates assigned to the industrial training program. These number approximately 28 percent of the total population. The interpretation and application of the working capital advance is inflexible at this stage. As a result, the manufacturing program is seriously handicapped from lack of funds and training also suffers under these conditions for many months of the year. Improvement in the availability of working capital is necessary if industrial management is to have the means of market planning and meeting the multiple problems of operating additional shops in six institutions.

### Staffing and Training of Industrial Staff

Staff morale was improved as a result of pay revision and reclassification. This may induce greater constancy and fewer resignations for financial reasons.

The past year saw the creation and filling of a number of additional positions in existing institutions to make a better ratio of technical supervisors to inmates for the improvement of skill training and shop operations. However, seven years will be needed to reach in these institutions the staffing formula which has been accepted for new institutions.

In spite of action in dealing with the shortage of instructors, staff is still lacking in the field of administrative assistance to the Industrial Supervisors. Establishing the required positions would make his administration more efficient in the areas of office management, materials handling and product quality and packaging. Provision of additional instructors in each region would also open the way to some annual brush-up training outside the Penitentiary Service to keep staff well motivated and up-to-date in their work.

A five-week course of study, which was specially designed by industrial staff for instructors in Industrial Shops, was held at the Correctional School College, Ontario, before the year ended. This course spent a major part of its class hours on these subjects which are vital to industrial operations: shop administration and management; foremanship and supervision; inmate training; production planning, material, and product quality control; shop safety and accident prevention; and inter-divisional relations. This course is to be the forerunner of two more courses in 1967-68 intended for instructors, and this special training program is planned to culminate in an industrial management course which is in the planning stage, for prospective Industrial Supervisors.

### Public Relations

The management consultants who studied penitentiary industries seven years ago concluded that penitentiary industries as a program is acceptable to the public and to private labour and industry provided the prime objective was stated as inmate training and not profit for the government. This objective must be emphasized constantly in the effort of all staff to improve the image of industries internally in the Service, to customers, and to the public.

Penitentiary Industrial Supervisors who solicit orders locally from authorized sources have noticed that a better climate is developing with potential customers whom they visit. This is thought to be accomplished through understanding



that the industries are designed for training purposes, and that one of the objectives is to make inmates conscious of their place in and contribution to community living. It appears that this is a dividend arising from the efforts at public education by the Canadian Penitentiary Service in recent years by showing its program at regional and national exhibitions. Favourable news stories by media have also improved the image and lessened the prospective objections to broader use of inmate labour for the main purpose of training.

### **Policy and Planning**

In spite of action to prepare for the industrial operations in new institutions, there was not the overall progress anticipated in implementation of the Industrial Outline Plan of Action which was predicted in last year's report. This was due in part to the organization study of the Penitentiary Service by a consulting firm which was then pending, and the probability that there would be policy changes as a result of the study. It should be possible to institute the desired action before the end of the current year.



## VII — DIVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

The Director of Medical Services reports as follows:

### General Medical Services

The medical services have, in the course of the past year, continued to deal with the concern shown by inmates about matters pertaining to their health and requests for medical services have continued at the same high level as former years. Diagnostic and treatment services have filled all requirements through the facilities available within the Penitentiaries and by means of outside services as provided by nearby General Hospitals, Canadian Forces Hospitals or Department of Veterans Affairs Hospitals. The majority of inmates who require outside treatment are mostly orthopedic and major surgery cases.

The rate of new admissions at the main receiving institutions, which often operate at near capacity, has been responsible for the transfer of incoming inmates from the main institution before completion of medical treatment; therefore, an increase in medical personnel had to be considered in order to cope with a situation which had not been expected. This can best be understood by the fact that one inmate out of six admitted to the Penitentiary is either physically or mentally handicapped and should be made as fit as possible for whatever occupation or training he is best suited.

### Psychiatric Services

The psychiatric services remain overburdened because of the need and ever increasing demands for psychiatric reports, assessments, psychotherapy and other forms of treatments of recognized value.

It has been possible during the year to obtain the services of more psychiatrists on either a full-time or part-time basis; however, this increased assistance still falls short of the requirements. It is felt that this situation will remain for many more years, because of the lack of psychiatrically trained medical men even to fill first the requirements of general hospital and private practice. Authoritative studies made reveal that an additional 2,062 psychiatrists are needed for a realistic satisfaction of Canada's need by 1970.

It has become evident that, with such a situation, every effort must be made to attract and retain such trained personnel as is available for this purpose. After consultation with the Heads of the Departments of Psychiatry of a number of universities, it has been agreed that, if a number of positions were created, it would become possible to offer not only the opportunities for psychiatric practice but also teaching in Forensic Psychiatry, with the possibility that certification in that particular specialty be recognized.

Research on topics related to psychiatric illness and deviant behaviour has been carried out during the past year and will continue throughout the present year. The granting of funds for research into problems related in a specific way to offenders, has resulted in attracting to the Penitentiary Service qualified personnel which could not have been obtained otherwise. Pharmaceutical firms have shown interest in the possibility of carrying out research to further assess the properties of some of their products, particularly those which could be of some value in the treatment of behaviour disorders.

### Dental Services

The dental services have provided more treatment at a faster rate than in previous years due to the employment of full-time dentists in some areas where the requirements are greater. Improvement which could be made in one instance depends upon the availability of a dentist. The further development of dental laboratories has contributed a great deal to more satisfactory dental treatment.

### Sanitation and Hygiene

Sanitation and Hygiene have shown great improvement due to the opening of new institutions and consequent reduction in congestion and overcrowding of the older ones. A vast improvement in lighting, heating, ventilation, food services and sanitary facilities have resulted in better physical and psychological health.

The Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic obtained donations from 7,520 inmates of the federal penitentiaries during the year. Such a generous contribution has materially assisted in the maintenance and restoration of health to many Canadians and the inmate population deserves congratulations.

## VIII — DIVISION OF LIAISON SERVICES

The Director of Liaison Services reports as follows:

### General

The general policy of the Service to make public its activities, thus presenting to the general public a true picture of the Service, has done much to dispel the false image presented by ill-informed and unwarranted criticism. Many individuals and agencies, consequently, have taken an interest in matters related to penology and, in their several capacities, are assisting in the work of rehabilitating the criminal offenders.

In instances where ill-informed articles or reports were published, the division brought the true facts to the attention of the person or persons responsible and, in most instances, corrections were made. It is obvious that there must be early release of factual information to the news media, thus preventing the dissemination of rumours.

### Public Information

Relations with the communications media have functioned extremely well at the National and Regional Headquarters' levels. However, some difficulties were experienced in a few instances at the institutional level. This may be attributed to lack of knowledge and training in this particular field on the part of some institutional officers. Action was taken to include training in press relations in the curricula of courses conducted at the Correctional Staff College (Ontario) for the benefit of senior institutional officers. This instruction was beneficial as press relations have improved lately at the institutional level. This training took the form of a panel, chaired by the Commissioner or a Regional Director, and the panel members were prominent professionals of the various communications media. This allowed for a round-table conference where relevant subjects were thoroughly discussed. As a result, all participants, panel and students, recognized the need for close cooperation and of a complete comprehension of the problems involved. These panel discussions will be included, at all possible, in junior administration courses so as to reach as many as possible of the institutional officers who come in contact with communications media.

### Public Relations

Visits to institutions by authorized individuals and groups have increased tremendously in the last two years to the extent that certain restrictions had to be imposed to allow for the efficient conduct of the institutional inmate training programs. Visits by authorized individuals presented no serious problem; however, group visits had increased to the extent that, in certain institutions, the inmates came to resent being exposed to such visits and the institutional staffs were prevented on too many occasions from performing their normal duties. Group visits by university students in humanities are now restricted to students in their last year only. Visits by authorized agencies are still permitted; however, visiting dates are set in each institution so as not to disrupt the inmate training programs, nor the proper administration of the institutions. The agencies involved have understood this problem and are cooperating fully.

One of the most serious problems confronting inmates upon release is finding employment. The ex-inmate is confronted with having to account for his past employment and, in so doing, having to reveal the fact that he has been imprisoned for a period of time. In general, employers tend to resent employing ex-inmates. The National Employment Service and the After-care Agencies have been most successful in finding employment for ex-inmates; however, there are many cases where the need of employment remains unsatisfied. There is a need



interest potential employers in the problems faced by ex-inmates. An experiment was conducted in this regard by inviting some industrialists and business men to visit a complex of institutions. They spoke to the custodial and training personnel and observed, in situ, the application of inmate training programs. One of these business men has already employed two ex-inmates with satisfaction. This program, properly instituted, could be most successful.

More and more of the Service members participate in the life of the community where they have residence. This has contributed immensely in improving relations with the general public and has assisted the members concerned in obtaining community acceptance and, in many cases, voluntary assistance in the conduct of the institutional social training programs.

The Service participated in thirteen major exhibitions across Canada during the summer of 1966 and presented professional exhibits manned by penitentiary correctional officers. The attendance at these exhibitions has been estimated at approximately six million persons. The exhibits, in most cases, have attracted the attention of the public to the point where most of the visitors engaged in conversation with the manning officers on matters relating to penitentiaries.

There is a need for the development of an elaborate public information program, not necessarily to gain the sympathy of the public for the Service and its problems, but to develop public willingness to help the inmate to become a law-abiding and productive citizen.

### Liaison

Liaison with government, public and private agencies is working satisfactorily. The Service has recognized the necessity for closer liaison with persons and agencies interested in the correctional sciences by sending delegates to various congresses and professional gatherings. Benefits have been derived from such meetings.

Constant liaison is maintained with various universities in Canada where there exists a centre or chair of criminology. Various professors or deans of criminology maintain personal contact with members of the Service and assist directly in the conduct of institutional staff training programs. The Service has encouraged some selected officers to attend university courses in sciences related to criminology, sociology and penology by providing facilities for daytime attendance and in some cases by providing financial assistance.

### Conclusion

The correctional process in Canada is still at the experimental stage. Much experience has been acquired in the last six or seven years; however, there is much yet to be accomplished. This applies to all of the disciplines related to the treatment of the offenders. Liaison between the persons and agencies interested in the development of the correctional process is most important. There are many different opinions expressed by well-meaning persons or groups of persons and, unless close liaison is maintained between all who are involved, compromises are difficult to achieve. The Penitentiary Service directed its efforts throughout the year to develop close relationships with the individuals and agencies interested. The Penitentiary Service has cooperated with the various governmental and other agencies concerned to assist in developing in Canada a first rate prison system aiming, not only at providing its inmates with proper living conditions, but also with the facilities by which, combined with their own efforts, they could develop into law-abiding and productive citizens of Canada.



## IX — DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH

The Director of Correctional Research reports as follows:

### Research

The major item of interest is that during 1966-67, for the first time in history, research projects were commenced on behalf of the Service by other agencies. A financial grant was made to enable the Criminology Department of the University of Montreal to conduct a series of projects to determine the characteristics associated with post-release success or failure on the part of inmates of institutions in the Quebec Region and to establish criteria for selection of inmates for transfer to medium security institutions. A full report on the methodology used and on the significance of the results of the analysis of data was received just after the close of the fiscal year. Further studies are planned for the purposes of validating previous findings and of testing the new hypotheses that have been formulated.

Experimental studies on the subject of "Sensory Deprivation" were undertaken at Kingston as a project in the field of medical research. Operational research projects have been conducted by professional Inmate Training staff members in conjunction with their institutional work as time has permitted.

In the early months of the fiscal year a comprehensive survey of operational problems and staff attitudes in the Prison for Women at Kingston was completed and reported upon by the Director of Correctional Research.

The Director continued to serve as a member of the Welfare Research Grants Advisory Committee at the request of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

### Library

It is generally agreed that a good reference library is essential to the success of any research program. As previously reported, some progress has been made in the creation of such a library for our Service. In view of the departmental regrouping and organizational changes that have taken place, the possibility is now seen that this collection may be capable of integration as the nucleus of a full-fledged departmental library under professional direction. With that possibility in mind, advice has been obtained and care has been taken to follow procedures that are compatible with best professional library practice. It is anticipated that substantial progress in recording, classifying and cataloguing will be made during 1967-68.

### Statistics

A routine requirement of this division is the weekly preparation of a summary of the inmate population, reflecting admissions, transfers and releases on a regional as well as institutional basis. Up-to-date information on current trends is thus made available for administrative and managerial purposes. A copy is regularly forwarded to the Judicial Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics as an aid in reconciliation of data received by the Bureau directly from penitentiary institutions. This year, within a few weeks after the close of the fiscal year it was possible for the Bureau to produce by computer from the up-dated "central deck" a series of nominal rolls of the inmates on register. After having been checked for omissions and errors at the institutions concerned, these rolls will provide a firm starting point for compilation of statistics in future years. The fact is that, during 1966-67, an inordinately large number of discrepancies occurred in the reporting procedures, especially prior to the administrative regrouping of institutions in the Pacific area.

It is expected that, in due course, the usual tabular analysis of the sociological characteristics of the inmates admitted and discharged during the year will be produced by the Bureau. It is considered possible, if not probable, that publication of such data will be undertaken by the Bureau as part of its program of statistics of correctional institutions.

The following statistical tables have been produced in our own headquarters, working in close liaison with personnel of the Judicial Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These tables include: (a) a statement of the inmates by sex and institution, who were received, transferred and released during the year, including those received into penitentiary custody on remand, pursuant to suspension of parole; (b) a statement of distribution of inmates in our charge at the end of the year; (c) a summary of escapes and recaptures during the year.



**Table B: Distribution of the Inmate Population in Custody as of 31 March, 1967**

	On Register or in Temp. Det.		Actu-ally in Pent'y	Mental Inst.	In Court	On Bail	Hosp. Etc.	At Large	Temp. Absence
	M	F							
NEWFOUNDLAND.....	15		13	2	—	—	—	—	—
CHESTER.....	730		513	3	2	—	2	3	1
Arm Annex.....	—		71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springhill.....	—		84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Mountain.....	—		51	—	—	—	—	—	—
VINCENT DE PAUL.....	1,085		836	17	4	3	1	3	—
nd. Annex.....	—		155	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arm Annex.....	—		66	—	—	—	—	—	—
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE.....	288		285	—	—	1	2	—	—
CLERC INSTITUTION.....	549		401	—	1	—	2	2	6
Valleyfield.....	—		96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matineau.....	—		41	—	—	—	—	—	—
(WANSVILLE).....	154		151	—	1	—	2	—	—
INGSTON.....	853		827	18	4	—	1	3	—
CLINS BAY.....	648		438	—	—	—	2	2	—
Arm Annex.....	—		89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaver Creek.....	—		58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landry Crossing.....	—		59	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEVILLE.....	520		444	—	1	1	1	5	—
Arm Annex.....	—		68	—	—	—	—	—	—
ISON FOR WOMEN.....	—	81	74	3	—	—	3	1	—
MITOBA.....	487		403	4	—	—	2	1	—
Arm Annex.....	—		77	—	—	—	—	—	—
KATCHEWAN.....	702		605	9	—	—	3	1	1
Arm Annex.....	—		83	—	—	—	—	—	—
ITISH COLUMBIA.....	520		505	9	1	—	3	2	—
VLIAM HEAD.....	137		137	—	—	—	—	—	—
MSQUIT (M).....	162		161	—	—	—	1	—	—
(F).....	—	32	31	1	—	—	—	—	—
gassiz.....	86		86	—	—	—	—	—	—
ountain (D).....	14		14	—	—	—	—	—	—
ountain (O).....	122		120	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS.....	7,072	113	7,042	66	14	5	27	23 <sup>1</sup>	8
TOTAL INMATES IN CUSTODY.....	7,185 <sup>2</sup>								

<sup>1</sup> 15 inmates serving sentences in U.S.A., 1 held by Provincial authorities, 17 whereabouts unknown.

<sup>2</sup> 17 inmates held in T/D under Suspension of Parole.

**Table C: Escapes and Recaptures**

At the beginning of the fiscal year, there were 16 inmates unlawfully missing from Canadian Penitentiaries, including 3 who had been apprehended by U.S. authorities and were serving prison sentences in that country. Of the remaining 13, 5 were returned to penitentiary from provincial authorities during the year; 4 were recaptured; 4 were still at large, whereabouts unknown.

During 1966-67 a total of 106 inmates escaped, including 22 who were not in custody of penitentiary officers at the time of their escape. A total of 94 recaptures was effected, including 4 who had escaped in previous years. Thus, the 23 inmates who remained missing from our institutions on 31 Mar. 67, comprised: 5 in U.S. prisons, 1 in provincial custody awaiting return to a penitentiary; 4 still missing from previous years and 13 who escaped in this fiscal year, but who had not yet been apprehended.

	Escaped 1966-67				Escaped before 1 Apr. 66 and not yet Recaptured	TOTAL NOT RECAPTURED 31 MARCH 67
	Regional Totals	Returned to Pent'y	Held in other Custody	Not Recaptured		
ALBERTA.....	19	17	—	2	1	3
QUEBEC.....	32	27	—	5	—	5
ONTARIO.....	32	25	2	5	3	8
WESTERN.....	23	21	1	1	—	1
SERVICE TOTALS.....	106	90	3	13	4	17



















Government  
Publications



CANADA

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

# COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES



For the Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 1968







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For the Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 1968



ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
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## PREFACE

"I would like to leave as my final impression a feeling of profound admiration for the devotion of the Prison Service as a whole in the face of tremendous difficulties and much misunderstanding of their work."

*Admiral of the Fleet*

THE EARL MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA.

(with reference to the United  
Kingdom Prison Service)



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, C.C., P.C.,  
Q.C., M.A., B.C.L., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1968, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

GEORGE J. McILRAITH,

*Solicitor General.*

*To the Honourable George J. McIlraith, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Solicitor  
General of Canada*

SIR,

In accordance with Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1968.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. MacLEOD,

*Commissioner.*

OTTAWA, October 30, 1968

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES**  
for the  
FISCAL YEAR 1967-1968

**I—INTRODUCTORY**

**GENERAL**

I selected as the Preface to this Annual Report a quote from the Admiral of the Fleet, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, in his 1966 report to the Home Department of the United Kingdom concerning prison escapes and security in that country. I felt that any similar inquiry into the operation of the Canadian Penitentiary Service would result in a similar observation.

Worthy of note this year is the continuing reduction in numbers of the penitentiary inmate population. A drop of 128 inmates in one year in spite of a rising national population is commendable, particularly if one considers that, prior to 1964, the penitentiary inmate population rose at an average rate of between 4% and 5% per annum. So far, research has not disclosed any definite factors which might have brought about this desirable state, but improvement in the Penitentiary treatment and training programs has, no doubt, helped.

During the year, inmates were sent to the new medium security institutions at Drumheller, Alberta; Warkworth, Ontario; and Springhill, Nova Scotia. The Special Correctional Unit at the City of Laval, P.Q., also commenced operations. To criticism from some quarters that, over the past few years, has been levelled at the purpose and design of this institution appears not to have been justified. The institutional program has, thus far, produced a very positive response from the inmates there. These are inmates who, because of their hostility to authority or to other inmates, have previously had to be kept segregated in the maximum security institutions.

Progress has been made in planning new reception centres and the construction of two or more of these institutions will commence during the coming fiscal year. Conferences of psychiatrists, architects and penitentiary officials have been convened to plan the medical and psychiatric centres proposed for construction in the near future. It may be noted here that a representative of the Canadian Corrections Association has taken part in the planning of the reception centres, and psychiatrists, other than those employed by the Penitentiary Service, have contributed their views as consultants in the planning of the medical-psychiatric centres.

Construction of the new maximum security institution at Ste. Anne des Plaines, P.Q., is almost complete and it should commence operations in October, 1968. The institution has been named "The Archambault Institution", in



recognition of the interest shown in correctional work by the late Honourable Mr. Justice Joseph Archambault, of the Quebec Superior Court, one of the authors of the well-known "Archambault Report" of 1938.

Remodelling of several of the older institutions is under way. St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Kingston Penitentiary, which will be demolished as soon as new accommodation can be provided, are the exceptions. Here follows a report of the status of development of the 10-Year Plan of institutional construction as of March 31, 1968:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Type of Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>
ATLANTIC	New Maximum Security Complex	Site acquired.
	Regional Reception Centre	Construction to commence 1970-71.
	Special Correctional Unit	In abeyance pending evaluation of experience with S.C.U. in Quebec Region.
	Regional Medical Centre	In planning stage.
	Minimum Security Annex	In planning stage.
	Springhill Medium	Institution operating.
QUEBEC	Maximum Security (Archambault)	To commence operating October, 1968.
	Regional Reception Centre	Construction to commence December, 1968.
	Regional Medical Centre	In design stage.
	Minimum Security Annex	In design stage.
	Cowansville Medium	Institution operating.
	Special Correctional Unit	Institution operating.
	Community Release Centre	Now operating.
	Staff College	Now operating.
	Trades Training Institution (Minimum Security)	In planning stage.
ONTARIO	Maximum Security (Millhaven)	Construction to commence September, 1968.
	Regional Reception Centre	Construction to commence February, 1969.
	Regional Medical Centre	Construction to commence late 1969.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Type of Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>
ONTARIO ( <i>cont'd</i> )	Special Correctional Unit	In abeyance pending evaluation of experience with S.C.U. in Quebec Region.
	Minimum Security Annex	In design stage.
	New Prison for Women	In planning stage.
	Warkworth Medium	Institution operating.
	Staff College	Now operating.
	Community Release Centre	No suitable building has, so far, been found for lease or purchase.
	Trades Training Institution (Beaver Creek)	In planning stage.
WESTERN	Special Correctional Unit	In abeyance pending evaluation of experience with S.C.U. in Quebec Region.
	Drumheller Medium	Institution operating.
	Regional Reception Centres (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta)	In design stage. Deferred to 1970-71.
	Regional Medical Centre	In planning stage.
	Regional Reception Centre (B.C.)	In design stage. Deferred to 1970-71.
	Minimum Security Annex (Mission)	In design stage.
	Correctional Staff College (Mission)	In planning stage.
	Maximum Security Institution (Mission)	In abeyance pending evaluation of Archambault design.
	Special Correctional Unit	In abeyance pending evaluation of experience with S.C.U. in Quebec Region.
	Narcotic Addict Institution (Matsqui)	Institution operating.
	Community Release Centre (Winnipeg)	A suitable building is being refurbished in downtown Winnipeg.
	Community Release Centre (Vancouver)	No suitable building has, so far, been found for lease or purchase.

Three Staff Colleges, now in full operation, continue to improve the educational standards of the Penitentiary Service officers. Suitable officers have been subsidized to attend university, with an aim to increasing the number of graduates with degrees in the behavioural sciences available to work with the inmates of the penitentiaries.

As the reports of the Directors indicate, academic, trade and vocational training; cultural and recreational activities; counselling; therapy; and medical

and psychiatric services have been provided on an increased scale and the standard of the creature comforts of food, clothing and shelter has been progressively improved.

I refer again to the Preface of this Report. Without the dedication of first-class staff, who are unstinting in their efforts in caring for those whom society imprisons, the obvious improvements to be seen in Penitentiary Service operations could not have been made.

Here follow the reports of the Directors of the operating Divisions of the Service.

## II—DIVISION OF INMATE TRAINING

The Director of Inmate Training reports as follows:

### General

Inmate Training activities were further expanded during the year with the opening of three new medium security institutions, one Special Correctional Unit and one Community Release Centre. These facilities provided the opportunity for improved classification and segregation of inmates while at the same time helping to relieve overcrowding in the older institutions. The coming year will see the introduction of Vocational Training Programs in the new medium security institutions with the completion of the Shops Building.

Close liaison with the Federal Department of Manpower and Immigration, Provincial Departments of Education and community organizations characterized the continuing development of a global approach to the correction and rehabilitation of offenders. The splendid co-operation extended by these groups has lent new impetus to the training programs in the institutions. The motivation of inmates to participate in the many worthwhile opportunities provided to upgrade knowledge and skills has also been noticeably accelerated as a consequence.

Conferences were held during the year for Deputy Wardens, Classification Officers, Recreational Officers and Librarians.

Field visits increased slightly during the year, but the workload at Headquarters continued to curtail this form of assistance. The majority of the institutions received at least one visit during the year. Evidence of a keen interest in the training programs on the part of the inmates was noted. The academic program, especially, is attracting increasingly larger numbers.

Induction Training Programs for inmates are being formalized in varying degrees in several institutions, pending the appointment of Induction Training Officers. These positions were frozen due to the austerity program.

Increased interest is being shown in activities involving community participation and plans are being made for the orderly development of this phase of the rehabilitation program.

Progress on the rewriting and updating of Inmate Training Directives and Instructions is proceeding very slowly due to the shortage of staff in the Division. This important project will be accelerated as circumstances permit.

Personnel of the Division participated as members of both Interdepartmental and Departmental Committees on projects of mutual interest.

The co-operation and assistance of individuals and organizations throughout the year is gratefully acknowledged. Program details are scheduled hereunder by section.

### Classification and Psychological Services

Personnel, who are in charge of Classification Departments in maximum and medium security institutions, have been designated as Supervisors of Classification. A Master's degree in one of the social sciences and five years of professional experience are the prerequisites.



It is encouraging to note that Classification Departments in 10 of 15 institutions are headed by officers who meet these requirements. In all cases but one they are social workers. The other is a psychologist.

The greatest improvement was in the Ontario Region, where the three largest institutions in the Kingston area have Classification Departments headed by M.S.W.'s. This improvement is directly related to the policy, established a few years ago, of granting educational leave for post-graduate training. Two of the Supervisors were qualified in this fashion, and a number of Classification Officers are presently undergoing the same type of training. It is expected that, through the granting of educational leave, the Classification Departments will be staffed by a large number of professionals within the next few years.

A Classification Conference was held in March. Part of the proceedings dealt with a redefinition of the role and duties of Classification Staff, which over the years had become less well defined. A concerted effort is being made to free the staff of routine administrative detail so that there can be more time spent on diagnosis, counselling and pre-release planning.

Serious concern was again expressed over the heavy caseload that makes it almost impossible in some cases to give the required amount of attention to certain matters.

A Psychologists' Seminar was held, to which was invited Dr. Maxwell Jones, Physician Superintendent of Dingleton Hospital, Scotland. Dr. Jones is one of the foremost experts in the operation of the therapeutic community and discussed this topic during the entire week. It is hoped that some of his teachings will be applied gradually in our institutions.

Salaries of psychologists are some \$3,000 lower than those in some provincial services and positions have remained vacant in some areas. However, it is expected that more competitive salaries will come into effect in the near future. Two officers are presently on educational leave to obtain Master's degrees in psychology and here again, our educational leave policy will help to reduce the severe shortage problem in most fields.

Statistics indicate a general increase in most areas of classification work. The number of pre-release and discharge interviews and reports has decreased appreciably, which may be an indication of the fact that classification staff is now able to cope with this aspect of their work. On the other hand, the increase of 2,000 interviews with agency representatives may have made interviews with inmates and the writing of reports less necessary. Progress reports on inmates while at the institution have increased by over 30 per cent, which indicates that much greater attention is being given to the performance of the inmate as he serves his sentence. It is still our impression that pre-release planning could be given more attention if the caseload were reduced to a more workable ratio.

In the area of psychological services, there has been an appreciable increase in psychological testing. More than 30 per cent more interviews were carried out.

A very interesting feature is that the number of lectures given to staff by psychologists has increased from 39 the previous year to 239. While many institutions still do not involve psychologists in staff training, others make extensive use of their services. It is felt that increased knowledge in the field of the behavioural sciences can be helpful to staff and the use of specialist in this area is certainly commendable.

*Table 1—Classification Department*

INTERVIEWS:	Interviews with Inmates:	
	On Admission .....	7078
	Institutional Classification Boards .....	8723
	Regional Classification Boards .....	6797
	Reclassification Boards .....	6407
	Discharge and Pre-Release .....	3971
	Counselling .....	81280
	Interviews with officers .....	17200
	Interviews with Staff Applicants .....	246
	Interviews with visitors, relatives .....	2042
REPORTS:	Interviews with Agency representatives .....	9053
	Admission Reports (case histories) .....	4547
	Progress Reports .....	9365
	Pre-release and discharge reports .....	2909
	Special reports for National Parole Service .....	2336
	Parole Reports (PS-3) .....	2857
	Referrals to psychiatrist .....	2050
MEETINGS:	Reports on staff applicants .....	334
	Institutional Boards .....	2041
	Staff meetings .....	836
	Alcoholics Anonymous .....	1359
	Group counselling .....	2324
	Regional (Area) Classification Boards .....	678

*Table 2—Psychological Services*

TESTS:		
(a)	to inmates	
	(i) intelligence .....	3317
	(ii) personality .....	5732
	(iii) interests, aptitudes .....	1241
(b)	to staff and applicants	
	(i) intelligence .....	1343
	(ii) personality .....	1201
	(iii) interests, aptitude .....	125
	TOTAL .....	12959

INTERVIEWS .....	9767
REPORTS .....	3614
LECTURES TO STAFF .....	239

## Education

Adult education in Canada is in a state of transition. It started as a small undertaking, which emphasized extension activities of the various universities, night school programs and courses of training for new citizens. It now involves a great number of courses and programs of training and retraining for hundreds of thousands of Canadians. The correctional educator has much to learn from community adult education programs. The average inmate, upon arrival at penitentiary, has an academic attainment at the sixth grade level. Eight out of ten have not finished elementary school. They are, in the main, academically uneducated and educationally untrained.

In our present programs of education, we are seeking to broaden the challenge for inmates, most of whom have been frustrated or bored by previous schooling. We try to extend every opportunity for learning, by going far beyond what inmates might have had in the conventional school system. To this end we are constantly re-examining our practice embodied in the administration, curriculum, methodology, planning, etc., in order to keep abreast and advance those educational services that will most appropriately meet our needs.

An academic staff of 60 teachers, 15 assistants and 15 librarians are implementing academic programs designed to educate the inmate in accordance with his ability, interest and needs. Our courses of education are affiliated with our resources such as Provincial Departments of Education, Canada Manpower and apprenticeship boards and technical schools.

There are always limitations with respect to staff facilities and the inmate element. It is a mistake to think inmates have all the time in the world. Many have short sentences and initial progress is usually slow during the difficult period of adjustment to prison life. The greatest single barrier, however, to more rapid advancement of a program of education is the fact that many inmates are poorly motivated if, indeed, motivated at all. Their verbal ability is considerably below their performance ability. Education has already provided them with a distasteful and unpalatable experience. Studies show failure in school accompanies delinquency more frequently than any other condition. Therefore, we are constantly seeking new ways and means of appealing to these reluctant learners.

Twenty-six hundred inmates attended academic classes, either on a full or part-time basis during the fiscal year.

Classes at the elementary level have the largest enrolment of the student body with 1,200 scholars receiving instruction, ranging from the illiterate level to junior high school.

The secondary education program had an enrolment of 910 students. Opportunities are available in our high school classes for inmates to proceed to the Senior Matriculation level or, alternatively, select subjects suitable to their particular interests or needs.

Pre-vocational classes are an important part of our program, particularly in those institutions where major emphasis is given to vocational training. There were 615 inmates who attended classes in order to up-grade their academic skills to the point where they could proceed to further technical, vocational or industrial training.

Socio-cultural activities such as music (appreciation and theory), drama, debating, educational lectures, art and great book seminars, etc., continue to attract widespread support from the inmates. This type of activity hopefully augments the offenders' social skills and promotes alternatives to the illegitimate use of leisure time both within the institution and outside. We were again fortunate in receiving generous support and frequent visits from citizens in communities surrounding our institutions. Their participation in the various cultural endeavors contributed substantially to the success of these undertakings.

Correspondence courses are always a vital part of the prison educational program. There were 625 extra-mural courses completed out of a total of 2,966 enrolled during the year. The facilities of the Provincial Departments of Education were utilized and successful candidates received certification that is identical in every respect to that granted successful candidates in the free community.



twenty years the Canadian Penitentiary Service utilized the extensive services provided for veterans under the auspices of the Department of Veterans Affairs. These academic courses provided opportunities for inmates to advance their education via the correspondence method from the elementary level to university entrance. Twenty-three thousand courses were obtained and 28% of our inmates completed them successfully. This rate of completion was 10% above that of veterans' applicants.

### **Libraries**

Librarians met in conference for the first time ever during this fiscal year. The essential elements of a correctional library were discussed, revised and standardized in the interests of expanding library services more directly as correctional tools closely integrated with the total educational program. Book selection was discussed at length and a statement was prepared that the conferees felt would be of practical assistance to the Library Board in selecting and approving reading material. Objectives and standards for the institutional library, collection and services, budget and library facilities and supplies were all discussed in depth and standardized procedures were recommended with respect to methods of purchase, size and division of budget relative to types of literature to obtain. The duties and qualifications of the librarian were redefined and up-dated detailing the administrative, professional, technical and educational responsibilities.

There are some 95,000 volumes available to our inmates across the country. They consist of 35,000 fiction, 25,000 non-fiction and the remaining 35,000 are of an academic or technical nature. Seventy-five per cent of our inmate population utilize the resources of our institutional libraries.

Inmate publications continue to reflect the literary and artistic talents to be found in the inmate population. They are a valuable training vehicle and do motivate inmates to express their thoughts and ideas in written form.

From April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968, 13,160 pages of braille were translated into French for the benefit of the blind in Quebec. Five inmates performed this valuable task and their efforts represent 334 work days. This is the type of community service we hope to expand and develop further.

### **Vocational and Trades Training**

Possibly the most significant development in the field of trades training to take place in recent years in respect to penitentiaries was the formation on April 1, 1967, of an interdepartmental committee to explore ways and means of improving counselling and training service to inmates. The committee was composed of representatives from the Canada Manpower Division's Vocational Rehabilitation, Counselling and Program Support Branches, the Program Development Service of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, and the Canadian Penitentiary Service and National Parole Board of the Department of the Solicitor General.

It is obvious that many inmates are poorly educated. For one reason or another they have not been able to receive an education that is in keeping with the rapidly changing dictates and trends of present-day society. Vocational and technical training continue to be vital elements of the correctional process since our largely industrialized society suffers from a chronic shortage of skilled artisans.



To establish new, and review existing, programs on a continuing basis in relation to the skills in demand on the labour market is of prime importance. It is in this significant area that the Interdepartmental Committee on Re-establishment of Inmates in Correctional Institutions will be of great value. The committee also proposes to examine carefully the training and experience gained by the inmate while he is serving his sentence and find ways and means to relate them to outside training courses for continuity of training on release.

### FULL-TIME TRADE SCHOOL COURSES

Overall the full-time organized courses in vocational training have continued essentially the same as in previous years. One of our largest problems in this area is the increasing demands of provincial requirements due to a general raising of academic and technical standards. In an effort to meet these demands assistance is now being provided for potential trainees to attain the required standards through the introduction of "Basic Training for Skill Development" courses. Their successful completion enables graduates to advance in vocational training in keeping with the prerequisites of the different trades.

Many instructors took full advantage of opportunities to visit shops and construction sites in the community and to participate in specialized training courses available from various manufacturers and suppliers to improve their knowledge and keep abreast of changing developments in their respective specialties.

A new course, Office Machine Repair, was introduced during the year at Collins Bay Penitentiary and gained immediate popularity amongst potential trainees. The value of this course has already been clearly demonstrated with several prospective employers making inquiries relative to the employment of graduate trainees.

A total of sixty-four full-time courses, providing training in twenty-nine trades or occupations, was operative during the fiscal year. Table I following gives details of the number of inmates taking advantage of full-time training during the year.

*Table I—Full-time Vocational Trainees*

Trainee enrolment on April 1, 1967.....	486
Trainees enrolled during fiscal year.....	916
Total under training during fiscal year.....	1402
Ceased training at own request.....	108
Ceased training for other reasons.....	110
Released before graduation.....	85
Completed course and graduated.....	574
Completed course but did not graduate.....	31
Trainee enrolment on March 31, 1968.....	494

### CONTROL TRAINING

A great deal is accomplished in this area of training, providing experience of both a practical and theoretical nature in skilled and semi-skilled trades. Many inmates engaged in this type of training obtain journeyman certificates or partial credits. The high degree of success in this program is due in large measure to the efforts expended by instructors from the Industrial, Maintenance, Construction and Services Departments, to train many inmates under their charge to an acceptable level of competency meriting provincial and union recognition.

Table II indicates the number of inmates engaged in control training during the past year.

*Table II—Control Training*

Trainee enrolment on April 1, 1967.....	409
Trainees enrolled during the fiscal year.....	554
Total under training during fiscal year.....	963
Trainee enrolment on March 31, 1968.....	403

#### PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATION

Provincial certification of graduates of Vocational and Control Training program again continues to increase. During the 1967-68 fiscal year, as a result of examination or recognition of the time spent in a training situation, the provincial Departments of Labour issued the following trade accreditations prior to release:

*Table III—Trade Accreditation*

Trade	Journeyman Status	Partial Credits
Auto Body Repair.....	—	2
Barbering .....	40	5
Bricklaying .....	—	2
Carpentry .....	4	5
Cooking .....	1	5
Drafting .....	1	—
Electrical .....	7	2
Hairdressing .....	4	—
Machinist .....	—	4
Motor Mechanic.....	6	55
Painting .....	1	2
Plumbing .....	3	14
Refrigeration .....	2	—
Sheet Metal.....	—	6
Stationary Engineering.....	24	—
Welding .....	17	—
	110	102

#### GENERAL COMMENTS

During the year under review several part-time courses were implemented in some institutions either as a supplement to existing courses or to meet a specific need where we have neither the physical facilities nor staff. Courses of this nature were mainly at the technician level and consisted of instruction in Drafting, Electronics, Surveying and Computer Programming. Generally, these programs were presented during the evening hours or on week-ends and were featured by generous assistance and support from interested citizens in community areas adjacent to our institutions.

Perhaps the most noteworthy course of this type initiated last year was Computer Programming, which was made available to selected inmates at both Kingston and Manitoba Penitentiaries. Instruction is given on a bi-weekly basis by International Business Machines personnel and faculty members from Queen's University and the University of Manitoba. Both universities participating have graciously made available their computers for technical demonstration and practice.

We would also like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation and thanks to the various outside sources who have, through their assistance, interest

and co-operation, contributed immensely year after year to the overall success of our program. Additionally, the co-operation of all staff is acknowledged. Their constant support and assistance have enabled this Department to fulfil many of its objectives during the past year.

### Arts and Crafts

The purposes of this program are:

- (a) to discover, exercise and develop talents, skills, creative ability and intellectual capacity;
- (b) to provide activities which will give to the inmate a sense of achievement, personal satisfaction, purposeful recreation, outlet for interest and initiative, release from tension, and in certain cases a profitable use of spare time whereby additional funds may be acquired to assist after release, or to aid inmates' families during incarceration;
- (c) to eliminate long periods of idleness and boredom;
- (d) to encourage inmates to progress from personal individual interest to interest in a group or section of the populace at large; and
- (e) to promote a greater interest in activities that assist in rehabilitation.

Supervision of the program at present is under the general direction of the Hobbycraft Officer at each institution. To make this program effective, however, it is important that the officer in charge be well trained in the Arts and Crafts. Unfortunately, we have not yet reached the stage where it is possible to provide experienced instructors in this field, although we are most hopeful that this situation will be rectified, to some extent, in the near future. Meanwhile, several institutions report enthusiastically on the large measure of help and co-operation afforded by community participation, both by individuals and groups, in providing assistance to enable this program to progress toward the ultimate aim.

Sales of hobbycraft received considerable stimulus from displays arranged at various locations, fairs, exhibitions, et cetera, during the year. While the profit motive and financial gain should not be over-emphasized, a reasonable return for time and effort spent in the pursuit of a meaningful, worthwhile activity is of course vital to enable inmates to continue or expand their endeavours.

Analysis of institutional reports for the fiscal year show that:

- (a) 3,315 individual arts or crafts were actively engaged in;
- (b) petit point again proved its popularity by remaining the most prevalent;
- (c) painting was second in popularity; and
- (d) leathercraft occupied third place, followed in a far distant fourth by metal tooling.

### Religion

The number of Chaplains serving in the Penitentiary Service during the past year were:

	<i>Full Time</i>	<i>Part Time</i>	<i>Visiting Chaplains</i>
Roman Catholic . . . . .	12	1	7
Protestant . . . . .	12	1	7



Full-time Chaplains are located at all the main institutions, while part-time and visiting Chaplains supervise the religious programs in minimum security institutions. Apart from Sunday Services, 23 Missions were conducted, varying from one to five days (10 Protestant, 13 R.C.). Mass was celebrated on Holy Days and Days of Obligation in R.C. Chapels, and Holy Communion was celebrated in Protestant Chapels throughout the year.

The development of discussion groups was particularly noticeable over the year, covering a wide variety of topics and interests of particular concern to inmates. Courses of Religious Instruction were also given, and the R.C. Chaplain at St. Vincent de Paul writes: "The Chapel is now completed and the new liturgical programme is well received and a better participation by inmates is noticed. Forty-four lectures were given and six hundred inmates participated."

Chaplains also gave lectures at the Correctional Staff Colleges in British Columbia and Quebec, while the Protestant Chaplain at Joyceville gave an introductory course in Criminology at Queen's Theological College, Kingston. Our Chaplain interns received practical field training under Senior Chaplains, three in the Ontario Region and one in New Brunswick. There were only 24 inmate Chapel choirs with an average of seven inmates. This is recorded, as a number of Chaplains seem to have experienced difficulty in finding organists, as the following comments suggest: "Organists scarce", "have no organist, only congregational singing", "at long last have found a choirmaster; hope for better participation." On the other hand, orchestras, music groups, guitar groups, combo groups, have received enthusiastic support from inmates. Folk masses have been held at a number of institutions, with marked success, in which staff, inmates and outside visitors joined together in corporate worship.

At Collins Bay Penitentiary, three Family Day Services were held, with an average attendance of 200 inmates and 390 visitors, while Joyceville Institution held one Family Day Service with an attendance of 214 inmates and 308 visitors. The ecumenical spirit seemed to be in evidence during the year. At Blue Mountain Correctional Camp, R.C. and Protestants used the same hut for services, and at Springhill Institution, Character Training Groups were held jointly by R.C. and Protestant Chaplains. At the same institution, on the first day of the annual Mission conducted by Father Sheehan of Toronto University, both R.C. and Protestant congregations combined.

Some Chaplains make the point that, at the moment, their programs are arranged on a "make-shift basis", as the focal point of their work, the Chapels, have not yet been completed. This applies to Springhill, Cowansville, Warkworth, Lumsdell and Matsqui Institutions. The R.C. Chaplain at B.C. Penitentiary states that, as a result of an increased number of French-speaking inmates, Mass has been celebrated by French-speaking Priests, with other local clergy and Nuns taking part. At Matsqui, 12 Dominican Nuns gave a program of carols last Christmas. At Kingston Penitentiary, the R.C. Archbishop made a visitation in September, 1967, while the R.C. Archbishop of Moncton paid a pastoral visit to Rochester in June, 1967. Chaplains received much support from the Salvation Army in the past year and, apart from their own correctional work, services were held at a number of institutions either on a monthly or weekly basis. The Chaplaincy at William Head is at present supervised by a Brigadier of the Salvation Army. Rabbis have visited and ministered to their own small group as and when required.



To try to establish better rapport and communication with inmates, a number of experiments have been tried. Some Chaplains have developed multi-purpose group activities around their religious program, while others still subscribe to purely orthodox ministry in every way.

The R.C. Chaplain at Manitoba has created an organization in the community called "The Chaplains' Volunteers". He has received much support from the Protestant Chaplain and the Senior Protestant Chaplain of the Provincial correctional system. The Chaplains' Volunteers, over 100 strong, assist inmates with employment, selling handicrafts, housing, extra clothing, friendship, home visiting and in a number of other ways. At the Prison for Women, a Prison Visitors Group was formed in connection with the Protestant Chapel. Eight ladies from the community took part. Inmates were selected who it was thought might benefit by an exchange of views twice a month for one hour. None of the ladies were professional social workers, but were teachers, business women, housewives and young grandmothers. At Cowansville Institution (2 days), Kingston, Joyceville, Collins Bay, and the Prison for Women, the Rector of St. Mary's Church, Woolwich, England, conducted a four-day mission during the course of a week. Called "Operation Assessment", it was conducted informally and on a dialogue basis. Mr. Stacey established an excellent rapport with the inmates.

A Correctional Workers Area Centre was opened in December, 1967, in a section of the Anglican Diocesan House, Kingston, by the Protestant Chaplains of the Ontario Region. Furnishings and decorations were paid for by churches and business firms across Ontario and Quebec. Purpose: a meeting place and counselling centre for members of inmates' families while visiting the Ontario Region.

A number of Chaplains, both R.C. and Protestant, attended the Canadian Correctional Congress held in Halifax, N.S., in June, 1967, and the majority of Protestant Chaplains attended a conference in Toronto last November for Chaplains and Correctional Workers, organized jointly by the Anglican Church of Canada and the United Church of Canada.

## Religion

	No. of Inmates who upon reception declared themselves R.C. or Prot.	Average attendance of Inmates at weekly Religious Services	Discussion Groups	Annual Mission	Newcomers Interviewed	Counseling Spiritual Domestic General Interviews	Pre Release Counseling	Letters written and phone calls made on behalf of Inmates	Contact with Inmate Visitors	Contact with Inmate Families
R.C.	3407	1228	235 sessions were held. 2597 inmates attended	13 were held 1811 inmates attended	3139	9384	604	2419	471	638
PROT.	3003	1041	611 sessions were held. 9151 inmates attended	10 were held 2154 inmates attended	3070	6213	672	3001	398	472

363 Inmates stated they were either members of the Jewish Faith, Humanists, Atheists, or Agnostics.

## Recreation

The Canadian Penitentiary Service has had recreational programs in existence for almost twenty years. We have become increasingly aware of its importance not only in alleviating the drab routine of prison life and serving as a safety valve for the release of excess energies, but also for its potential when directed toward helping inmates face up to and solve some of their personal problems. There is also the fact that over and above the therapeutic role of recreation, accurate and detailed observations by recreational staff can make them most important members of the inmate training team.

The Recreational Supervisors of all of our institutions met in conference in February, 1968, for the first time ever. This seminar afforded the Recreational Supervisors the opportunity to exchange ideas, share experiences and discuss many aspects of correctional recreation, both formally and informally. As a result of lectures, discussions and deliberations, the conferees were able to recommend ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of the present program. It was the unanimous consensus of the conferees that a broader curriculum of recreation to include teaching various skills in the areas of physical training and physical education, was essential. Regularly scheduled classes in physical training should be introduced initially for one half-hour period daily for those inmates in reception and undertaking academic and vocational training. It was also decided to recommend quarterly meetings, in each Region, of Recreational Supervisors in the interests of standardization of programs and approved lists of recreational equipment, procedures with respect to granting of awards (banquets, prizes, trophies, etc.).

The overall program of recreation during the year again enjoyed the widespread support of the majority of the inmate population. All programs were designed with a view to meeting the needs and interests of all inmates. Active competitive sports for the young and physically fit, such as hockey, softball, soccer, baseball, and track and field, were featured. Many of our institutions engage in competitions with outside teams from communities adjacent to them. For the older and less physically fit inmates, corrective physical fitness programs and less strenuous forms of recreation were popular. The so-called "quiet" games also occupy many of our inmates. Bridge, chess, table tennis, checkers, etc., are always important aspects of the program. The underlying objective is to have a program of sufficient diversity so that each inmate will be able to find an activity of interest. We do not feel inmates should be forced into recreational pursuits; to do so would result in the activity becoming work rather than recreation.

The following excerpts from Recreational Supervisors' reports indicate the widely diversified programs in existence:

- (a) "The annual field day was again a very successful event and the programme included 26 athletic events."
- (b) "We will be starting two new games this summer. Lawn bowling should certainly appeal to the older inmates and miniature golf should prove popular as well."
- (c) "The institutional softball team was entered for the first time in the local league. They played 27 games, entered and won the championship."
- (d) "For the second time in Canadian Penitentiaries, olympics were organized for a two-day period. Each shop had participants in all events. In all, 218 participated in the various track and field events."

- (e) "The inmate Sports and Recreation Committee organized two shows under the direction of the Supervisor of Recreation. Both shows were very popular. The inmate orchestra played music, which was broadcast from the main dome, to each cell on Christmas and New Year's eve."
- (f) "A two-act play was presented by the inmate drama club before approximately 350 invited guests."
- (g) "An inmate talent show was started at this institution, and was well received by the inmates."
- (h) "As a wind-up to the hockey season, a programme of novelty events was held on the ice rink. Included were wheelbarrow, spoon and other races, followed by a broomball game. This was a Saturday afternoon affair and was thoroughly enjoyed by competitors and spectators."

The assistance we receive from the general public who come to our institutions year after year to participate in our various recreational events is tremendously important. Their interest and concern and the hand of friendship they extend to the inmates does much to motivate many inmates and has a vital influence often in increasing the incentive of many of these men "to go straight".



### **III—DIVISION OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION**

The Director of Organization and Administration reports as follows:

#### **Manpower Planning and Personnel Services**

The authorized establishment for the Penitentiary Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1968, was Headquarters 148 and field positions 4,910. The field strength as at March 31, 1968, was 4,525 with the Headquarters 118, giving a total strength of 4,643. During the year, a total of 611 appointments were made in the various regions. Of these, 43 appointments were made in the Atlantic Region, giving a total staff strength of 548; 175 in the Quebec Region for a staff strength of 1,436; 128 in the Ontario Region for a staff strength of 1,164; 265 in the Western Region for a staff strength of 1,377 employees. During this same period, there was a total of 348 separations from the staff strength, leaving a net increase of 263 employees in 1967. A complete review of establishments was made during October 1967, with the effect of bringing establishments and strength into a more practical economic position. Transfers of staff from the older penitentiaries to the newer institutions took place throughout the year, while recruiting continued for the Springhill Institution, Nova Scotia; Cowansville Institution, Quebec; Warkworth Institution, Ontario; and Drumheller Institution, Alberta. A very limited staff of 23 was made available for the Archambault complex being built at Ste. Anne des Plaines, Quebec.

The Headquarters establishment was reviewed during the year and an additional 13 positions were added with a view to increasing the Inmate Training, Industries and Services Programs. Nine Administrative Trainee positions were provided for in order to meet future requirements for trained staff in the field of finance and personnel.

The restriction of vacant staff positions, which took effect March 1, 1968, by direction of the Treasury Board, curtailed some movement of staff and limited the Penitentiary Service to an establishment of 4,692 field positions and 134 Headquarters positions.

#### **Staff Classification and Pay**

The conversion of positions to the new Occupational Categories and Groups did not proceed as originally anticipated due to the non-completion of target dates for Classification Standards as set by the Bureau of Classification Revision.

However, the evaluation and conversion of positions allocated to Occupational Groups in the Operational Category was, in the main, completed by mid-summer. The Technical Category is virtually completed except for one Occupational Group where the Classification Standard has not been finalized.

New position questionnaires were requested for those field positions allocated to the Administrative Support and Administrative and Foreign Service Categories, the conversion of which was deferred until October 1, 1967. It is expected that these positions will be evaluated and converted by early summer, 1968.

A Chief of Staff Classification and Pay Division was appointed in October, 1967. The staffing of this Division is not yet complete, but the developing of the Division and the provision of the Staff Classification function is being proceeded with.

### Staff Relations

In April, 1967, the Staff Relations Division at Headquarters was formed and, since that time, in accordance with Treasury Board instructions, a new Code of Discipline and a Grievance Procedure were implemented.

The Code of Discipline has resulted in the recording of 100 offences against its provisions since June, 1967. The Commissioner, in his capacity as Deputy Head, has dealt with 10 grievances at the final level. One grievance went to adjudication.

Officers of the Staff Relations Division have, since April, 1967, visited all of the regions and most of the institutions across the Country, lecturing and giving guidance on the Code of Discipline, the Grievance Procedure and Collective Bargaining generally to senior institutional officers and those employees designated as supervisors.

### Staff Training

#### IN-SERVICE

A slight decline in staff requirements for the new institutions made it possible to decrease the number of Induction Custodial Courses from a high of 18 in 1966-67 to 16 in 1967-68. The Correctional Staff Colleges were, therefore, able to initiate the new Induction Trades Course, designed to acquaint tradesmen entering the Service with the Inmate Training Program and with institutional regulations and procedures. Additional Basic Administration Courses were conducted for institutional staff at the section head level. This course was extended in duration to four weeks by an extension of the topics dealing with the social and managerial sciences. The following is a listing of the types of courses and conferences that were conducted at the Staff Colleges during 1967-68. For comparison purposes, the number of courses that were conducted during 1966-67 is also shown:

#### C.S.C. Courses — 18 to 30 Candidates

<i>Course</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>
Induction Custodial .....	18	16
Correctional Officer 3 .....	5	5
Basic Administration .....	6	8
Advanced Administration .....	2	2
Methods of Instruction .....	3	4
Induction Trades .....	—	4
Industrial Instructors .....	1	1
Staff Instructor Qualifying Course .....	1	2
Conference Leader		
Basic Instruction Training .....	1	—
Conference Leader		
Basic Relations Training .....	1	1
Voice Procedure (Radio Control) .....	1	—
TOTALS .....	39	43

*Conferences — One-week Duration*

<i>Course</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>
Classification Officers .....	1	1
Interviewing Techniques .....	—	1
Deputy Wardens .....	—	1
Assistant Wardens (O. & A.) .....	1	1
Supervisors of Industries .....	—	1
Supervisors of Recreation .....	—	1
Storekeepers .....	—	1
Accountants .....	1	1
Works Officers and Chief Operating Engineers .....	—	1
Supervisors of Institutional Services .....	—	1
Librarians .....	—	1
National Parole Board .....	1	2
Psychologists .....	1	—
Assistant Wardens (S. & S.) .....	1	—
Senior Staff Instructors .....	1	—

Institutional Staff Training Officers continued to conduct courses of Basic Instruction, Basic Relations, Radio Control, Basic Systems and Procedures, as well as Orientation Courses for new staff members and refresher courses for all institutional staff. Professional staff in several institutions conducted courses in the Behavioural Sciences for custodial and technical staff members.

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COURSES**

The Penitentiary Service was allotted one or more positions on each of the following courses:

- (a) Program for Administrative Study United Kingdom — 1 staff member
- (b) Course for Personnel Administrators — 1 staff member
- (c) Classification & Pay Administrators Course — 1 staff member
- (d) Advanced Management Development Course — 2 staff members
- (e) Program for Administrative Trainees — 1 staff member

and, in addition to the above, several staff members at Headquarters enrolled and were accepted by the Public Service Commission to undertake French language training courses.

**OUT-SERVICE TRAINING**

During 1967-68, four officers were granted non-accountable allowances equivalent to half pay, plus tuition, to attend university for various graduate and post-graduate degrees. One officer of the Service was granted full pay, plus tuition, to attend at Montreal University towards a Doctorate in Criminology.

Several administrative staff attended Queen's University seminars dealing with Human Relations, Management and Personnel. There was an increase in the number of officers undertaking the McMaster "Certificate in Corrections" Course, and an increase in those taking courses by evening and correspondence study, from other educational institutes.



## IV—DIVISION OF SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

The Director of Services and Supplies reports as follows:

### Food Services

During the year inmates consumed 2,520,893 days' rations, and 840,296 meals were served to officers at a total cost of \$2,632,262.76. This represents an increase of only \$26,000, despite the general increases in the cost of living. The average cost per inmate ration per day remained at about 88 cents.

One of the most rewarding aspects of the Food Services Program in the institutions was that we were successful in placing inmates in very good positions following their on-the-job training in our kitchens. We have received several letters and postcards from these men telling us of their success, which has been confirmed by their employers.

Several new trends in Food Services procedures were tried out and proved successful, economically and gastronomically.

### Institutional Services

Institutional Services include housekeeping, furniture control, office machines and equipment control, laundries, officers and inmate clothing, and the change room operations.

#### HOUSEKEEPING

The physical appearance of the institutions continues to improve, both inside and out. Sanitation and hygiene are being maintained at a very high level, with the co-operation of officers and inmates. Pest control programs have been carried out effectively.

#### LAUNDRIES

During the year our third regional laundry became operative in the Atlantic region.

The volume of dry weight laundry processed by all institutions for the year was up by 111,646 pounds from the previous year to 3,505,955 pounds. The increase in laundry processed whilst the population remained fairly constant is attributable to two factors:

- (a) the improved laundry facilities are making it possible to give inmates changes of clothing more often than was previously the case, and
- (b) the issue of white clothing for kitchens and hospitals has been increased.

#### INMATE CLOTHING

Inmate clothing is divided into different categories, depending on the classification of the institution, as listed below:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Per Capita Cost</i>
Correctional Work Camps.....	\$ 97.70
Farm Annexes and Minimum Security Institutions .....	77.00
Prison for Women .....	78.00
Medium Security Institutions.....	71.00
Maximum Security .....	66.32



The difference in the per capita cost is due to the fact that special and more expensive work clothing is required at Correctional Work Camps and Farm Annexes. The across-the-board average per inmate has increased considerably to \$76.72. This has been caused by the commercial purchase of a number of items of inmate clothing that were previously manufactured by Penitentiary Industries.

#### OFFICERS CLOTHING

There has not been any significant change in the Officers Clothing Scale. The cost of outfitting an officer has increased slightly due to the increased cost in the manufacture of the blue winter uniform.

#### CHANGE ROOM OPERATIONS

The main functions of the change room are the storage, issue and repair of inmate clothing and footwear, bathing and haircutting facilities. In addition, the following items were produced:

Socks knit .....	11,832
Socks re-footed .....	1,936
Bed sheets .....	5,678
Pillow cases .....	4,686
Roller towels .....	3,078
Clothing labels .....	81,712
Mattress covers .....	690
Hand towels .....	1,275
Inmate cell slippers ..	2,250
Cloth mitts .....	800
Oven mitts .....	600

#### OFFICE MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT

There has been a slight decrease in the maintenance cost of office machines and equipment. This has been due to our program of standardization in equipment which began two years ago. The decrease in the maintenance cost is expected to be greater when we complete our program of standardization.

### Agricultural Services

The Maritimes and Quebec experienced cold wet weather which delayed seeding until early June, followed by heavy rains and high winds that caused considerable lodging of the grain crops. In Ontario seeding was late followed by a drought during July and August. The prairie farms suffered from drought during May and June. The adverse weather conditions were reflected in the lower yields of grain and forage.

Production of pork, milk, eggs and canned goods increased in 1967-68 over the previous year.

#### Summary 1967-68

Food Products		Production
Vegetables .....	lb. ....	1,083,026
Potatoes .....	lb. ....	756,585
Pork .....	lb. ....	393,899
Beef .....	lb. ....	476,798
Milk .....	gal. ....	313,388
Cream .....	lb. ....	111,600

**Food Products****Production**

Eggs .....	doz.	231,711
Poultry .....	lb.	41,873
Syrup .....	gal.	80

**Cannery Products**

Canned vegetables .....	gal.	95,208
Canned fruit .....	gal.	39,504
Jelly & jams .....	lb.	38,076

**Livestock Feed**

Hay .....	ton	2,792
Straw .....	ton	1,034
Roots .....	ton	136
Ensilage (corn) .....	ton	1,016
Ensilage (grass) .....	ton	645
Grain .....	bus.	69,811
Green feed .....	ton	250

**By-Products**

Hides .....	lb.	60,107
Fats, bones, suet .....	lb.	62,557

**Miscellaneous**

Reconstituted milk .....	gal.	79,360
Plants .....	no.	540,000
Rations (mixed) .....	ton	3,081
Livestock sold .....	no.	232

The wholesale value of the vegetables and livestock products has been estimated at \$914,109; canned goods were valued at \$182,931; livestock and slaughter-house by-products, disposed of to outside concerns, amounted to \$38,890, making a total of \$1,135,930. The total estimated revenue represents an increase of \$43,923 or 4% over the 1966-67 figure.

The expenditure for operation, maintenance of equipment, cannery supplies, slaughter cattle and the complete outlay for new equipment amounted to \$646,648. The foregoing represents an increase of \$3,948 or .6%.

Expenses in connection with the ornamental grounds amounted to \$48,100.

**Purchasing**

Five thousand five hundred and sixty-one requisitions for equipment and supplies were received at Headquarters during the year, and 15,577 purchase orders or contracts were issued. This is an increase of approximately 10% over the previous year which can be attributed to the outfitting of new institutions, and to the procurement of equipment for the new Vocational Training and Industrial Buildings at the Medium Security Institutions.

A review was made of all specifications used in Purchasing, many of which were up-dated. A number of new specifications were developed.

Further progress was made in the standardization of items purchased by extending the purchasing catalogue to include clothing and kitchen smallwares.

The Purchasing Agent attended Service Conferences for Recreational Supervisors, Librarians, Works Officers, and Chief Operating Engineers during the year to outline government purchasing and stores policies.

Seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-two local purchase orders were issued by institutions, amounting to approximately \$2 million, and 89,000 issues were made from Central Stores.

A Storekeepers' Conference was held in Kingston in June at which store-keeping and local purchasing methods were reviewed. The aim of the Conference was to familiarize Storekeepers with the new techniques being practised in inventory management, and to outline to them their responsibilities in the field of local purchasing and warehousing. Representatives of the Cataloguing Branch of the Department of Defence Production participated in the Conference, and introduced a cataloguing system which is being adopted for Penitentiary Stores.

### Works

Major objectives of the programs of maintenance and construction were satisfactorily met in 1967-68. This is evidenced by a review of final expenditure statements which indicate expenditures within two per cent of the total budgetary forecasts. In operation and maintenance, the expenditure for works and engineering totalled \$5,434,516 against a budget figure of \$5,600,640. For construction by institutional forces the expenditure was \$645,148 as compared with a budget estimate of \$611,000. Current inspection reports substantiate that the level of maintenance engineering is improving in keeping with a programmed increase in our budget.

Introduction of preventive maintenance programs and new operational procedures to maintain the more sophisticated systems of the newly constructed institutions have been a challenge well met by new staff. In spite of the high incidence of deficiencies in construction and design, it can now be reported that the initial shakedown periods for operation and maintenance have been concluded without serious disruption of facilities. During this fiscal period, new Medium Security Institutions at Springhill, N.S.; Warkworth, Ontario; and Drumheller, Alberta; and the Special Correctional Unit at City of Laval, P.Q., came into use. Initial responsibility for the buildings of the Maximum Security Satellite at Ste. Anne des Plaines, P.Q., was accepted towards the close of the year.

The emphasis given our fire protection program throughout the Service was recognized in November, 1967, when it was announced that we were the first recipient of the Prime Minister's trophy for the best fire prevention program by a Federal Government Department. Particular mention was made at that time of the excellent showing by B.C. Penitentiary and also Matsqui Institution. This point was later confirmed when B.C. Penitentiary was awarded third place in Group B, International Division, of the contest sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association; Matsqui Institution received honourable mention with reference to the award for the best annual fire prevention program by a multi-building complex of a Federal Government or civil department or agency.

Lest we become complacent in this area of our operations, we must also report that our fire losses for the year amounted to 45 fires valued at \$152,450. Fires at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary accounted for the major portion, with the change-room and cell-block fire costed at \$111,610 and three farm buildings for a total of \$30,962. However, although not of large monetary value, cell fires continue to be a source of serious consideration since they may more directly concern personal suffering or loss of life. They are most often acts of arson and therefore vigilance on the part of the custodial staff and the reduction of inflam-



mable material is being emphasized as the most effective approach to reduction in their numbers.

From November 6th to 10th, 1967, the Works Officers and Engineers of all major institutions, Assistant Regional Directors (Works), as well as Headquarters Works staff, met in conference at the Correctional Staff College at Kingston. The theme of the conference was responsibility and authority with regard to works and engineering operations. A very successful exchange of information and the review of channels of communication resulted in many observations and recommendations for improvements in the works and engineering programs. Most of these have now been implemented. In addition to this formal conference, we are continuing with periodic inspection visits by Assistant Regional Directors (Works) to the institutions and annual visits by Headquarters Works Personnel to regions to maintain an appropriate level of communication and exchange of ideas.

Continued emphasis in the area of standardization of establishments, workshops facilities, tools and equipment is proving worthwhile; particularly in the staffing and equipping of new institutions where we have been able to follow established standards. Improvements through standardization is also becoming more evident in our program review and budgeting. For example, our equipment purchases for 1967-68 were \$418,121 as compared with a budget figure of \$426,480. When we are able, through financial reporting, to obtain more accurate and meaningful feed-back of costs we anticipate that we will have the information necessary to better evaluate and compare the efficiency of the various establishments. Progress is being made towards this goal. An active committee composed of institutional officers with Headquarters representation is continuing the work of evaluating and correcting our standard equipment lists. This committee has also provided valuable assistance in the planning of new facilities.

To promote efficiency and reduce operating costs we have carried out an expansion of the power plant at Leclerc Institution and a redevelopment of the steam distribution services throughout the St. Vincent de Paul area which has permitted us to close down the power plant at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. It had been anticipated that the consolidation of these services would result in an annual saving in operating expenses estimated at over \$140,000. Initial operation of the expanded facilities at Leclerc Institution confirms that plant efficiency has been substantially increased and that steam will be produced at a much lower cost in the larger plant. We intend to make a detailed analysis when we have operated for a full year but it is now considered our original estimate of saving was probably conservative.

The five years of the formally established *Five-Year Painting Program* has now been concluded at most institutions and a considerable improvement in the appearance of the institutions is noted. The procedure used in establishing and controlling these programs has been subject to review and improvement and is now covered by recently issued divisional instructions. It is anticipated that the knowledge gained in this period will lead to an even more effective and efficient operation in maintenance in the future.

Purchases for construction work by institutional forces at \$645,148 are substantially higher than average and include several major projects of alteration, addition and improvement at existing institutions. At the Prison for Women \$152,000 was expended to improve food services, the hospital, visiting areas and inmate treatment facilities; \$29,000 was spent for a new greenhouse at Dorchester Penitentiary; \$44,000 for construction of a new institutional services building at



William Head; and \$42,000 for increased accommodation, food services and visiting facilities at Mountain Prison. In all, 137 projects of varying sizes were completed at the institutions to satisfy the needs of new or expanded institutional programs.

While the major construction projects are the responsibility of the Department of Public Works, there is nevertheless a considerable degree of involvement by Works and Engineering Staff at all levels. In the design period a significant input of information is required regarding existing or related services as well as the particular requirements related to operations affected by custody and security. During the construction period, there is an element of inspection as well as involvement with contractors regarding connecting services. On acceptance and take-over inspections, and the clearing of deficiencies, considerable liaison is required with the operating personnel. The current year's expenditure for major construction, which was \$23 million, provides an indication of the extent of such work being carried out.

## V—DIVISION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Director of Financial Services reports as follows:

### Financial Operations—1967-68

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1968, the total expenditures on goods and services required by the Penitentiary Service were \$63.2 million, an increase of \$4.9 million or 8.6% over 1966-67. Administrative, operational and maintenance costs were \$2.1 million or 5.5% higher mainly due to increases in salary and associated operational costs as programs in the five new medium security institutions were initiated or expanded. Construction costs increased by \$2.8 million or 14.3% as the Service continued its 10-Year Plan of Institutional Development.

#### CONSTRUCTION:

Expenditures for the construction of buildings and works were \$21.1 million, representing an increase of \$3 million over 1966-67. Expenditures on new facilities amounted to \$18.6 million including: \$8.3 million on the five new medium security institutions at Springhill, Nova Scotia; Cowansville, Quebec; Warkworth, Ontario; Drumheller, Alberta; and Matsqui, British Columbia; \$8.6 million on a maximum security institution at Ste. Anne des Plaines, Quebec; \$760,000 for site services for the complex to be developed at Millhaven in Ontario; \$575,000 for the Quebec Staff College; \$175,000 for the site of a Regional Medical Centre in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and \$150,000 on the Quebec Special Correctional Unit. A further \$2.5 million was spent as the Service continued its program of upgrading older institutions to the standards of its new facilities.

#### ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

These costs increased by \$2.1 million or 5.5%. The major factors contributing to the increase were: \$952,000, or 3.4% in salaries, principally because of general wage increases and additional staff for new institutions; \$470,000 in material and supplies and \$178,000 in public utility services almost totally associated with commencement of operations in new institutions; \$266,000, or 7.5%, in providing professional medical and psychiatric services and hospital care for inmates; and \$111,000 in inmate remuneration representing the increased costs incurred in implementing a 10¢ per day increase in the remuneration rates paid to inmates.

#### GENERAL

In accordance with general Government policy to introduce a system of Program Planning and Budgeting into all government departments, the Penitentiary Service revised its budgeting and accounting procedures to reflect its operations on a program by activity basis with effect from April 1, 1967. The following statements of Expenditures and Revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1968, with comparative results for 1966-67, express for the first time the results of this change in methods.

*Comparative Statement of Expenditure*

Administration, Operation and Maintenance	1967-68	% of Total	1966-67	% of Total	Increase or (Decrease)
Headquarters, Ottawa Administration .....	\$ 1,053,000	2.6	\$ 939,000	2.5	\$ 114,000
Regional Administration...	1,706,000	4.3	1,704,000	4.5	2,000
Custodial .....	12,887,000	32.1	11,891,000	31.2	996,000
Medical and Psychiatric...	2,255,000	5.6	1,907,000	5.0	348,000
Inmate Training .....	3,772,000	9.4	3,510,000	9.2	262,000
Institutional Administration	4,144,000	10.3	4,395,000	11.5	(251,000)
Services and Supplies .....	12,904,000	32.1	12,158,000	32.0	746,000
Industry .....	1,430,000	3.6	1,550,000	4.1	(120,000)
<b>Total Administration, Operation and Maintenance .....</b>	<b>40,151,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38,054,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,097,000</b>
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works.	21,145,000		18,091,000		3,054,000
Acquisition of Equipment..	1,933,000		2,099,000		(166,000)
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL .....</b>	<b>23,078,000</b>		<b>20,190,000</b>		<b>2,888,000</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 63,229,000</b>		<b>\$ 58,244,000</b>		<b>\$ 4,985,000</b>

NOTE — Commencing in 1967, Government Estimates and Expenditure have been placed on an "Activity" basis. The year 1966-67 above has been re-stated from the Report for the year to 31 March 1967.

*Comparative Statement of Operation and Maintenance Expenditure by Institution*

	1967-68	1966-67
Headquarters Planning Provision .....	\$ 310,095	\$ 397,927
Newfoundland .....	18,625	36,086
Springhill Institution and Subsidiaries .....	1,751,742*	762,219
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries .....	3,126,039	3,654,868
Regional Headquarters (Quebec) .....	268,609	214,378
Correctional Staff College (Quebec) .....	375,286	381,484
St. Vincent de Paul and Subsidiaries .....	4,494,968	4,796,511
Federal Training Centre .....	1,796,675	1,833,253
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries .....	2,606,444	2,833,599
Cowansville Institution .....	1,570,786	1,433,436
Ste. Anne des Plaines Complex .....	27,217	2,087
Special Correctional Unit (Quebec) .....	641,980	—
Regional Headquarters (Ontario) .....	199,536	169,586
Correctional Staff College (Ontario) .....	447,096	564,422
Kingston Penitentiary .....	3,102,692	3,189,724
Prison for Women .....	607,004	621,742
Collins Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries .....	2,769,082	2,800,825
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries .....	2,084,318	2,130,033
Warkworth Institution .....	1,184,643	303,091
Regional Headquarters (Western) .....	137,821	360,481
Correctional Staff College (Western) ** .....	154,322	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries .....	2,222,678	2,366,351
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries .....	2,588,441	2,704,031
Drumheller Institution .....	959,743	180,136
British Columbia Penitentiary .....	2,243,121	2,812,928
William Head Institution *** .....	524,340	—
Matsqui Institution and Subsidiaries .....	2,884,142	2,565,642
	<b>\$39,097,445</b>	<b>\$37,114,840</b>

\* Includes Springhill Minimum Security Institution previously a subsidiary of Dorchester Penitentiary.

\*\* Became self-accounting 1 April, 1967.

\*\*\* In 1966-67, William Head was a subsidiary of British Columbia Penitentiary.

**Operation and Maintenance of Penitentiaries and Headquarters  
Administration by Standard Objects**

	1967-68	1966-67	Increase (Decrease)
Salaries .....	\$ 29,309,000	\$ 28,357,000	\$ 952,000
Allowances .....	2,000	11,000	( 9,000)
Professional & Special Services for Care of Inmates .....	1,233,000	967,000	266,000
Travelling Expenses .....	436,000	384,000	52,000
Freight Express and Cartage .....	36,000	28,000	8,000
Postage .....	33,000	24,000	9,000
Telephone and Telegrams .....	90,000	80,000	10,000
Publication of Departmental Reports and Other Expenses .....	12,000	10,000	2,000
Films, Advertising, Exhibits and Displays .....	49,000	217,000	( 168,000)
Office Stationary Supplies Equipment & Furniture .....	343,000	270,000	73,000
Materials & Supplies .....	6,063,000	5,593,000	470,000
Repairs & Upkeep of Buildings .....	508,000	455,000	53,000
Rental of Facilities .....	7,000	8,000	( 1,000)
Repair of Equipment .....	339,000	302,000	37,000
Rental of Equipment .....	10,000	3,000	7,000
Municipal or Public Utility Services .....	636,000	458,000	178,000
All Other Expenditures .....	1,045,000	887,000	158,000
	<u>\$ 40,151,000</u>	<u>\$ 38,054,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,097,000</u>

**Comparative Statement by Institutions of Construction and  
Improvement Expenditures and Purchase of Equipment**

	Construc- tion and Improve- ment	Equip- ment	Construc- tion and Improve- ment	Equip- ment
Springhill Institution and Subsidiaries .....	\$ 2,182,626	\$ 194,258	\$ 1,911,095	\$ 290,264
Brimley Institution and Subsidiaries .....	32,984	96,926	49,406	87,552
Reception Centre, Atlantic .....	11,880	—	—	—
Atlantic Sub-Region (Minor Construction) .....	29,782	—	—	—
Quebec Regional Headquarters .....	—	1,161	—	8,970
Quebec Region (Minor Construction) .....	92,104	—	—	—
Reception Centre, Quebec .....	47,074	11,014	—	—
Correctional Staff College, Quebec .....	574,156	25,681	197,580	5,650
S. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries .....	417,738	110,307	1,031,405	107,825
Federal Training Centre .....	51,256	50,353	31,987	73,506
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries .....	94,744	57,272	28,446	81,189
Chatham Institution .....	1,174,404	112,156	756,763	145,067
S. Anne des Plaines Complex .....	8,592,083	154,640	4,194,408	—
Social Correctional Unit (Quebec) .....	149,764	73,581	716,936	35,425
Ontario Regional Headquarters .....	—	2,085	—	2,210
Ontario Region (Minor Construction) .....	106,863	—	—	—
Correctional Staff College (Ontario) .....	6	8,911	13,537	4,088
Kingston Penitentiary .....	10,150	78,858	145,050	98,220
Penitentiary for Women .....	152,017	19,945	21,567	20,611



*Comparative Statement by Institutions of Construction and Improvement  
Expenditures and Purchase of Equipment (continued)*

	Construc- tion and Improve- ment	Equip- ment	Construc- tion and Improve- ment	Equip- ment
Collins Bay Penitentiary and Sub- sidiaries .....	150,303	114,945	262,281	110,602
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries .....	131,340	131,887	59,918	88,823
Warkworth Institution .....	1,609,948	172,864	2,833,743	295,323
Millhaven Institution .....	762,276	—	758,203	—
Reception Centre, Ontario .....	32,225	2,981	14,850	—
Western Regional Headquarters ..	—	1,158	—	1,261
Western Region (Minor Construc- tion) .....	58,411	—	—	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Sub- sidiaries .....	227,795	78,626	1,128,193	70,880
Reception Centre, Manitoba .....	9,356	3,316	—	—
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries .....	736,681	107,771	288,008	128,821
Reception Centre, Saskatchewan ..	9,356	—	—	—
Regional Medical Centre, Saskat- chewan .....	175,575	—	—	—
Drumheller Institution .....	1,671,019	169,203	3,063,333	250,958
Reception Centre, Alberta .....	11,880	—	—	—
Correctional Staff College, Western	25	2,432	322	—
British Columbia Penitentiary .....	—	38,610	2,105	46,213
British Columbia New Maximum Security Institution .....	46,148	—	239,058	—
Reception Centre, British Columbia	11,880	—	—	—
William Head Institution .....	86,063	18,293	19,394	11,547
Matsqui Institution and Satellites	1,695,211	93,047	322,994	134,439
Western Community Release Cen- tre .....	—	352	—	—
	<u>\$21,145,123</u>	<u>\$1,932,633</u>	<u>\$18,090,583</u>	<u>\$2,099,444</u>

*Comparative Statement of Revenue*

	Total	1967-68 Sale of Farm Produce	Total	1966-67 Sale of Farm Produce
Headquarters Planning Provision .....	\$ 2,638	\$ —	\$ 776	\$ —
Springhill Institution and Subsidiaries ..	8,331	—	—	—
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	130,052	71,960	127,611	63,255
Regional Headquarters (Quebec) .....	5	—	—	—
Correctional Staff College (Quebec) ..	4	—	—	—
St. Vincent de Paul and Subsidiaries ..	149,664	59,828	146,901	57,954
Federal Training Centre .....	1,694	—	4,415	—
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries ..	16,961	132	18,903	527
Cowansville Institution .....	1,609	—	1,005	—
Correctional Staff College (Ontario) ..	1,444	—	283	—
Kingston Penitentiary .....	98,354	114	66,314	—
Prison for Women .....	448	—	497	—
Collins Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries ..	117,555	86,885	171,055	79,315
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries ..	43,886	5,754	38,666	4,060
Warkworth Institution .....	1,226	—	—	—

*Comparative Statement of Revenue (continued)*

		1967-68 Sale of Farm Produce		1966-67 Sale of Farm Produce
	Total		Total	
Regional Headquarters (Western) . . . .	—	—	18	—
Correctional Staff College (Western) . .	2	—	—	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries .	97,937	41,286	94,107	39,121
Alberta Penitentiary and Subsidiaries . .	66,166	49,944	77,186	48,175
Edmonton Institution . . . . .	195	—	2	—
British Columbia Penitentiary . . . . .	40,946	—	36,133	197
William Head Institution . . . . .	1,405	108	—	—
St. John's Institution and Subsidiaries . .	7,084	—	2,176	—
	<u>\$787,606</u>	<u>\$316,011*</u>	<u>\$786,048</u>	<u>\$292,604*</u>

\* All sold to Penitentiaries at nominal prices. The estimated wholesale value appears in this report under "Agricultural Services".

## VI—DIVISION OF INDUSTRIES

The Director of Industries reports as follows:

### Industrial Training

The report on penitentiary industries several years ago by a management consultant firm made these observations on industrial training:

"It is generally conceded by interested authorities that a program of industrial training can be a powerful force in the rehabilitation of institutional inmates. The success of the program depends upon three basic factors: the concept, the organization and the operation.

Industrial work is regarded as an integral (and major) part of a broad correctional program. It is designed to train those inmates who would not benefit from further scholastic education, but do not have the qualifications to enter a trades training program — either formally or in one of the maintenance crews — but who have more potential than is required for the menial institutional maintenance tasks."

Progress on training facilities in the Industrial Division has been disappointing this year. Shop layouts for the Inmate workshop buildings in the new institution of medium security were finished early in 1967-68 but, due to architectural and construction delays, it is doubtful that the shops will be occupied for industrial purposes until the end of 1968 or later. Machines to equip the shops are in storage at regional sites. Due to reduced inmate population and the staff "freeze", only selected shops will open when the buildings are finally outfitted and ready for occupation.

In existing institutions, industrial staffs are keen to upgrade the training opportunities for inmates assigned to shops. This is an uphill struggle. The nub of the problem lies in the inherent conflict between various institutional programs. All are competing for the inmate's time and attention and all are intended to benefit inmates and aid in their social restoration as citizens. A policy of correctional training has been written for the Service. At present, this is not implemented to the stage where education and training are fully integrated with other institutional programs such as custody, maintenance and industries. The latter have evolved over the past hundred years and have developed traditions which are not easily changed. Short-term operational research by both internal and external personnel in all areas of present institutional programs is a pressing need in order to provide factual information on which to innovate progressive programs of education and training in the new institutions. There is evidence in other correctional research projects that many inmates will participate actively in shop programs with related education when they are convinced this is what they want and can use effectively. There are grounds for hope that, through the Interdepartmental Committee for the Re-establishment of Inmates of Correctional Institutions, many of the earlier obstacles to continuation of education and training by inmates in the community will be overcome, and this will stimulate inmate interest in these elements while in the institution.

Approval of the Minister was given at the year's end for a committee under the Canadian Corrections Association to study the role of prison industries and

its relationship to other facets of the general program. Determination of the training requirements of outside industry and the potential of penitentiary industries in these areas will be a major consideration of this committee in conjunction with the Interdepartmental Committee referred to above. This will involve the development of interrelated job descriptions for inmates and the recording of work experience mentioned in the last report. By the end of the year there was little progress in these areas, or in the feedback to institutions on the results of institutional training in the post-release period.

### **Manufacturing Service and Product Market**

The total value of industrial production according to penitentiary figures was \$1,955,000, compared with \$1,862,000 in 1966-67. The estimated commercial value was \$3,400,000.

There were 1,889 inmates employed in the industries at the year's end; last year, the total was 1,949. The drop in the number industrially employed over two years is 13%.

Production planning and scheduling manufacturing to meet customer delivery requirement on products is hazardous under present conditions. The product market is not stable or continuous. Volume orders have not yet materialized with the Canadian Government Supply Service. Advertising products of the industries with authorized customers outside the Federal Government is restricted in order to avoid controversy with business and labour over the industrial program.

With the objective of preparing inmates with skills for post-release, there is more emphasis on training, and production is regarded as an important by-product of the training. Nevertheless, numerous orders for products must be obtained to reduce the cost of training and to keep the training program dynamic and of interest to inmates. Contracts must be fulfilled in a manner reasonably satisfying to customers in quality, cost and delivery. There are no customer complaints on cost. Quality of products continues to improve as quality control procedures are introduced and product inspection becomes the rule. The real problem is in completing the manufacturing of industrial orders and delivering on schedule under the difficulties of a prison setting. In his report on a five-year research program in the United States, Dr. Glaser found the prison industrial staff and the program to be the main beneficial influence on inmates. In spite of the problems, the Canadian program is forging ahead and it will some day be recognized for its considerable contribution to inmate training.

Two highlights of the year were reported by Manitoba Penitentiary. The officers and inmates of the industrial shops were in a unique position to help the committee in Winnipeg which organized the Pan-American Games, and both groups were highly commended for their efforts. In another direction, the Industrial Supervisor reported a gain of two hours in the daily work program for inmates when the new kitchen and inmate dining facilities were opened.

Industrial field officers have again advocated a wider range of manufacturing in advance of customer orders on established lines. A main advantage of this method is continuity of training. However, the present uncertain sales position of the Service and limited financial capacity militate against broadening this facet of the market.



*Total Value of Industrial Shop Production*

Penitentiary	Own Insti- tution	Other Peni- tentia- ries	Govt. Depts. and other Organi- zations	Officer Custom Work	Total
Kingston .....	\$ 32,557	\$ 88,973	\$ 570,896	\$ 4,646	\$ 697,072
St. Vincent de Paul.....	43,942	68,382	111,861	1,754	225,939
Dorchester .....	59,544	33,701	57,935	2,821	154,001
Manitoba .....	26,389	48,092	61,604	5,750	141,835
British Columbia .....	15,494	48,573	61,536	3,215	128,818
Saskatchewan .....	26,938	31,969	20,770	3,304	82,981
Collins Bay .....	1,864	4,348	20,809	3,727	30,748
Joyceville .....	12,397	52,688	92,155	1,035	158,275
Leclerc .....	11,876	44,339	49,607	21,498	127,320
Valleyfield .....	380	21,146	7,390	1,248	30,164
Springhill (Minimum) .....	783	25,298	14,549	18	40,648
St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex .....	5,309	27,774	42,514	560	76,157
Prison for Women .....	247	17,764	—	—	18,011
Beaver Creek .....	—	—	16,233	—	16,233
Matsqui .....	14	65	1,508	5,544	7,131
Mountain Prison.....	6,174	13,100	1,283	11	20,568
	<u>\$243,908</u>	<u>\$526,212</u>	<u>\$1,130,650</u>	<u>\$55,131</u>	<u>\$1,955,901</u>

*Staffing and Training of Industrial Staff*

The staff "freeze" has been a particular handicap to realization of a projected program of inmate training by industrial instructors in that additional staff approved in estimates for 1967-68 were not forthcoming. The reports from Assistant Regional Directors for Industry and Industrial Supervisors at institutions are laudatory of the improved attitude toward inmate training and to better organization of their shop program by the instructors who completed the two Industrial Instructors' Courses which were given to date. However, the present supervisory responsibility of instructors allows little time to adapt their new teaching skill for formal instruction other than that related to training on-the-job. The rapid transit of men through shops — as high as 200 percent a year compared with five to ten percent in comparable outside industry — puts a premium on constant training of newcomers who remain in the shop only a few months on the average.

With major changes occurring in manufacturing technology, keeping instructors up to date in knowledge of outside machinery and methods is a problem where staffs are inadequate. Technical schools require vocational instructors to spend several weeks per year in visitation of industries. To have an instructor visit a commercial industry for a day will normally mean closing a shop down and keeping the inmates idle. One Assistant Regional Director has suggested that, in addition to allowing the instructor off on leave for the visit, selected inmates could also be permitted to accompany him. This is a practice followed in selected institutions in the State of Wisconsin.

## VII—DIVISIONS OF MEDICAL SERVICES

The Director of Medical Services reports as follows:

### General

Medical and dental services for inmates during the year ending March 31, 1968, cost \$843,055, which amount was expended as scheduled below.

Medical Services	Services	Supplies	Total
Medical and Dental Services (outside hospitals)	\$464,261		
Medical, Dental Supplies .....		\$189,186	
<b>Psychiatric Services</b>			
Psychiatric Services (outside hospitals) .....	185,191		
Psychiatric Supplies .....		4,417	
	<u>\$649,452</u>	<u>\$193,603</u>	<u>\$843,055</u>

The medical staff, whose salaries are in addition to the cost of the services scheduled above, serving the inmates of the institutions comprised:

<i>Medical Doctors:</i>	Full time .....	7
	Part time .....	2
	Contract .....	16
	Total .....	25
<i>Psychiatrists:</i>	Full time .....	4
	Part time .....	9
	Contract .....	8
	Total .....	21
<i>Dentists:</i>	Full time .....	5
	Part time .....	3
	Contract .....	7
	Total .....	15

### Medical Services

The hospital and medical section in all penitentiaries has provided, throughout the year, diagnostic and treatment services of a high standard. This has been made possible through the expansion program of the Penitentiary Service and new construction which have made more space available and created the type of facilities which are required.

The health of inmates admitted to the penitentiaries has played a role in determining the type of inmates who will occupy the institutions classified as maximum, medium and minimum, and has caused changes in the planning of the medical services in such institutions. Experience has shown that many inmates, in their fourth and fifth decade, suffer from chronic illnesses which render them less active, less of a custodial risk, and therefore good candidates for medium custody institutions. The result has been that more demand is now being made for medical services in such institutions than had been anticipated.

General hospitals, Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals, and the Canadian Forces Hospital at Barriefield have continued to provide excellent treatment services for inmates who are severely ill or require the use of special diagnostic aids or the advice of consultants.

As in past years, plastic surgery has been performed on a number of inmates to assist in the process of rehabilitation. There are now a sufficient number of such cases to justify a follow-up study to determine whether or not such an undertaking was worthwhile.

### **Psychiatric Services**

The number of inmates who are continually seeking treatment for the relief of their emotional disturbance and mental conflicts, or are referred by administrative officers because of symptoms which indicate the presence of a psychosis, or for Parole Board purposes, constitutes the most important medical problem in the penitentiaries. More than one-half of the total inmate population seek psychiatric treatment voluntarily and many are referred for assessment purposes. The Penitentiary Service has been fortunate in that it has been possible to obtain the services of more psychiatrists in some regions. Unfortunately this is not the case for some areas, though some improvement has been recorded. Plans have been developed and initiated for the purpose of providing sufficient professional personnel to meet the psychiatric treatment requirements in the not too distant future.

### **Dental Services**

The dental services have continued to provide inmates with all necessary care and the regional dental laboratories with all prosthetic devices prescribed by the dentist. In one area, a backlog of work was created through the resignation of a dentist and difficulty in obtaining a successor. Arrangements made with the Canadian Forces Dental Department assisted greatly in overcoming this situation. The shortage of dentists in the general population makes it difficult to obtain dental treatment as quickly as desirable. Sustained attempts have been made to remedy this situation.

### **Research**

Research has been carried out during the past year in each of three regions. The subject title of each is: A Psycho-social Study of the Sexual Offender — British Columbia Penitentiary; Sensory Deprivation in a Maximum Security Prison and its Psychiatric Implications — Kingston Penitentiary; Late-comers to Crime — St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. These research studies, which are continuing, have already produced findings which could bring about changes in treatment and sentencing procedures, and have the advantage of being based on a standard of objectivity rather than of subjectivity.

Research remains the most urgent need in the area of behavioural sciences. It is necessary to conduct and continue to support studies which could produce knowledge particularly regarding the reactions of individuals to society and of the causal factors and the role they play in their anti-social behaviour. Operational research must be carried out in the patterns of delivery of medical care so as to know how optimum results may be obtained.

A number of pharmaceutical firms have carried out research using inmates to determine what the effects of some of their marketable drugs could be — this after they had agreed to comply with the rules and regulations governing such research, and had received the approval of the Commissioner.

### **Sanitation and Hygiene**

Frequent inspections of the various areas of the penitentiaries, and observation of the rules and regulations governing sanitation and hygiene, have contributed to the maintenance of the health of the staff and inmates of the penitentiaries. The construction of new buildings and classification of inmates, with provision for more space, better lighting, ventilation and cleanliness have contributed a great deal to improve mental and physical health of both staff and inmates.

The Red Cross has made its usual appeals for blood donations during the year and inmates responded generously. The total donations amounted to 6,116.



## **VIII—DIVISION OF LIAISON SERVICES**

The Director of Liaison Services reports as follows:

### **General**

There is much evidence that the public information program of the Service has borne fruit during the last few years. This is reflected in the public correspondence received, inasmuch as such correspondence consists mainly of request for information and oftentimes offers suggestions for the betterment of inmate training policies. It is also reflected in the closer Service relationship with the communications media where objectivity in reporting has improved tremendously this being mainly due to a better understanding by both parties, i.e., the media and the Service members, of the importance of disseminating factual information. There is also a noticeable decrease across the country in the tendency to publish article governed by sensationalism and mainly based on rumours.

### **Public Information**

Until approximately a decade ago, matters relating to the treatment and training of the offender interested only those people who were directly affected or who were members of the several voluntary agencies working for prison reform. With the advent of modern communications, extensive changes have taken place in the public interest in social problems, particularly in the field of criminology and penology; hence the necessity to activate the Service public information program for the purpose of keeping the public informed. The results of this increased activity are obvious. Generally the public appears to have accepted the concept that an offender is committed to imprisonment as punishment, not for punishment. It has also accepted the concept that an offender must be helped in his rehabilitation and not left dissociated from society to deteriorate physically and mentally. Significant is the increase in numbers and memberships of the various agencies devoting time, effort and funds to provide assistance to the offenders. The public's changed attitude towards the offender is also reflected in the new legislation adopted by Parliament on capital punishment and in the introduction of members' bills on matters of drug addiction, the elimination of criminal records in deserving cases, the liberalization of the National Parole Act, Penitentiary Act and other relevant legislation.

The general public, being adequately informed of the Service's aims and of the methods used to fulfil them, has changed its attitude and hopefully has acquired a better understanding of the problems to be faced and solved.

### **Public Relations**

In the last few years, particularly since 1966, there has been a considerable improvement in the general public involvement with federal penal institutions. This is confirmed by the public acceptance of the new medium security institution in five different provinces in localities where no such penal institutions existed previously. The local municipal governments and residents are offering and giving invaluable assistance in the conduct of specialized inmate training programs and have accepted the officers and their families as an integral part of the communities.

New private agencies have been formed to increase citizen participation in inmate training programs and to assist inmates in establishing sound family relationships. Among these agencies, two are of particular interest. Creative Awards aims to assist inmates, who are potential writers, sculptors, painters, musicians, actors, etc., to become professionals in their fields. Benevolent Anonymous aims to facilitate the maintenance of family relationship by providing transportation, baby-sitting services and social assistance in cases of family distress.

A new phase in public relations was developed during the last year, that of promoting in the Government Service a proper relationship between staff and employer. The advent of new legislation in labour and management, particularly in the field of bargaining, and the results of various classification reviews of positions and salaries, have created a need for closer relations between staff and employer.

To ensure that the legislation, directives and instructions are understood by all, informative bulletins were issued to all concerned, defining the official interpretation of such changes as they occur. In addition, proper grievance procedures have been introduced and senior officers have addressed the members of the institutional staffs explaining the procedures in detail. These measures have not only helped to avoid dissatisfaction and discontent, but have contributed immensely to the improvement in staff morale.

The Penitentiary Service participated in six major exhibitions across Canada during the summer of 1967 in the form of professional exhibits manned by penitentiary correctional officers. The attendance at these exhibitions has been estimated at approximately three and a half million persons. The Service exhibits continue to attract crowds of visitors and the general public interest reflects the interest of the population in the problems of social and penal reforms. One rather pertinent deduction from this public interest is that youth is definitely interested in penal reforms and is in agreement with the changes made, whereas older persons, apparently, are inclined to hold a rather punitive attitude towards the offender.

### **Liaison**

During the last year, close liaison was maintained with the various government and private agencies interested in the correctional process. The Service has subscribed fully to the proceedings of the Joint Senate and House of Commons Committee on Penitentiaries and to the work of the Canadian Committee on Corrections, presided by the Honourable Mr. Justice R. Ouimet. Some 48 delegates, selected on a national basis, attended the biennial Canadian Congress of Corrections — 1967, in Halifax. Regional delegations have also been authorized to attend the annual meetings of the various provincial corrections associations where operating.

## IX—DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH

The Director of Correctional Research reports as follows:

### Research

Early in the fiscal year 1967-68 we received a report on the research work that had been performed on behalf of our Service under contractual agreement during the previous fiscal year by the Criminology Department of the University of Montreal. In order to provide an adequate "follow-up" period for this study, the sample comprised 1677 former inmates who had been released from penitentiaries in the Quebec Region in a period immediately prior to May 1961. Two types of variables were considered: the personal and social characteristics of the individual (including the attitudes displayed by him while in prison) and the criminal behaviour exhibited prior to the post-release period that was to be scrutinized for evidence of recidivism. Using both Association and Predictive Attribute methods of analysis, significant correlations were discovered between post-release "success" and a number of identifiable characteristics. Basic rates of success-expectancy were tentatively established for each of several types of inmates based upon significant variables, giving rise to some hope that the findings might prove useful in the process of classifying and allocating newly-admitted inmates to the several institutions in the region. During 1967-68, a validation-study was undertaken by the University using a new sample comprising former inmates who were released one year later than those mentioned above. A report on this study has also been received and is being examined, both as to its potential utility and as to the avenues it may open up for further investigation. In general, it may be said that the findings of this study confirm those of the previous year.

The Forensic Psychiatry Department of McGill University is conducting a research into the subject of "Latecomers to Crime" with the support of funds provided under a contract with our Service. Although the project is intended to continue over a three-year period, it is expected that an interim report may be available during the coming year.

An experimental research in the field of "Sensory Deprivation" was continued at Kingston Penitentiary during the fiscal year 1967-68 and will extend into the next fiscal year. Members of the Psychology Department of Queen's University are associated with psychiatrists in this project.

The research staff of the pilot treatment unit of the Matsqui Institution has completed a comparative attitude survey to ascertain how addicted offenders might be motivated in a prison setting toward more productive and satisfying future lives without reliance upon narcotic drugs. The findings of the survey were used in planning the current experimental training program which is the fourth in a continuing series of research projects.

The divisional staff at Ottawa was augmented during the year by a professional staff member with training and experience in criminological research. A Research Inventory was compiled at headquarters with the co-operation of the institutions on the various projects that have been instituted or completed in recent months. It is reproduced below. Most of the projects were related rather directly to the behavioural sciences; some were undertaken in pursuit of qualification for degrees at the Master's level.



## Research Inventory

ject  
to.

## Descriptive Title

1. Development of Base Expectancy Rates for Inmates Released from Penitentiary Institutions in the Quebec Region.
2. Study of Latecomers to Crime.
3. Experimental Studies on Sensory Stimulation and Deprivation as it Relates to the Incarcerated Individual.
4. Psycho-social Study of Dangerous Sexual Offenders, Part II.
5. A Preliminary Study of the Effectiveness of the Metchosin Plan of Programmed Instruction.
5. Prevention of "RH Disease" in Children.
7. Survey of Homicides and Assaults in Prison.
8. Study of the Absorption Rate of Aspirin into the System of Young Men.
9. Study of the Effect of Length of Imprisonment on Recidivism.
10. Comparison of the Father-Son Relationships of Delinquents and Non-delinquents from the Same Family.
- Measurement of Types of Institutional Adjustment in a Medium Security Institution.
- A Study of the Impact of Group Discussion on Institutional Adjustment.
- A Study of the Use of Manipulation by Inmates Convicted of Fraud.
- The Utility of the Beta I.Q. Test in Predicting Prison Adjustment and Post-release Success.
- Comparison of Two Types of Antibiotic Injections.
- Effectiveness of the Vocational Trades Orientation Course to Motivate First Offenders.
- Evaluation of the Group Psychotherapy Technique to Treat Aggressive-Acquisitive Offenders.
- Institutional Conformity and Post-release Success.
- A Normative Study of Inmates Participating in Group Psychotherapy.
- Effectiveness of Parole as a Correctional Instrument.
- The Utility of the M.M.P.I. in Identifying Persistent Offenders.
- Relationship Between Personality Factors and Impact of Group Therapy Programme for Narcotic Addicts.
- Comparative Study of Attitudes of Delinquent Addicts and Non-delinquent Non-addicts.
- Continuing Series of Projects to Assess the Effectiveness of Experimental Training Programmes for Delinquent Narcotic Addicts.
- Aptitudes of Young Adult Offenders and the Evaluation of their Success at Learning a Trade.
- "Intimate Agression" — Group Evaluation of Spouse Murderers.
- A Survey of Correctional Education in British Columbia Penitentiaries.
- Development of a Q-Sort Measure of Social Worker Competence.
- A Study of Guard-Inmate Communication in a Correctional Institution.
- A Comparative Study of Indian Versus Non-Indian "Break and Enter" Offender Types.
- Psychophysiological Studies of Psychopathic Behaviour.

Our Service has co-operated extensively with research scientists from other organizations, including American and Canadian universities, who have sought access to records or permission to interview inmates in relation to specific research projects.



The Director of Correctional Research continued to serve as a member of the Welfare Research Grants Advisory Committee at the request of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

### Library

With the help of two university-student assistants during the summer of 1967 considerable improvement was made in the organization of our Reference Library. Substantial progress was made in the accessioning, classification and cataloguing of books in accordance with the Library of Congress system. A full-time staff member was provided for the Library during the year. We are indebted to the National Library of Canada, the Library of Parliament and the Canadian Welfare Council Library for assistance and co-operation during this developmental period.

### Statistics

The weekly summary of the penitentiary population is produced at headquarters from information that is supplied by institutions through the medium of their Routine Orders. Monthly reconciliations of population statistics, made between our headquarters and the Judicial Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, have contributed materially toward the operational realization of the computer-based "census deck" of inmates on penitentiary register which is being maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During 1967-68 a study has been undertaken with the assistance of the Central Data Processing Service Bureau to determine the feasibility of a new system of inmate records which, by the use of central computer service facilities, could greatly increase accessibility of latent data for administrative, forward planning and research purposes. It is hoped that such a system, or at least some elements of it, may be put into use during 1968-69.

The following statistical tables include: (a) A statement of the inmates by sex and institution, who were received, transferred and released during the year including those received into penitentiary custody on remand, pursuant to suspension of parole; (b) A statement of distribution of inmates in our charge at the end of the year; (c) A summary of escapes and recaptures during the year.

PENITENTIARY INSTITUTION	ON REGISTER 1 APRIL 1967			ADMISSIONS		TRANSFERS			DIRECT DISCHARGES			ON REGISTER 31 MARCH 1968															
	Warrant of Commitment or Parole Violation			"In"			"Out"			Expir. of Sentence			Parole			Court Order			Death			Other			Total Direct Discharges		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL	
Newfoundland	15	—	15	33	2	—	—	30	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Dorchester	729	—	729	368	6	67	—	262	6	245	—	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	
Springhill	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	22	—	18	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	
St. Vincent de Paul	1,083	—	1,083	917	5	223	—	873	4	285	—	80	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	
Federal Training Centre	288	—	288	—	—	299	—	84	—	69	—	127	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	
Leclerc	549	—	549	—	—	419	—	113	—	203	—	138	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509	
Cowansville	154	—	154	—	—	153	—	47	—	53	—	42	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	
Sp. Corr. Unit	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
Kingston	853	—	853	927	—	195	—	977	—	181	—	56	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	756	
Collins Bay	648	—	648	—	—	525	—	130	—	233	—	187	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	620	
Joyceville	520	—	520	—	—	439	—	184	—	161	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	510	
Warkworth	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	14	—	3	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	
Prison for Women	81	—	81	—	—	27	—	—	—	31	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	
Manitoba	484	—	484	264	4	76	—	80	4	185	—	80	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473	
Saskatchewan	700	—	700	438	9	75	—	184	9	231	—	137	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	654	
Drumheller	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	4	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	
British Columbia	512	—	512	476	—	159	—	436	27	115	—	52	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	536	
Matsqui (inc. Ag. & MP)	383	32	415	10	1	304	27	86	1	142	8	76	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422	
William Head	137	—	137	—	—	142	—	58	—	48	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	
All Institutions	7,055	113	7,168	3,433	73	3,584	54	3,584	54	2,181	39	1,326	37	32	1	29	2	3,570	77	6,918	109	7,027					

Dorchester	IN CUSTODY ON REMAND, (PAROLE SUSPENSION) 1 APRIL 1967		REMANDED IN CUSTODY ON WARRANT OF PAROLE SUSPENSION		TRANSFERS		RE- COMMITTED ON W/C OR P/N		CONTIN. OF PAROLE		TOT. CEASED TO BE ON REMAND		IN CUSTODY ON REMAND, (PAROLE SUSPENSION) 31 MARCH 1968	
	M	F	M	F	"In"	"Out"	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
St. Vincent de Paul	1	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	6	—	1	—
Kingston	2	—	24	—	—	—	15	—	7	—	22	—	4	—
Manitoba	3	—	2	—	—	—	17	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Saskatchewan	2	—	20	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	21	—	2	—
British Columbia	8	—	26	—	—	—	10	—	12	—	22	—	6	—
Matsqui	1	—	42	—	—	1	21	—	17	—	38	—	11	—
All Institutions	17	—	20	3	1	—	10	1	9	—	19	1	3	2
			140	3	1	—	77	1	52	—	129	1	28	2

PENITENTIARY INSTITUTION	TOTAL INMATES IN CUSTODY 1 APRIL 1967		DIRECT RECEPTIONS		TRANSFERS		DIRECT RELEASES				TOTAL INMATES IN CUSTODY 31 MARCH 1968			
	M	F	M	F	"In"	"Out"	Expir. or Re-commit.	Parole or Cont.	Court Order	Death	Total Discharges			
											M	F		
All Institutions	7,072	113	3,573	76	3,585	54	2,258	40	32	1	29	2	3,699	78

*Table B: Distribution of the Inmate Population in Custody as of 31 March, 1968*

	On Register or in Temp. Det.		Actually in Pent'y	Mental Inst.	In Court	On Bail	Hosp. Etc.	At Large	Ter. Absc.
	M	F							
NEWFOUNDLAND.....	15	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
DORCHESTER.....	501	—	399	3	—	—	1	1	—
Farm Annex.....	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Mountain.....	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPRINGHILL.....	175	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springhill (Min.).....	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.....	980	1	755	14	4	6	2	1	—
Ind. Annex.....	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Annex.....	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	—
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE.....	299	—	295	—	1	1	2	—	—
LECLERC.....	509	—	431	—	—	—	3	3	—
Valleyfield.....	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gatineau.....	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
COWANSVILLE.....	164	—	163	—	—	—	1	—	—
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL UNIT.....	27	—	26	—	1	—	—	—	—
KINGSTON.....	757	—	728	19	6	—	2	2	—
COLLINS BAY.....	620	—	433	—	—	—	—	5	—
Farm Annex.....	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver Creek.....	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landry Crossing.....	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOYCEVILLE.....	510	—	438	—	—	—	3	3	—
Farm Annex.....	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
WARKWORTH.....	92	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
PRISON FOR WOMEN.....	—	74	68	6	—	—	—	—	—
MANITOBA.....	475	—	406	1	1	—	—	1	1
Farm Annex.....	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
SASKATCHEWAN.....	660	—	568	11	2	—	—	1	—
Farm Annex.....	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRUMHELLER.....	88	—	87	1	—	—	—	—	—
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	547	—	534	3	1	—	3	6	—
WILLIAM HEAD.....	136	—	135	—	—	—	1	—	—
MATSQUI (M).....	391	—	186	—	—	—	2	—	—
(F).....	—	36	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agassiz.....	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain (D).....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain (O).....	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	6,946	111	6,926	60	16	7	20	23*	—
TOTAL INMATES IN CUSTODY.....	7057#								

#: 30 inmates held in T/D under Suspension of Parole

\*: 9 inmates in custody in U.S.A., 3 held by Provincial authorities, 11 whereabouts unknown.

*Table C: Escapes and Recaptures*

At the beginning of the fiscal year, there were 23 inmates unlawfully missing from Canadian Penitentiaries, including 5 who had been apprehended by U. authorities and were held in custody in that country. Of the remaining 18, 1 was returned to the penitentiary from provincial authorities, 13 were recaptured; were still at large, whereabouts unknown.

During 1967-68 a total of 101 inmates escaped, including 12 who were not in custody of penitentiary officers at the time of their escape. A total of 10 captures was effected, including 13 who had escaped in previous years. Thus, the 23 inmates who remained missing from our institutions on 31 Mar. 68, comprised 9 in U.S. custody, 3 in provincial custody awaiting return to penitentiary; 4 still missing from previous years and 7 who escaped in this fiscal year, but who have not yet been apprehended.

	Escaped 1967-68				Escaped before 1 Apr. 67 and not yet Recaptured	NOT YET RECAPTURED 31 MARCH
	Regional Totals	Returned to Pent'y	Held in other Custody	Not Recaptured		
ATLANTIC.....	15	15	—	—	1	1
QUEBEC.....	21	18	2	1	—	1
ONTARIO.....	24	20	1	3	3	6
PRAIRIE.....	14	14	—	—	—	—
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